CITY OF MANCHESTER.

REPORT

ON THE

Health of the City of Manchester,

1930,

BY

R. VEITCH CLARK, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
CIVIC BUILDINGS,
1, MOUNT STREET, MANCHESTER,
February, 1932.

MY LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

I have the honour to present the annual report on the health of the City for the year 1930.

The lateness of the date of issue of this report is due to the extreme pressure of work which inevitably arose in the first stages of the transfer of the medical and allied services of the late Board of Guardians to the Public Health Committee and Department. The magnitude of these transferred services may be gauged from the section of the report headed "Local Government Act, 1929," page 259.

The report is a quinquennial report, *i.e.*, in each section there is included a statement giving a summarised review of the work during the past five years.

Population.

The population of the City for the year 1930 has been recalculated on the basis of the Census returns 1921 and 1931. This correction has been applied both to the total population and to the populations of the various wards.

The population of the City in 1930 was 764,070.

The populations of the wards are given in Table G, page 21.

Birth Rate.

The birth rate for the year is 17·08 per 1,000 of the population, which is equal to the average of the last four years.

Death Rate.

The death rate for 1930 is 13·07 per 1,000 of the population as contrasted with 15·34 for 1929. This is the lowest recorded death rate in the annals of the City, with the exception of the year 1920, when the rate was 12·99.

Infant Mortality.

It is gratifying to be able to record for the year 1930 the lowest infant mortality rate yet reached in the City, viz., 78·73 per 1,000 births as compared with 97·30 for 1929. The next lowest rate—85·77 per 1,000 births—was recorded in 1927.

Maternal Mortality.

The maternal mortality for the year was 4·90 per 1,000 births. This is the highest recorded rate and is ·83 higher than the average of the past ten years.

The death rates from other groups of diseases do not call for special comment with the exception of that of the respiratory diseases (exclusive of tuberculosis), which reached the lowest recorded rate of 2·10 per 1,000 of the population.

A summary of vital and other statistics is given on the first page of the report.

Local Government Act, 1929.

The outstanding event of the year in public health was the actual transfer to the City of the functions of the Guardians, which took place on April 1st, 1930. The public health service of the City in consequence now includes all the hospital services, the district medical service, the vaccination service, the infant life protection work, and the supervision and management of the institutions lately in the charge of the Guardians.

Some details of this work are given on pages 259 to 298.

Housing Act, 1930.

The Housing Act, 1930, which came into force this year, introduces some new principles of procedure in slum clearance and the rehousing of dispossessed persons.

The main feature of the Act and regulations made under it is that for the first time in legislative enactments it is made clear that a primary duty of the local health authority is the formulation and the carrying into effect of a considered and continuous scheme for the removal of slum dwellings and the rehousing of dispossessed persons in modern hygienic houses. This in itself is a milestone in housing legislation and the value of the recognition by Parliament of such a duty of local government can never be lost.

No such considered scheme for the ultimate clearance of the slum dwellings of the City—however long it may take in accomplishment—can be satisfactorily carried through until the local authority is given powers to town-plan built-up areas. Without such powers there will always be a serious risk of development on lines which will not be to the best advantage in after years of the City either from the point of view of health or of future business and material prosperity. Any such legislation should receive every possible support.

The five years' programme approved by the City Council and sent to the Ministry of Health undertakes that in Manchester 6,000 slum dwellings shall be dealt with under the provisions of this Act by the end of 1935. This programme is shown on pages 306 to 309.

The reports on the work of the Manchester Committee on Cancer appear on pages 302 to 305, and that of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee on pages 310 to 312.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. VEITCH CLARK,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL.

The following are general statistics for the year 1930 :—

Area of the City in acres		21,690
Population at the Census, 1921		730,307
„ „ „ Adjusted by Registrar-General for Holiday Movement		744,000
Estimated population at the middle of year 1930	Males 360,102 Females 403,968	764,070
Population at the Census, 1931		766,333
No. of persons per acre		35
Persons married per 1,000 of population in the area of the Manchester Union		17·43
Live Births in the City of Manchester	Males 6,670 Females 6,387	13,057
Live birth-rate per 1,000 of population		17·08
Still-births	Males 360 Females 279	639
Deaths	Males 5,203 Females 4,779	9,982
Recorded annual death-rate per 1,000 of population	Males 14·45 Females 11·83	13·07
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 births		78·73
Excess of registered births over deaths		3,075
Percentage of mortality occurring in public institutions		46·72

No. of occupied undivided private houses at the Census in June, 1921		141,311
„ „ „ „ „ tenements, blocks of flats, shops, etc, at the Census in June, 1921		155,017
No. of persons per occupied undivided private house (Census 1921)		4·35
„ „ all occupied dwellings (Census 1921)		4·71
„ „ „ „ 1930 (Based on 182,448 houses as supplied by the Waterworks Department)		4·19
No. of new houses erected during 1930 :—		
By Local Authority	1,232	
By other bodies or persons	990	
		2,222

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

(A) MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health	R. Veitch Clark, M.A., M.B., CH.B., B.SC., D.P.H.
Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health	W. St. Clair McClure, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	J. S. Taylor, M.D., D.P.H.
Senior Tuberculosis Officer	D. P. Sutherland, M.B., B.S.
Assistant Tuberculosis Officers	3
Medical Officers, Tuberculosis (part time)	4
Assistant Medical Officer of Health— (Maternity and Child Welfare)	Nora F. Smith, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officers, Child Welfare Centres	8
,, ,, ,, ,, (part-time)	5
Dental Surgeons (part-time)	2

Abergele Sanatorium.

Medical Superintendent—J. E. Geddes, M.B., CH.B.

One Assistant Medical Superintendent.

Baguley Sanatorium.

Medical Superintendent—H. G. Trayer, B.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Three Assistant Medical Officers.

Monsall Hospital.

Medical Superintendent—D. S. Sutherland, M.D.

One Assistant Superintendent Medical Officer.

Three Assistant Medical Officers.

Booth Hall Hospital.

Medical Superintendent—J. T. D'Ewart, M.B.

Four Assistant Medical Officers.

Withington Hospital and Institution.

Medical Superintendent—M. Gamble, M.B.E., M.D.

Six Assistant Medical Officers.

Crumpsall Hospital and Institution.

Medical Superintendent—R. W. Marsden, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Five Assistant Medical Officers.

Langho Colony.

Medical Superintendent—J. Shearer, M.B., CH.B.

In addition, there are the consulting staffs of these various hospitals.

District Medical Officers under Poor Law Acts	24	Chiefly combined appointments.
Public vaccinators	23	

(B) OTHERS.

Veterinary Surgeon—Richard C. Locke, M.R.C.S., D.V.S.M. (VICT.).

Public Analyst—Harri Heap, M.SC., F.I.C.

„ (Assistant)—Alfred N. Leather, B.SC. (LOND.), F.I.C.

Sanitary Inspectors.

Chief—Fred Pollard, F.S.I.A.	1
Divisional	2
Special to the Medical Officer of Health	2
Drainage	2
Food and Drugs	3
Smoke	4
Housing	4
Rat Officers	2
Canal Boats	1
Tuberculosis	3
House Drainage	3
District	46
Women, Workshops, etc.	2
Total	75

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Superintendent of Health Visitors	1
„ „ (Assistant)	1
Inspector of Midwives	1
„ „ (Assistant)	1
Midwives	4
Ophthalmic Nurses	3
Centre Superintendents	15
Health Visitors	58
Cleansing Nurse	1
Masseuses	8
Total	93

Tuberculosis.

Sanitary Inspectors..	3
Nurses	11

Vaccination Officers	4

CITY OF MANCHESTER (299, OLDHAM ROAD)—METEOROLOGY, 1930. (Means of the Monthly Readings.)

	Barometer	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Humidity	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Mean Temperature in Shade	Sun Maximum	Grass Maximum	One Foot	Four Feet	Total Rainfall (inches)	Total No. of Wet Days	Total Hours of Sunshine	Average Mean Daily Temperature 1881-1915 (extracted from the book of normals)	Average Rainfall 1892-1930	Average Hours of Sunshine 1892-1930	Fog Noted
January	29·684	42·0	40·9	91	47·3	38·9	43·1	55	37	40·5	44·2	4·43	20	15·9	39·1	3·06	10·6	15th and 16th.
February ..	30·174	36·5	35·2	87	41·4	34·6	38·0	55	32	36·2	42·6	0·30	8	34·6	40·1	2·39	29·8	14th, 20th, 21st, and 28th.
March	29·536	41·2	38·8	79	46·9	37·3	42·1	73	35	39·2	41·9	2·74	19	71·9	42·3	2·43	72·7	1st.
April	29·802	47·4	44·7	79	53·0	42·9	48·0	84	41	45·3	44·9	1·73	17	78·4	46·8	1·93	115·5	
May	29·950	53·2	48·5	70	59·1	46·3	52·7	97	43	51·8	49·1	1·77	14	120·3	52·6	2·32	144·4	
June	29·977	61·3	55·9	69	69·0	53·7	61·4	107	50	61·3	55·7	2·20	15	175·6	58·4	2·36	152·3	
July	29·809	59·8	56·0	79	65·2	55·4	60·3	101	52	62·5	59·8	5·34	18	109·2	60·8	2·96	140·2	
August	29·835	60·8	57·1	80	67·7	55·4	61·5	106	52	60·7	59·1	4·82	25	136·0	59·9	3·67	117·6	
September ..	29·864	57·1	54·1	82	62·8	53·3	58·0	93	50	59·9	59·5	2·86	21	89·9	56·4	2·59	98·5	
October	30·087	51·3	48·7	82	56·2	47·6	51·9	84	43	52·5	55·6	4·67	24	77·2	49·8	3·37	56·2	
November ..	29·813	44·1	42·1	83	48·2	40·0	44·1	61	36	45·0	50·3	4·96	19	26·0	43·6	2·97	18·4	16th, 17th, and 27th.
December ..	29·847	40·6	39·6	91	44·7	38·3	41·5	47	36	40·8	45·8	3·07	20	1·9	40·4	3·50	6·4	3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st, and 31st.
YEAR ..	29·865	49·6	46·8	81	55·1	45·3	49·7	80	42	49·6	50·6	38·89	220	936·9	49·2	33·55	962·6	

The extent to which Institutions are used is to some extent represented in the following table :—

TABLE I.

DEATH-RATES IN THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE AND IN INSTITUTIONS FOR 5 YEARS 1926–1930.

YEAR	Estimated Populations to middle of Year	Death-rate per 1000 of persons dying in their own homes	Death-rate per 1000 of persons dying in Institutions	Total death-rate per 1000
1926	755,083	8·08	5·20	13·28
1927	757,319	8·07	5·83	13·90
1928	759,563	7·39	5·67	13·06
1929	761,813	8·93	6·58	15·51
1930	764,070	6·97	6·10	13·07

The chief causes of death are shown below for each of the years 1925–1930 :—

TABLE 2.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Tuberculosis of the Lungs ..	997	905	881	843	930	903
Tuberculosis of Organs other than the Lungs	184	170	172	149	152	174
Diseases of the Heart	1133	1104	1152	1155	1540	1398
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, Hemiplegia	498	502	422	426	456	426
Pneumonia	961	799	952	905	1305	879
Bronchitis	1371	1065	1194	835	1029	661
Digestive Organs	364	348	323	351	346	354
Atrophy, Debility (chiefly in infants)	69	56	42	36	40	55
Old Age..	459	435	353	362	469	378
Premature Birth	281	254	250	250	270	252
Nephritis and Bright's Disease..	243	255	275	338	296	319
Convulsions	69	59	59	44	44	32
Inflammation of the Brain ..	39	34	34	37	46	36
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	230	237	118	203	185	153
Measles	129	156	164	123	60	146
Scarlet Fever	56	25	20	14	11	16
Whooping Cough	206	61	124	89	220	37
Diphtheria	102	103	91	99	57	58
Influenza	262	214	455	175	704	129
Malignant Disease	1055	1099	1083	1107	1135	1153

The following figures show the gains and losses in the death-rates in 1930 over the average of the previous ten years :—

TABLE 3.

Gains and Losses in 1930 *per* 1,000 *persons living, as compared with the average for the* 10 *years* 1920-1929.

Gains.	
Scarlet Fever	0·03
Influenza	0·27
Diphtheria	0·04
Whooping Cough	0·13
Diarrhœal Diseases	0·11
Pyæmia and Septicæmia	0·01
Phthisis	0·06
Tubercular Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	0·02
Tubercular Diseases (other)	0·02
Premature Birth	0·06
Nervous Diseases	0·05
Bronchitis	0·65
Pneumonia	0·17
Digestive System	0·01
Respiratory Diseases (other)	0·01
Old Age	0·06
Total	1·70
Losses.	
Measles	0·01
Cancer	0·01
Erysipelas	0·02
Alcoholism	0·01
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	0·41
Rheumatic Fever	0·01
Urinary System	0·07
Total	0·54
Balance of Gain from above Causes	1·16
,, ,, all Causes	1·07

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

TABLE 4.

Deaths per 1,000 *births at the ages* 0—2 *months*, 3–5 *months, and* 6–11 *months in successive years.*

YEARS	Months of Age			
	0–2	3–5	6–11	Under 1 year
1891–1895 (mean) ..	82·79	40·99	62·97	186·75
1896–1900 (mean) ..	83·44	42·43	66·28	192·16
1901–1905 (mean) ..	81·02	37·52	54·24	172·78
1906–1910 (mean) ..	73·89	29·12	44·27	147·28
1911–1915 (mean) ..	69·23	24·38	39·26	132·88
1916–1920 (mean) ..	58·46	17·72	28·65	104·82
1921–1925 (mean) ..	52·46	15·63	27·38	95·45
1926–1930 (mean) ..	49·77	15·76	22·33	87·86
1926	49·14	14·62	22·86	86·62
1927	48·62	13·84	23·31	85·77
1928	50·97	17·51	22·39	90·87
1929	52·10	18·03	27·17	97·30
1930	48·02	14·78	15·93	78·73

Table 5 allows a comparison with former years in respect of the infantile mortality rates from different causes for the whole of the first year of life.

TABLE 5.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS					
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
All causes	95·77	86·62	85·77	90·87	97·30	78·73
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox	0·14	0·29	0·15	0·08	..	..
Measles	1·91	2·29	3·44	3·64	1·38	3·00
Scarlet Fever	0·07	..	0·23	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	5·95	2·08	3·67	3·33	5·76	1·53
Diphtheria	0·64	0·72	0·92	1·08	0·77	0·23
Erysipelas	0·50	0·21	0·31	0·08	0·15	0·46
Tuberculous Meningitis	0·57	0·79	0·38	0·39	0·77	0·38
Abdominal Tuberculosis	0·28	0·22	0·15	0·23	0·15	0·15
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0·50	0·50	0·38	0·39	0·15	0·69
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	0·64	0·64	0·46	0·70	0·92	0·77
Convulsions	4·39	3·08	3·97	2·71	3·07	2·14
Bronchitis	9·20	6·24	6·34	7·05	5·83	5·44
Pneumonia (all forms)	13·94	13·54	13·68	16·11	20·18	11·33
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	12·88	13·83	10·17	13·24	12·35	10·57
Gastritis	0·99	0·57	0·54	0·39	0·77	0·77
Syphilis	0·71	0·57	0·61	0·54	0·54	0·77
Rickets	0·35	0·36	0·08	0·54	0·23	0·15
Injury at Birth	2·19	2·58	2·60	2·48	3·07	2·37
Atelectasis	1·27	0·93	1·60	1·70	2·15	1·76
Congenital Malformation	6·02	6·88	6·19	6·14	5·45	5·44
Premature Birth	19·89	18·20	19·11	19·36	20·72	19·30
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	4·88	3·94	2·98	2·79	2·99	4·06
Overlying, found dead in bed, and suffocation	0·57	1·15	0·46	0·62	0·46	0·38
Other causes	7·29	7·01	7·35	5·97	9·44	7·04

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

This is shown in the table on page 10, compiled from a monthly statement furnished to the Hospitals Sub-Committee. Further particulars are given in the statement below, obtained from the Public Assistance Officer.

Cases maintained by or chargeable to the Public Assistance Committee on the 1st January, 1931.

(A) RETURN OF MENTAL CASES.

Institution	Class of Case Maintained	Suffering from Mental Infirmity
1. *Establishments*		
(*a*) *Belonging to Manchester* :—		
Crumpsall Institution	General Hospital and Lunacy	673
Swinton Home	Mentally deficient children ..	137
(*b*) *Belonging to other Authorities* :—		
Garstang	Feeble-minded persons ..	1
Ulverston	,, ,, ..	12
Lunesdale	,, ,, ..	8
West Derby	Mentally deficient persons ..	2
2. (*a*) *County Mental Hospitals* :—		
Lancaster	Persons of unsound mind ..	361
Prestwich	,, ,, ..	936
Winwick	,, ,, ..	554
Whittingham	,, ,, ..	161
Rainhill	,, ,, ..	80
Sandlebridge School, Alderley Edge	Mentally defective adults ..	7
All Souls' Special School, Hillingdon, Essex	Feeble-minded girls	3
Cumnor Rise Home, Botley, Oxford		3
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol ..	Feeble-minded persons ..	23
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield		8
Pontville Home, Ormskirk ..	Feeble-minded boys	1
Durran Hill House, Carlisle ..	Mentally defective women ..	5
St. Joseph's Home, Sudbury.	Feeble-minded young women	1
Allerton Priory, Woolton, Lancs.	Feeble-minded children ..	1
Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster.	Feeble-minded adults	9
	Carried forward	2,986

RETURN OF MENTAL CASES—*Continued.*

Institution	Class of Case Maintained	Suffering from Mental Infirmity
	Brought forward	2,986
2. (*a*) *County Mental Hospitals*—continued—		
David Lewis Epileptic Colony, Alderley Edge	Epileptics	1
St. Elizabeth's Home for Epileptics, Much Hadam, Herts.	,, ...	1
St. Francis Roman Catholic Special School, Hillside House, Buntingford.	Feeble-minded children ..	1
	Total	2,989

(B) MATERNITY CASES.

	Number
Simpson Hill	2
Crossley Home	1
Central Hall	2
Macalpine Home	3

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN RECEIPT OF RELIEF FROM THE MANCHESTER PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE DURING THE LAST WEEK IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEARS 1930 AND 1929.

	1930		1929	
	Indoor	Out-Door	Indoor	Out-Door
January	7,949	22,139	8,166	21,818
February	8,019	22,841	8,325	23,849
March	7,876	21,808	7,865	21,176
April	*4,089	19,176	7,744	19,579
May..	3,935	17,932	7,542	19,182
June	3,857	18,879	7,431	18,883
July..	3,934	18,879	7,319	18,645
August	3,940	20,191	7,289	19,325
September . ..	3,956	21,505	7,322	18,903
October	3,951	22,474	7,548	19,335
November.. ..	4,045	24,372	7,743	20,347
December.. ..	4,110	26,728	7,774	21,142

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* From April 1st, 1930, the figures represent the number of persons relieved by the Public Assistance Committee, excluding Sick persons.

TABLES.

1930

TABLE A.—MANCHESTER, 1930.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT LIFE PERIODS IN THE 53 WEEKS OF THE YEAR.

PERSONS.—(MALES AND FEMALES.)

CAUSES OF DEATH	Ages at Death													
	All Ages	Under 5 Years 0 to 1	Under 5 Years 1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and
All Causes	9982	1028	445	137	88	231	251	536	663	1281	1789	2061	1229	24
A.—GENERAL DISEASES	3729	644	244	70	39	137	158	295	289	503	659	495	181	1
B.—LOCAL DISEASES	5403	316	175	47	38	68	67	195	329	718	1060	1393	836	16
C.—OTHER SPECIFIED DIS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES	453	60	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	17	122	185	6
E.—VIOLENT DEATHS	397	8	25	20	10	26	25	45	45	56	53	51	27	6
A.—General Diseases.														
Smallpox.. Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox.. Not Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox.. No Statement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	146	39	100	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..
Rubella	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	16	...	10	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	129	4	2	2	1	3	2	6	14	23	27	27	16	2
Whooping Cough	37	20	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Diphtheria	58	3	27	23	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	17	9	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Simple Cont: Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	9	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...
Asiatic Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Diarrhœa	14	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	139	126	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malarial Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Actinomycosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	36	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	10	1	...	...
Gonorrhœa, Strict: Urethra	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	7	3	2	...
Puerperal.. Septicæmia	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal.. Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal.. Phlegmasia Dol.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal.. *Fever*	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	3	...	...	...	...	...
Infective Endocarditis	14	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	4	3	...	...	...	...
Leprosy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Psittacosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	41	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	6	11	7	7	...
Septicæmia (not puerp:)	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	6	1	1	1	...
Pyæmia (not puerp:)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Phlegmon	11	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	1	...
Phagedæna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercular Phthisis	854	6	2	5	9	86	101	196	141	158	118	29	3	...
Phthisis	49	...	...	1	...	3	9	4	9	10	11	2	...	...
Tubercular Meningitis	85	5	35	14	6	10	4	3	3	5	...	...	...	...

TABLE A, 1930—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 5 Years 0 to 1	Under 5 Years 1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards
A.—General Diseases— *continued*														
Tubercular Peritonitis	26	2	6	2	2	4	4	3	2	...	...	...	1	...
Tabes Mesenterica	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercle of other organs	34	2	2	1	1	2	5	5	2	7	3	2	1	1
General Tuberculosis	28	1	6	3	...	7	2	2	4	2	...	1	...	...
Scrofula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	2	...	...
Opium, Morphia Habit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Poisoning: Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Industrial Poisoning: Phosphorus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Poisoning: Arsenic, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Rheum: Fever, Acute Rheum:	75	...	2	4	4	12	9	9	13	3	13	4	1	1
Rheumatism of Heart	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Chronic Rheumatism	51	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	2	9	16	9	8	...
Rheum: Arthritis, Rheum: Gout	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	10	16	10	1
Gout	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cancer—Buccal Cavity	65	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	27	27	6	...
,, Stomach and Liver	392	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	21	58	128	143	31	4
,, Peritoneum, Intest., Rectum	216	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	7	38	62	70	33	...
,, Female Genital Organs	110	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	9	35	31	15	10	...
,, Breast	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	31	29	20	10	1
,, Skin	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	4	...
,, Others or unspecified	251	...	2	...	1	3	...	2	19	43	88	68	21	4
Rickets	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purpura	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hæmophilia, Hæm: Diathesis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Leucocythæmia	82	1	4	1	...	2	2	7	4	18	25	10	7	1
Diabetes Mellitus	84	...	...	...	2	...	1	5	3	11	26	28	8	..
Other Constitutional Diseases	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Premature Birth	252	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Congenital Defects	76	71	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..
Injury at Birth	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Atelectasis	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others of Early Infancy	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Local Diseases.														
1.–NERVOUS SYSTEM.														
Inflammation of Brain	36	10	9	3	2	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	...
Softening of Brain	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...
General Paraly: of Insane	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	3	...	...	...
Insanity (not puerperal)	89	...	1	1	...	...	5	4	9	25	26	15	3	...
Chorea	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
Epilepsy	41	...	1	2	...	8	4	6	2	6	5	6	1	...
Convulsions	32	28	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngismus Stridulus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locomotor Ataxy	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	...
Dis: of Spinal Cord	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	7	12	13	5	1
Neuritis	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...
Brain Tumour	29	...	2	3	2	..	...	6	5	7	3	1	...	...
Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	18	...	1	1	...	3	2	2	1	2	5	1	...	...
Nervous System (Other Dis:)	25	3	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	4	7	4	...	...
2. DISEASES OF SPECIAL SENSE ORGANS.														
Otitis, Mastoid Disease	27	3	5	4	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	...	...
Epistaxis, Nose Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia, Eye Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE A, 1930—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 5 Years		Ages at Death									
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85
3. DISEASES OF HEART.													
Valvular Dis: Endocarditis	463	2	2	...	4	12	8	16	53	82	105	112	60
Pericarditis	10	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	...
Hypertrophy of Heart	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Angina Pectoris	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	19	23	3
Dilatation of Heart	49	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	18	10	6
Fatty Degen: of Heart	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	8	10	2
Syncope, Heart Disease	788	4	...	...	1	1	3	7	17	86	168	285	177
4. DIS: OF BLOOD VESSELS.													
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	381	5	...	1	...	1	2	5	11	36	87	146	78
Apoplexy, Hemiplegia	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	11	17	10
Aneurism	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	7	5	...
Senile Gangrene	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
Embolism, Thrombosis	77	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	10	22	21	15
Phlebitis	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Varicose Veins	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Blood Vessels (Other Diseases)	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	21	67	197	191
5. DIS: OF RESPIRATORY SYS:													
Laryngitis	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Memb: Laryng: (Not Diphth:)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larynx (Other Dis:)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	661	71	10	...	1	1	1	8	15	76	119	182	144
Pneumonia { Lobar-Croupous.	429	21	20	9	2	13	12	42	56	104	88	48	11
Pneumonia { Broncho-Lobular.	432	125	99	4	6	2	8	17	17	34	42	51	23
"*Pneumonia*"	18	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	4	1
Emphysema, Asthma	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	12	9	5	2
Pleurisy	23	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	5	4	4	4	1
Fibroid Disease of Lung	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Respiratory Dis: (Other)	48	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	10	9	6	11
6. DIS: OF DIGESTIVE SYS:													
Tonsillitis, Quinsy	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Mouth, Pharynx	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gastric Ulcer	60	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	7	23	14	6	2
Gastric Catarrh	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stomach (Other Dis:)	25	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	5	4
Enteritis	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1
Gastro-Enteritis	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Appendicitis, Perityph:	53	...	2	3	7	5	2	2	10	4	9	9	...
Hernia	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	11	13	5
Intestinal Obstruct:	32	10	2	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	3	7	3
Other Diseases of Intestines ...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1
Peritonitis	9	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	16	8	2
Liver	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	6	5	1
Biliary Calculi	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	10	9	4
Digestive System (Other Dis:) ...	26	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	7	5	6	...
7. DIS: OF LYMPHATIC AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.													
Spleen, Disease of	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Lymphat: Syst: (Other Dis:) ...	20	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	2	7	2	3	...
Thyroid Body (Other Dis:) ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	2	...
Addison's Dis: (Dis: of)	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
8. DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.													
Nephritis Ac: Uræmia	52	...	1	2	2	5	1	3	3	7	6	15	6
Ch: Bright's Dis: Albumin: ...	267	...	...	1	...	2	3	9	31	51	67	77	24
Calculus	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
Bladder and Prostate Dis: ...	89	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	34	22
Urinary Syst: (Other Dis:) ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	3	2	2	1

TABLE A, 1930—*concluded.*

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 5 Years 0 to 1	Under 5 Years 1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards
9. DISEASES OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.														
Ovarian Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis: of Ovary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine Tumour	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Other Dis: of Uterus and Vagina	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
Disord: of Menstruation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gener: and Mam: Orgs: (Other)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
10. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH.														
Abortion, Miscarriage	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Mania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Placenta Præv: Flooding	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ac: of Preg: & Childbirth	25	...	...	...	...	1	1	17	5	1	...	...	...	...
11. DISEASES OF LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.														
Caries, Necrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthritis, Periostitis	9	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...
Locomotor Sys: (Other)	21	1	3	2	3	...	2	1	3	...	5	...	1	...
12. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.														
Ulcer, Bedsore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Eczema	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin Diseases (Other)	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...
C.—Other Specified Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Ill-defined and not Specified Diseases.														
Atrophy, Debility	55	53	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	118	184	61
Dropsy, Ascites, Anasarca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	4	1	...
Abscess	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Sudden (cause unascertained)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ill-defined	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.—Violent Deaths.														
1. ACCIDENT.														
In Mines and Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Vehicles { On Railways	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
By Vehicles { In Streets	141	...	13	15	6	16	15	16	10	10	14	17	7	2
Ships, Boats, Docks (not Drowning)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Building Operations	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery	12	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	...	...
Weapons and Implements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns and Scalds	31	1	12	2	1	2	...	...	3	3	1	5	1	...
Poison, Poisonous Vapours	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Drowning	16	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	4	...	3	2	...
Suffocation	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Falls	55	2	...	...	1	3	...	2	6	7	6	11	13	4
Weather Agencies	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Otherwise or not Stated	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	...
2. HOMICIDE.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. SUICIDE.	112	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	19	28	27	12	3	..
4. EXECUTION.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE B.—MANCHESTER, 1930.

Causes of Deaths at Different Life Periods—MALES.

Classes	CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages Total	Ages at Death—in years: Under 5 Years: 0 to 1	Under 5 Years: 1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	
	All Causes	5203	595	227	71	40	111	125	271	344	752	1009	1076	515	
	Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A	Measles	86	22	60	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.
	Scarlet Fever	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Whooping Cough	15	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Diphtheria	24	2	13	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Ill-defined Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Enteric Fever	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	.
	Influenza	72	1	1	...	...	3	...	4	11	15	18	9	10	.
	Epidemic Diarrhœa	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Simple Cholera	78	71	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Venereal Affections	33	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	14	4	2	.
	Erysipelas	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	6	4	.
	Pyæmia, Septicæmia (Others)	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	1	1	...	.
	Other Zymotics	28	6	1	3	...	...	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	.
	Tuberc. Periton: Tabes Mes:	9	...	3	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Tubercular Meningitis	41	2	16	8	3	3	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	.
	Phthisis	524	3	1	5	1	31	52	93	89	127	97	23	2	.
	Tuberculous Dis. (Other)	34	1	3	3	1	6	4	4	3	5	1	2	...	
	Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Alcoholism	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	...	..
	Rheumatic Fever	27	...	...	2	1	5	3	5	6	...	4	1	...	..
	Cancer	576	...	1	...	1	2	4	7	25	81	213	198	43	
	Premature Birth	143	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Congenital Defects	40	36	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
	Atelectasis	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
B and C	Epilepsy	24	...	...	2	...	7	4	4	1	2	...	4	...	..
	Convulsions	17	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Nervous Syst: (Other)	167	9	10	6	2	3	5	12	14	37	38	25	6	..
	Cereb: Hæm: Apoplexy, Hemip:	169	3	...	1	...	1	2	4	3	8	41	76	28	2
	Heart and Blood Vessel Dis:	954	5	2	...	3	4	3	12	37	122	207	350	185	2
	Pleurisy	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	1	...	...
	Bronchitis	351	49	3	...	...	...	1	6	7	56	66	96	56	11
	Pneumonia Lobar-Croupous	297	13	10	4	1	11	6	30	40	85	61	30	5	1
	Pneumonia Broncho-Lobular	243	71	47	1	4	2	5	14	12	24	27	23	11	2
	"*Pneumonia*"	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	3	...	..
	Respiratory Dis: (Other)	56	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	16	13	6	6	2
	Cirrhosis	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	7	1	...
	Digestive Syst: (Other)	161	20	4	4	6	4	3	8	16	36	32	20	8	...
	Urinary Syst: (Other)	261	...	...	4	1	1	3	10	22	36	63	80	37	4
	Generative Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other specified Diseases	175	35	13	3	6	4	5	8	7	24	36	20	14	...
D	Marasmus and Atrophy	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Old Age	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	55	85	17
	Other Ill-defined Causes	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	3	1	.
E	Violence	186	6	17	11	6	22	15	26	16	17	20	21	7	2
	Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suicide	73	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	9	21	16	10	3	..
	Execution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE C.—MANCHESTER, 1930.

CAUSES OF DEATHS AT DIFFERENT LIFE PERIODS—FEMALES.

lasses	CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages Total	Ages at Death—in years												
			Under 5 Years												
			0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards
	All Causes	**4779**	**433**	**218**	**66**	**48**	**120**	**126**	**265**	**319**	**529**	**780**	**985**	**714**	**176**
A	Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	60	17	40	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	11	...	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	22	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria	34	1	14	16	3	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
	Ill-defined Fever	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric Fever	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Influenza	57	3	1	...	...	...	2	2	3	8	9	18	6	2
	Epidemic Diarrhœa	5	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Simple Cholera	61	55	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Venereal Affections	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	...	...	...
	Erysipelas	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	1	3	...
	Pyæmia, Septicæmia (Others)	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...
	Puerperal Fever	27	...	...	...	...	..	4	18	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Zymotics	20	6	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	4	2	1	...	...
	Tubercular Periton: Tabes Mes.	18	2	3	1	1	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	1	...
	Tubercular Meningitis	44	3	19	6	3	7	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Phthisis	379	3	1	1	8	58	58	107	61	41	32	8	1	...
	Tuberculous Diseases (Other)	28	2	5	1	...	3	3	3	3	4	2	1	1	...
	Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alcoholism	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...
	Rheumatic Fever	48	...	2	2	3	7	6	4	7	3	9	3	1	1
	Cancer	577	...	1	...	...	2	2	14	41	129	157	151	72	8
	Premature Birth	109	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Congenital defects	36	35	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atelectasis	8	8	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
B and C	Epilepsy	17	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	5	2	1	...
	Convulsions	15	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nervous System (Other)	115	5	5	4	2	4	4	9	14	20	27	16	4	1
	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, and Hemiplegia	257	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	32	57	87	60	9
	Heart and Blood Vessel Diseases	1083	3	3	...	2	9	12	16	52	104	209	325	275	73
	Pleurisy	12	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	3	1	...
	Bronchitis	310	22	7	...	1	1	...	2	8	20	53	86	88	22
	Pneumonia Lobar-Croupous	132	8	10	5	1	2	6	12	16	19	27	18	6	2
	Broncho-Lobular	189	54	52	3	2	...	3	3	5	10	15	28	12	2
	"*Pneumonia*"	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	Respiratory Diseases (Other)	30	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	8	6	5	7	3
	Cirrhosis	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	1	...
	Digestive System (Other)	162	3	6	2	3	5	2	10	18	22	34	40	17	...
	Urinary System (Other)	166	...	1	...	1	6	3	4	16	28	38	49	17	3
	Generative Organs and Childbirth	52	...	...	...	...	1	1	27	14	6	1	1	1	...
	Other specified Diseases	253	30	10	6	5	6	5	13	11	31	58	55	21	2
D	Marasmus and Atrophy	19	17	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Old Age	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	63	99	44
	Other Ill-defined Causes	9	6	...	...	...	..	1	...		1	...	1	...	...
E	Violence	98	2	8	8	4	4	4	2	10	11	6	18	17	4
	Homicide	1	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Suicide	39	...	...	...	..	...	1	8	10	7	11	2	...	.

TABLE D.

MANCHESTER, 1930.—CAUSES OF DEATH IN INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

CAUSES OF DEATH	UNDER ONE YEAR			Total under One Year	ONE AND UNDER FIVE YEARS			
	Under 3 months	3–6 months	6–12 months		1–	2–	3–	4–
All Causes	627	193	208	1,028	239	88	66	52
Chicken Pox	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	6	32	39	61	20	13	6
Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	2
Whooping Cough	6	2	12	20	11	3	2	1
Diphtheria	1	2	...	3	12	8	2	5
Erysipelas	3	2	1	6	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases	61	47	30	138	12	1	1	1
Gastritis	8	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	8	2	...	10	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica and Tuberc. Peritonitis	...	2	...	2	4	...	1	1
Tubercular Meningitis	...	1	4	5	12	9	9	5
Tuberculosis (Other)	2	3	4	9	4	1	2	3
Rickets	...	1	1	2	6	1	1	...
Premature Birth	245	6	1	252	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	31	...	...	31	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	23	...	...	23	...	...	..	...
Congenital Malformations	60	9	2	71	1	...	...	...
Convulsions	21	4	3	28	1	...	1	1
Meningitis	2	3	5	10	5	2	...	2
Nervous Diseases (Other)	...	1	3	4	1	4	2	...
Bronchitis	25	21	25	71	8	1	1	...
Pneumonia	36	48	64	148	80	21	14	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Marasmus	38	10	5	53	1	...	...	...
Found Dead in Bed (overlaid)	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Violence (Other forms)	...	1	2	3	8	5	6	6
Ill-defined Causes	4	3	...	7	...	..	...	...
Unclassified	45	15	13	73	11	8	8	13

SPECIFIED CAUSES, AND (c) INFANTILE MORTALITIES; ALSO THE PERCENTAGES TO TOTAL DEATHS OF INQUEST CASES AND OF DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS; ALSO QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES 1871-1930.

	Year	Estimated Population (Mean)	Persons Married	Annual Rates per 1,000 persons living												Percentage to Total Deaths		Infantile Mortality	Year
				Births	Deaths (all causes)	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Simple Continued Fever	Diarrhœa Diseases	Violence	Inquest Cases	Deaths in Public Institutions		
Quinquennial Average	1871–1875	477,344	24·6	38·9	28·3	0·26	0·64	1·08	0·08	0·78	0·14	0·43	0·21	1·95	0·94	7·2	13·4	198	.. 1871–1875
	1876–1880	509,802	18·6	38·7	26·2	0·24	0·53	1·07	0·13	0·84	0·08	0·29	0·11	1·26	0·89	7·5	14·3	172	.. 1876–1880
	1881–1885	542,746	17·9	35·1	23·6	0·04	0·71	0·48	0·10	0·68	0·05	0·20	0·03	0·99	0·72	7·0	15·9	175	.. 1881–1885
	1886–1890	575,630	16·6	33·4	24·6	0·02	0·83	0·50	0·32	0·54	0·02	0·30	0·01	1·08	0·78	6·9	17·7	183	.. 1886–1890
	1891–1895	517,801	16·0	33·2	23·6	0·03	0·62	0·26	0·27	0·64	0·00	0·24	0·01	1·19	0·77	7·1	19·2	186	. 1891–1895
	1896–1900	539,599	18·2	32·5	22·7	..	0·89	0·20	0·13	0·53	0·00	0·18	0·01	1·69	0·73	7·1	20·2	192	.. 1896–1900
	1901–1905	554,355	17·4	30·9	20·1	0·01	0·55	0·19	0·22	0·41	0·00	0·13	0·00	1·15	0·72	7·1	24·4	173	.. 1901–1905
	1906–1910	660,049	17·0	28·1	17·7	..	0·54	0·16	0·17	0·37	0·00	0·10	0·00	0·76	0·68	7·4	27·3	147	.. 1906–1910
	1911–1915	731,677	17·6	24·8	16·4	..	0·50	0·12	0·14	0·25	..	0·05	..	0·84	0·67	7·9	30·8	133	. 1911–1915
	1916–1920	770,330	16·7	19·2	14·1	..	0·24	0·04	0·08	0·21	..	0·02	0·00	0·30	0·49	6·4	32·3	105	.. 1916–1920
	1921–1925	751,288	15·8	20·6	13·9	..	0·25	0·06	0·10	0·20	..	0·01	..	0·33	0·44	5·7	37·8	95	.. 1921–1925
	1926–1930	759,570	17·3	17·4	13·8	..	0·18	0·02	0·11	0·14	..	0·01	..	0·24	0·46	4·8	42·9	88	.. 1926–1930
	1926..	755,083	16·1	18·5	13·3	..	0·20	0·03	0·14	0·08	..	0·01	..	0·31	0·41	5·8	39·2	87	 1926
	1927.. .. .	757,319	17·7	17·2	13·9	..	0·21	0·03	0·12	0·16	..	0·00	..	0·20	0·43	5·0	42·0	86	 1927
	1928..	759,563	17·1	17·0	13·1	..	0·16	0·02	0·13	0·12	..	0·01	..	0·26	0·45	4·7	43·5	91	 1928
	1929..	761,813	18·0	17·1	15·5	0·00	0·08	0·01	0·07	0·29	..	0·01	..	0·24	0·49	3·3	43·2	97	 1929
	1930..	764,070	17·4	17·1	13·1	..	0·23	0·02	0·07	0·05	..	0·01	..	0·19	0·50	5·1	46·7	79	 1930

The populations and rates prior to 1891 are those for the Unions of Manchester, Chorlton, and Prestwich, which have been taken to approximately represent "Manchester." The City was extended to include Moss Side and Withington in November, 1904, and to include Gorton and Levenshulme in November, 1909.

Table F.

Manchester—Annual Rates of Mortality from certain causes of Death.

YEAR	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING										RATES PER 1,00 BIRTHS	
	Cancer	Tuberc. Peritonitis Tabes Mes.	Phthisis	Other Tuberc. Diseases	Diseases of Nervous System	Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels	Diseases of Respiratory System	Diseases of Digestive System	Diseases of Urinary System	Diseases of Generative System	Puerperal Fever	Childbirth
1881-1885 ..	0·50	0·35	2·42	0·57	3·28	1·37	5·41	1·23	0·48	0·08	3·03	1·9
1886-1890 ..	0·64	0·36	2·24	0·59	3·09	1·73	5·76	1·23	0·61	0·08	3·22	2·1
1891-1895 ..	0·62	0·22	2·09	0·75	1·74	2·53	5·56	1·07	0·52	0·07	2·75	3·4
1896-1900 ..	0·73	0·19	2·04	0·63	1·32	2·54	5·03	1·04	0·49	0·09	1·55	1·5
1901-1905 ..	0·80	0·16	1·94	0·55	1·17	2·56	4·29	0·95	0·49	0·08	1·21	1·7
1906-1910 ..	0·88	0·14	1·65	0·45	0·95	2·56	3·75	0·84	0·54	0·07	1·28	1·4
1911-1915 ..	1·01	0·12	1·59	0·38	0·79	2·34	3·45	0·68	0·56	0·09	1·24	2·1
1916-1920 ..	1·08	0·09	1·39	0·28	0·54	2·27	2·98	0·51	0·47	0·06	1·58	1·8
1921-1925 ..	1·34	0·06	1·26	0·24	0·51	2·58	3·03	0·47	0·46	0·07	1·54	2·0
1926-1930 ..	1·45	0·03	1·16	0·19	0·48	3·05	2·66	0·45	0·50	0·07	1·74	2·8
1926	1·44	0·03	1·19	0·19	0·49	2·74	2·61	0·46	0·47	0·08	1·79	2·7
1927	1·42	0·03	1·15	0·20	0·48	2·95	2·93	0·42	0·47	0·08	1·60	3·2
1928	1·44	0·04	1·10	0·15	0·50	2·94	2·42	0·46	0·55	0·06	1·78	2·3
1929	1·47	0·03	1·21	0·17	0·50	3·46	3·24	0·45	0·49	0·06	1·46	2·9
1930	1·47	0·03	1·15	0·22	0·45	3·14	2·10	0·45	0·54	0·06	2·07	2·8

See footnotes to Table E.

TABLE G, 1930.—POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY. TOTAL BIRTHS AND DEATHS, WITH BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

[INSTITUTION POPULATIONS, BIRTHS AND DEATHS, DISTRIBUTED.]

WARDS	Estimated Population	Area in Acres	Persons to an Acre	BIRTHS		DEATHS		Natural Rate of Increase
				Total	Rate per 1,000	Total	Rate per 1,000	
City	**764,070**	**21,690**	**35**	**13,057**	**17·08**	**9,982**	**13·07**	**4·01**
All Saints	23,629	300	79	495	20·89	371	15·71	5·18
Ardwick	27,343	426	64	555	20·34	401	14·68	5·66
Beswick	29,614	254	117	485	16·38	347	11·72	4·66
Blackley	20,235	1,158	17	285	14·11	217	10·75	3·36
Bradford	26,503	790	34	496	18·71	300	11·32	7·39
Cheetham	24,127	555	43	333	13·86	255	10·58	3·28
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	41,803	1,666	25	509	12·18	430	10·38	1·80
Collegiate Church	18,103	446	40	291	16·16	250	13·88	2·28
Collyhurst	24,682	231	106	489	19·88	354	14·38	5·50
Crumpsall	15,787	2,203	7	239	15·22	195	12·44	2·78
Didsbury	22,823	2,357	10	363	15·92	200	8·78	7·14
Exchange	390	61	6	1	2·56	3	7·68	– 5·12
Gorton North	23,389	604	39	331	14·20	272	11·68	2·52
Gorton South	27,945	628	44	458	16·44	299	10·39	6·05
Harpurhey	22,720	342	66	394	17·35	310	13·66	3·69
Levenshulme	20,506	606	34	273	13·34	232	11·32	2·02
Longsight	22,694	593	38	285	12·61	250	11·09	1·52
Medlock Street	29,440	212	139	584	19·84	458	15·58	4·26
Miles Platting	25,442	313	81	496	19·52	348	13·70	5·82
Moston	23,356	1,231	19	331	14·20	259	11·11	3·09
Moss Side East	20,864	241	86	331	15·86	310	14·88	0·98
Moss Side West	21,209	267	79	268	12·65	306	14·44	– 1·79
New Cross	27,759	303	91	665	23·95	522	18·91	5·04
Newton Heath	20,668	1,007	21	300	11·54	294	11·30	0·24
Openshaw	24,034	482	50	462	19·24	357	14·85	4·39
Oxford	893	167	5	9	10·06	21	23·00	– 13·44
Rusholme	21,847	806	27	280	12·82	249	11·41	1·41
St. Ann's	244	55	4	2	8·20	2	8·20	0·00
St. Clement's	6,526	181	36	148	22·70	112	17·19	5·51
St. George's	27,799	266	104	578	20·81	442	15·92	4·89
St John's	6,203	199	31	111	17·89	127	20·44	– 2·55
St. Luke's	28,218	316	89	520	18·44	484	17·18	1·26
St. Mark's	25,531	340	75	440	15·67	304	11·90	3·77
St. Michael's	19,919	243	82	457	22·95	355	17·56	5·39
Withington	41,825	1,841	23	793	19·26	346	8·41	10·85

TABLE H, 1930.

Births Registered in the City of Manchester, in Wards, and Distinguishing Legitimate and Illegitimate Births; also the Proportion of Mortality among Infants of both Classes under One Year of Age.

WARDS	BIRTHS		Percentage of Illegitimate Births to Total Births	Deaths under 1 Year		Proportion of Deaths under 1 Year Per 1,000 Births		
	Total	Illegitimate		Total	Of Illegitimate Children	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate
City	**13,057**	**648**	**4·9**	**1,028**	**108**	**79**	**74**	**166**
All Saints	495	56	11·3	60	13	121	107	232
Ardwick	555	39	7·0	37	2	67	68	51
Beswick	485	18	3·7	50	5	103	96	278
Blackley	285	9	3·2	15	...	53	54	...
Bradford	496	15	3·0	30	2	60	58	133
Cheetham	333	23	6·9	15	...	45	48	...
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	509	15	2·9	29	4	57	51	266
Collegiate Church	291	15	5·2	24	1	82	83	67
Collyhurst	489	21	4·3	51	2	104	105	95
Crumpsall	239	4	1·7	13	5	54	34	1000
Didsbury	363	12	3·3	18	2	50	46	167
Exchange	1	1	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
Gorton North	331	13	4·0	19	3	57	50	231
Gorton South	458	9	2·0	31	1	68	67	111
Harpurhey	394	25	6·3	38	6	96	87	240
Levenshulme	273	14	5·1	11	...	40	42	...
Longsight	285	15	5·3	19	3	67	59	200
Medlock Street	584	36	6·2	59	7	101	95	194
Miles Platting	496	16	3·2	37	1	75	75	62
Moston	331	7	2·1	18	...	54	56	...
Moss Side East	331	39	11·8	35	9	106	89	231
Moss Side West	268	11	4·1	17	5	63	47	455
New Cross	665	28	4·2	76	6	114	110	214
Newton Heath	300	10	3·3	24	...	80	83	...
Openshaw	462	15	3·2	35	1	76	76	67
Oxford	9	...	...	3	2	333	111	1000
Rusholme	280	10	3·4	19	2	68	63	200
St. Ann's	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Clement's	148	13	9·0	14	1	95	96	77
St. George's	578	31	5·3	61	2	106	108	65
St. John's	111	10	9·0	13	2	117	109	200
St. Luke's	520	48	9·2	55	9	106	97	188
St. Mark's	440	18	4·1	24	4	55	47	222
St. Michael's	457	28	6·1	43	7	94	84	250
Withington	793	24	3·0	35	1	44	44	42

TABLE I, 1930.

MANCHESTER.—CERTIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CITY AND IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.

WARDS	Total Deaths	Certified by		Not Certified	Proportion per cent. of Deaths		
					Certified by		
		Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest		Regist'd Medical Practitioners	Inquest	Not Certified
City	**9,982**	**9,354**	**507**	**121**	**93·7**	**5·1**	**1·2**
All Saints	371	338	28	5	91·1	7·6	1·3
Ardwick	401	372	24	5	92·8	6·0	1·2
Beswick	347	333	13	1	96·0	3·7	0·3
Blackley	217	207	10	...	95·4	4·6	...
Bradford	300	281	15	4	93·6	5·0	1·4
Cheetham	255	237	17	1	92·9	6·7	0·4
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	430	403	18	9	93·7	4·2	2·1
Collegiate Church	250	236	11	3	94·4	4·4	1·2
Collyhurst	354	339	14	1	95·8	3·9	0·3
Crumpsall	195	186	8	1	95·4	4·1	0·5
Didsbury	200	187	11	2	93·5	5·5	1·0
Exchange	3	3	...	...	100·0	...	...
Gorton North	272	254	13	5	93·4	4·8	1·8
Gorton South	299	277	19	3	92·7	6 3	1·0
Harpurhey	310	298	9	3	96·1	2·9	1·0
Levenshulme	232	215	9	8	92·7	3·9	3·4
Longsight	250	240	10	...	96·0	4·0	...
Medlock Street	458	436	20	2	95·2	4·4	0·4
Miles Platting	348	331	12	5	95·1	3·4	1·5
Moston	259	240	15	4	92·6	5·9	1·5
Moss Side East	310	293	13	4	94·5	4·2	1·3
Moss Side West	306	288	15	3	94·1	4·9	1·0
New Cross	522	489	24	9	93·7	4 6	1·7
Newton Heath	294	276	17	1	93·8	5·8	0·4
Openshaw	357	339	15	3	94·9	4·3	0·8
Oxford	21	19	2	...	90·5	9·5	...
Rusholme	249	228	18	3	91·6	7·2	1·2
St. Ann's	2	2	...	...	100·0	. .	...
St. Clement's	112	108	2	2	96·4	1 8	1·8
St. George's	442	415	21	6	94·0	4·7	1·3
St. John's	127	109	12	6	85·9	9·4	4·7
St. Luke's	484	448	29	7	92·5	6 0	1·5
St. Mark's	304	286	14	4	94·0	4·6	1·4
St. Michael's	355	330	22	3	93·0	6 2	0·8
Withington	346	311	27	8	89·8	7·9	2·3

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN WHOOPING COUGH AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The diseases included in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, c regulations under the Public Health Acts, are as follows:—Smallpox, Chickenpo Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhus Fever, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, Relapsing Feve Continued Fever, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Ophthalmia Neonatorun Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Polio-Encephalitis and Encephalitis-Lethargic Malaria, Dysentery, Acute Primary Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Measle Rubella, and Pemphigus Neonatorum. The following cases were notified in 1930, an the numbers are compared with the average of the previous ten years:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Mean	193
Smallpox	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	36	68	8	12	
Chickenpox	1,936	2,443	2,860	3,354	3,574	4,105	5,783	3,823	3,777	3,510	3,516	3,2
Scarlet Fever	3,829	5,400	3,618	1,814	1,784	2,869	2,259	1,823	2,100	2,318	2,781	3,7
Diphtheria	914	1,002	806	536	570	1,040	1,145	1,208	1,033	761	902	8
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	54	74	36	50	103	65	30	18	32	41	50	
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	146	138	130	130	115	179	174	107	133	144	140	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	102	66	80	28	
Erysipelas	382	385	379	294	284	412	378	358	428	441	374	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	392	227	263	227	336	266	218	192	192	137	245	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	11	3	8	3	11	9	12	9	9	17	9	
Poliomyelitis..	7	7	7	4	7	12	12	12	8	4	8	
Polio-Encephalitis	1	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	2	2	1	..
Encephalitis-Lethargica	19	31	9	36	244	78	91	65	50	37	67	
Malaria	172	38	19	16	3	4	1	3	15	14	28	
Dysentery	9	8	3	2	2	1	2	2	13	4	5	
Primary Pneumonia	620	1,578	2,268	2,067	2,203	2,200	1,876	2,260	2,176	2,265	2,027	2,0
Influenzal Pneumonia	205	218	487	426	447	351	313	690	363	875	449	2
Measles	10,635	1,135	19,614	3,481	18,349	7,941	10,953	13,987	7,141	9,512	10,275	10,7
Rubella	179	453	177	94	224	2,107	1,128	407	1,498	499	677	2
Pemphigus Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	83	128	116	106	87	52	11
	19,515	13,140	30,688	12,534	28,257	21,726	24,539	25,218	19,210	20,756	21,646	22,2

In 1900 Erysipelas was made notifiable, in 1910 Ophthalmia Neonatorum, in 1912 Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Poliomyelitis. Measles and Rubella were made notifiable in 1916, and Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis-Lethargica, Malaria, Dysentery, Primary Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia in 1919.

From 1919 (September) Chickenpox has been notifiable, and in 1925 (September) Pemphigus Neonatoru was made notifiable.

Puerperal Pyrexia was made notifiable on October 1st, 1926.

The deaths from the more common diseases are shown in the following figures :—

Years	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Influenza	Whooping Cough	Diarrhœa	Phthisis
1919–29 average	165	36	80	8	326	135	222	918
1930	146	16	58	9	129	37	153	903

Consultations.—One hundred and ten consultation visits were made during the year by Medical Officers of the Department at the request of medical practitioners in the City in connection with the diagnosis of cases of infectious disease in which the nature of the illness was in doubt.

CHICKENPOX.

Chickenpox was made a notifiable disease on September 15th, 1919, for six months, and its notifiability has been renewed from time to time since that date.

CHICKENPOX.—NUMBER OF ATTACKS AT DIFFERENT AGES DURING 1930.

Under 1 year	137
1—2 years	201
2—3 ,, ...	237
3—4 ,, ...	296
4—5 ,, ...	442
5—9 ,, ...	1,728
10–14 ,, ...	184
15—19 ,, ...	32
20—24 ,, ...	12
25—44 ,, ...	24
45— ,, ...	6
TOTAL	3,299

SMALLPOX.

Two cases of smallpox occurred during the year. One, a man aged 47 years, vaccinated only in infancy, began to be ill on February 19th, the eruption appeared on February 23rd, and he was discovered and removed to hospital on February 25th, where he remained for 19 days. The other case also was a man, aged 37 years, who was unvaccinated. The symptoms began on March 7th, the eruption appeared on March 10th, and he was notified and removed to hospital on March 17th for a period of 14 days.

In both cases the infection was traced to a known source outside the City area.

No spread of infection took place in the Manchester district.

SCARLET FEVER.

The following figures show the course of the disease in quarters:—

TABLE I.—SCARLET FEVER.—ATTACKS IN QUARTERS ACCORDING TO DATE OF RASH.

Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
1925 ..	662	642	802	763	2869
1926 ..	487	450	639	683	2259
1927 ..	362	397	441	623	1823
1928 ..	519	483	488	610	2100
1929 ..	442	428	608	840	2318
5 years Mean	494	480	596	704	2274
1930 ..	775	738	885	1303	3701

Table 2.—1930.—Scarlet Fever Attacks in Wards, with Attack Rate, Case Fatality per cent., and Removals to Hospital per cent.

Wards	Attacks	Attack Rate per 1,000 Living	† Case Fatality per cent.	Removals to Hospital per cent.
City	3,701	4·8	0·5	72·8
All Saints	109	4·0	—	83·5
Ardwick	118	3·8	0·9	84·7
Beswick	146	4·5	—	82·9
Blackley	158	7·7	0·6	70·3
Bradford	110	3·9	0·9	83·6
Cheetham	100	3·7	—	62·0
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	189	5·1	0·5	50·8
Collegiate Church	56	3·0	—	91·1
Collyhurst	157	5·9	—	91·7
Crumpsall	104	8·7	0·9	54·8
Didsbury	56	4·1	—	69·6
Exchange	—	—	—	—
Gorton North	93	3·5	—	70·9
Gorton South	135	5·3	0·7	80·7
Harpurhey	123	4·6	—	63·4
Levenshulme	60	2·6	—	56·7
Longsight	130	5·9	—	56·2
Medlock Street	184	5·4	1·1	78·8
Miles Platting	125	4·6	—	78·4
Moston	137	6·3	—	53·3
Moss Side East	61	2·5	1·6	70·5
Moss Side West	68	2·9	—	58·8
New Cross	107	3·6	0·9	77·6
Newton Heath	88	4·2	—	65·9
Openshaw	131	4·9	—	78·6
Oxford	6	4·1	—	100·0
Rusholme	70	3·3	—	57·1
St. Ann's	—	—	—	—
St. Clement's	24	3·8	—	91·7
St. George's	161	5·1	0·6	83·9
St. John's	40	7·4	2·5	87·5
St. Luke's	132	4·3	0·8	79·6
St. Mark's	270	8·8	0·4	75·6
St. Michael's	66	3·4	—	87·9
Withington	187	10·1	1·6	66·3

† Corrected ; the fatal cases are those actually occurring amongst the cases notified.

TABLE 3.—SCARLET FEVER.—NUMBER OF ATTACKS AND OF DEATHS; ALSO THE CASE FATALITY PER CENT. AT DIFFERENT AGES FOR THE THIRTY-NINE YEARS, 1891—1929 AND FOR 1930.

Ages	1891–1929			1930		
	Attacks	Deaths	Case Fatality per cent.	Attacks	Deaths	Case Fatality per cent.
Under 1 year	784	124	15·8	17	1	5·9
1 to 2 years ..	2282	312	13·7	76	1	1·3
2 to 3 ,, ..	5301	494	9·3	175	4	2·3
3 to 4 ,, ..	7419	539	7·3	302	3	1·0
4 to 5 ,, ..	8747	462	5·3	323	2	0·6
5 to 6 ,, ..	9779	297	3·0	426	1	0·2
6 to 7 ,, ..	9050	202	2·2	382	3	0·8
7 to 8 ,, ..	7981	141	1·8	384	1	0·3
8 to 9 ,, ..	6730	96	1·4	312	—	—
9 to 10 ,, ..	5587	81	1·5	260	—	—
10 to 15 ,, ..	16676	177	1·1	608	1	0·2
15 to 20 ,, ..	5307	71	1·3	160	—	—
20 to 25 ,, ..	2569	42	1·6	96	—	—
25 to 35 ,, ..	2380	48	2·0	125	—	—
35 to 45 ,, ..	729	19	2·6	43	—	—
45 and over	201	7	3·5	12	—	—
All ages	91522	3112	3·4	3701	17	0·4

TABLE 4.—SCARLET FEVER MORTALITY, 1930.—RATE PER 1,000 LIVING, COMPARED WITH MEAN OF FIVE YEARS.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Mean	1930
England and Wales	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·02	**0·02**	0·02
107 Great Towns	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·02	**0·02**	0·02
London	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·02	**0·02**	0·02
Manchester City	0·07	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·01	**0·03**	0·02
159 Smaller Towns	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·02	**0·02**	0·01

SCARLET FEVER, 1930.—ATTACKS IN WEEKS, ACCORDING TO DATE OF RASH.

FIRST QUARTER		SECOND QUARTER		THIRD QUARTER		FOURTH QUARTER	
Week of Year	1930	Week of Year	1930	Week of Year	1930	Week of Year	1930
1	62	14	42	27	87	40	91
2	59	15	49	28	73	41	92
3	63	16	67	29	63	42	117
4	66	17	57	30	72	43	96
5	51	18	38	31	67	44	102
6	68	19	56	32	69	45	80
7	68	20	70	33	50	46	107
8	52	21	57	34	64	47	120
9	56	22	74	35	46	48	102
10	66	23	55	36	61	49	117
11	52	24	44	37	63	50	92
12	66	25	67	38	82	51	73
13	46	26	62	39	88	52	50
						53	64
Total ..	775	Total ..	738	Total ..	885	Total ..	1303

City total, 1930—3,701.

SCARLET FEVER "RETURN" CASES, 1930.

Out of 2,625 discharges from Monsall Hospital, 107 gave rise to at least 107 "return" cases, a "return" case rate of 4·1. In addition, 14 others contracted the disease indirectly from a returned patient.

Table showing the interval between return home of hospital patients and onset of illness in "return" cases.

Days	0–6	7–13	14–20	21–27
No. of Cases	45	33	18	11

DIPHTHERIA.

The usual tables for this disease are given below.

The following table shows the number of cases notified each year for the last ten years :—

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
1,002	806	536	570	1,040	1,145	1,208	1,033	761	838

TABLE I.

DIPHTHERIA, 1930.—ATTACKS IN WEEKS, ACCORDING TO DATE OF ONSET.

FIRST QUARTER		SECOND QUARTER		THIRD QUARTER		FOURTH QUARTER	
Week of Year	1930	Week of Year	1930	Week of Year	1930	Week of Year	1930
1	14	14	10	27	29	40	18
2	22	15	10	28	7	41	13
3	14	16	14	29	24	42	21
4	21	17	14	30	14	43	12
5	36	18	17	31	7	44	11
6	37	19	20	32	12	45	13
7	16	20	12	33	14	46	10
8	26	21	14	34	16	47	14
9	23	22	11	35	19	48	17
10	20	23	11	36	12	49	18
11	15	24	8	37	10	50	11
12	16	25	16	38	19	51	7
13	15	26	17	39	18	52	12
						53	11
Total ..	275	Total ..	174	Total ..	201	Total ..	188

CITY TOTAL, 1930—838.

The following table shows that the number of attacks is highest in children up to 10 years.

TABLE II.

DIPHTHERIA.—NUMBER OF ATTACKS, OF DEATHS, AND CASE FATALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES FOR THE THIRTY-NINE YEARS, 1891-1929, AND FOR 1930.

Ages	1891-1929			1930		
	Attacks	Deaths	*Case Fatality %	Attacks	Deaths	*Case Fatality %
Under 1 year	504	285	56·6	17	3	17·7
1 to 2 years.. ..	1324	595	44·9	23	10	43·5
2 to 3 ,, ...	1840	553	30·1	51	9	17·6
3 to 4 ,, ...	2272	520	22·9	73	5	6·8
4 to 5 ,, ...	2448	479	19·6	93	4	4·3
5 to 6 ,, ...	2545	399	15·7	83	2	2·4
6 to 7 ,, ...	2059	244	11·9	71	4	5·6
7 to 8 ,, ...	1603	169	10·5	78	6	7·7
8 to 9 ,, ...	1274	133	10·4	70	3	4·3
9 to 10 ,, ...	968	85	8·8	41	3	7·3
10 to 15 ,, ...	2780	127	4·6	144	5	3·5
15 to 20 ,, ...	1156	42	3·6	52	—	—
20 to 25 ,, ...	745	19	2·5	19	—	—
25 to 35 ,, ...	907	23	2·5	16	—	—
35 to 45 ,, ...	390	8	2·1	4	—	—
45 and over	191	16	8·4	3	—	—
All ages	23006	3697	16·1	838	54	6·4

* The percentages in this column are the actual proportions of fatal cases to the attacks at those ages.

The comparison of the case fatality of 1930 (6·4) with that for the previous 19 years is matter for satisfaction.

The case fatality at all ages since 1911 has been as follows :—

1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
16·5	20·0	14·9	14·3	18·8	11·7	10·8	10·8	9·1	7·3

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
8·7	9·8	9·5	9·3	8·8	8·6	8·3	8·1	7·8	6·4

TABLE III.

DIPHTHERIA, 1930.—ATTACKS IN WARDS, WITH ATTACK RATE, CASE FATALITY PER CENT., AND REMOVALS TO HOSPITAL PER CENT.

Wards	Attacks	Deaths	Attack Rate per 1000 Living	† Case Fatality per cent.	Removals to Hospital per cent.
City	838	54	1·0	6·4	89·5
All Saints	39	1	1·4	2·5	95·0
Ardwick	42	3	1·4	7·1	95·2
Beswick	32	2	1·0	6·2	93·7
Blackley	25	3	1·2	12·0	92·0
Bradford	26	1	0·9	3·8	92·3
Cheetham	45	4	1·6	8·8	86·6
Chorlton-cum-Hardy ..	17	1	0·5	5·9	70·6
Collegiate Church ..	17	1	0·9	5·9	100·0
Collyhurst	29	2	1·1	6·9	100·0
Crumpsall	12	—	1·0	—	75·0
Didsbury	5	1	0·4	20·0	80·0
Exchange	1	—	2·1	—	100·0
Gorton North	35	—	1·3	—	85·7
Gorton South	42	2	1·6	4·7	90·5
Harpurhey	28	3	1·1	10·7	85·7
Levenshulme	13	1	0·5	7·7	69·2
Longsight	20	—	0·9	—	75·0
Medlock Street	38	3	1·1	7·9	94·7
Miles Platting	35	1	1·2	2·8	100·0
Moston	29	4	1·3	13·8	75·8
Moss Side East	14	—	0·6	—	92·8
Moss Side West	11	—	0·5	—	90·9
New Cross	48	2	1·6	4·1	91·6
Newton Heath	25	1	1·2	4·0	92·0
Openshaw	36	3	1·3	8·3	94·4
Oxford	1	—	0·7	—	100·0
Rusholme	6	—	0·3	—	50·0
St. Ann's	—	—	—	—	—
St. Clement's	12	1	1·9	8·3	91·6
St. George's	65	6	2·1	9·2	89·2
St. John's	10	1	1·9	10·0	100·0
St. Luke's	27	1	0·9	3·7	92·6
St. Mark's	17	2	0·6	11·8	100·0
St. Michael's	9	—	0·5	—	100·0
Withington	27	4	1·5	14·8	66·6

† Corrected; the fatal cases are those actually occurring amongst the cases notified.

TABLE IV.

DIPHTHERIA MORTALITY, 1930.—RATE PER 1,000 LIVING COMPARED WITH MEAN OF FIVE YEARS.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Mean	1930
England and Wales	0·07	0·07	0·07	0·06	0·08	**0·07**	0·09
107 Great Towns	0·09	0·10	0·08	0·09	0·09	**0·09**	0·10
London	0·11	0·12	0·09	0·09	0·08	**0·10**	0·10
Manchester City	0·13	0·14	0·12	0·13	0·07	**0·12**	0·07
159 Smaller Towns........	0·06	0·06	0·05	0·08	0·07	**0·07**	0·07

EXAMINATION OF "CONTACTS."

So far as was practicable, swabs were taken from the throats and noses of members of each family under 14 years of age in which there had occurred a positive case of diphtheria.

In all, 1,193 persons were swabbed and 61, or 5·1 per cent., were found to be harbouring the diphtheria bacillus.

With a few exceptions these were admitted to Monsall Hospital and kept under observation until three successive swabs proved negative.

SUPPLY OF ANTITOXIN.

Diphtheria antitoxin (in phials containing 8,000 units concentrated) is supplied free to all medical practitioners in the City and may be obtained by them at any time during office hours from the Public Health Office, or from the following Fire Stations:—Ash Street, Harpurhey; New Street, Miles Platting; Pollard Street, Ancoats; and Upton Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, and all district police stations at any time during the day or night. The total quantity supplied in this manner was 4,536,000 units (or 567 phials), at a cost of £195.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The "Schick" test is a simple means of gauging the susceptibility of individuals of diphtheria infection. The knowledge thus gained enables subsequent immunisation of susceptible persons to be carried out. The value of this procedure has been proved in this and other countries. At Monsall Hospital much work has been done on these lines with successful results, and it is now the practice to test and immunise all members of the nursing staff employed at the hospital and any patients, whose parents desire it, during their convalescence from other fevers.

COMMUNITY IMMUNISATION.

On June 6th, 1928, the Manchester City Council approved a scheme for the free provision of the necessary material for "Schick" testing and immunisation against diphtheria to general medical practitioners for use in their private practices, and for immunisation to be carried out at the Public Health Department, Civic Buildings, at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and at schools and school clinics.

In the following table are shown the numbers dealt with during 1930 :—

SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTS AND ACTIVE IMMUNISATION BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1930.

	Monsall Hospital				Child Welfare Centres		Schools (1)		Public Health Office		General Prac-titioners		TOTALS	
	Staff		In-patients											
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
Schick Tests	43	56	680	2,056	7	2	56	108	28	18	0	0	814	2,240
Number Immunised ..	43		680		1,102		62		212		13		2,112	
Diphtheria Prophylactic Injections	129		1,997		3,269		186		593		39		6,213	

Ninety-one per cent. received the full course of injections, and no case of diphtheria has been notified during the year in a fully immunised person. Since the inception of this scheme in 1927, 9,441 persons have been dealt with.

VIRULENCE TESTS.

The value of testing the virulence of diphtheria bacilli in certain cases lies in the fact that, in the past, harbourers of the bacillus have been kept in isolation, sometimes for long periods, irrespective of whether or not the organisms present were virulent. In cases where the test is negative the organisms are incapable of provoking disease, and isolation of the individual is unnecessary and uneconomic.

Table V. shows that during the year virulence tests were carried out in 78 cases, with 56 positive and 22 negative results.

TABLE V.

VIRULENCE TESTS, 1930.

Nature of case	Number in which diphtheria bacilli were present	Result of test	
		Virulent	Non-virulent
Diphtheria Cases	29	26	3
Diphtheria "Contacts" ..	23	15	8
Persons with Rhinitis ..	13	10	3
Other Cases..	13	5	8
Total	78	56	22

* ENTERIC FEVER.

Number of Cases.

Forty-seven notifications of enteric fever were received in 1930. Three of these, relating to persons whose illness began in 1929, were recorded in the annual report for that year. The diagnosis was amended, and the notifications subsequently withdrawn in 14 instances. The number of persons attacked during the year therefore was 30, which compares with 41 in 1929. Of the 30 cases, 16 were infected by B. typhosus and 14 by B. paratyphosus B.

Source of Infection.

Two persons were directly infected by others known to have the disease. In the remainder, 4 of whom were infected outside the City area, the origin could not be definitely determined. There was no evidence of any infection being derived from the consumption of contaminated shellfish.

Examination of Blood Specimens.

258 specimens of blood were submitted by medical practitioners for examination in connection with the enteric group of diseases, 16 of which gave positive and 242 negative results. These figures include 85 specimens obtained from household contacts. In this way two unsuspected cases of typhoid and one apparently healthy carrier were discovered.

All blood specimens sent to the Public Health Laboratory were tested for agglutination with the causative organisms of undulant fever, but with negative results.

Table I. shows the attack and death-rates compared with those for England and Wales since 1908.

TABLE I.

INCIDENCE OF AND DEATH-RATE FROM ENTERIC FEVER IN MANCHESTER.

Number of Notified Cases, Deaths, and Death-rates per 1,000 *living from Enteric Fever in each of Twenty-three successive Years.*

YEAR	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
No. of cases notified and accepted ...	393	369	358	256	242	292	156	174	78	86	68	90
No. of deaths.	75	71	62	46	43	47	34	46	22	10	10	19
Death - rate — Manchester	0·11	0·13	0·09	0·07	0·06	0·06	0·05	0·06	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·02
Death - rate — England and Wales...	0·07	0·06	0·05	0·07	0·04	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·01

YEAR	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
No. of cases notified and accepted . .	54	74	36	50	103	65	30	18	32	41	30
No. of deaths	13	12	4	8	14	8	9	1	4	7	4
Death-rate — Manchester	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·01	0·01
Death-rate — England and Wales. .	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01

* Including typhoid and paratyphoid.

Table II. shows at what ages enteric fever appears to be most prevalent and also at what ages it is most fatal.

TABLE II.

ENTERIC FEVER.—NUMBER OF ATTACKS, OF DEATHS, AND CASE FATALITY PER CENT. AT DIFFERENT AGES FOR THE FORTY YEARS, 1891–1930.

Ages	1891–1930.		
	Attacks	Deaths	Case Fatality Per cent.
Under one year	20	9	45·0
1 to 2 years	56	8	14·3
2 „ 3 „	120	17	14·2
3 „ 4 „	174	22	12·6
4 „ 5 „	230	25	10·9
5 „ 6 „	264	28	10·6
6 „ 7 „	264	26	9·9
7 „ 8 „	246	20	8·1
8 „ 9 „	262	22	8·4
9 „ 10 „	261	26	9·9
10 „ 15 „	1496	162	10·8
15 „ 20 „	1629	293	17·8
20 „ 25 „	1585	312	19·7
25 „ 35 „	2338	541	23·2
35 „ 45 „	1150	335	29·1
45 and over	806	267	33·1
All ages	10901	2113	19·4

Table III.

Enteric Fever Attacks in Weeks reported in 1930, according to Date of Onset.

First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter	
Week of Year	1930	Week of Year	1930	Week of Year	1930	Week of Year	1930
1	—	14	1	27	3	40	—
2	—	15	—	28	2	41	—
3	—	16	2	29	2	42	—
4	—	17	—	30	1	43	—
5	—	18	1	31	2	44	2
6	—	19	—	32	1	45	1
7	—	20	2	33	1	46	—
8	—	21	—	34	—	47	1
9	—	22	—	35	1	48	—
10	—	23	—	36	1	49	—
11	1	24	1	37	1	50	—
12	—	25	2	38	1	51	—
13	—	26	—	39	—	52	—
						53	—
Total..	1	Total ..	9	Total ..	16	Total ..	4

City total, 1930—30.

TABLE IV.

ENTERIC FEVER MORTALITY, 1930—RATE PER 1,000 LIVING, COMPARED WITH MEAN OF FIVE YEARS.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Mean	1930
England and Wales	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	**0·01**	0·01
London	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	**0·01**	0·01
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·01	**0·01**	0·01

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Twenty-two cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in 1930, of which 18 proved fatal. The diagnosis was confirmed in each case by the presence of the meningococcus in the cerebro-spinal fluid. The sex and age of those affected and the dates of onset of illness were as follows :—

Sex	Age	Onset	Sex	Age	Onset
M	2	January 6th	F	$\frac{5}{12}$	May 5th
F	$\frac{11}{12}$	January 27th	M	$\frac{1}{12}$	May 15th
F	5	January 17th	F	$1\frac{1}{2}$	May 20th
F	29	January 27th	M	28	August 14th
M	$\frac{8}{12}$	February 2nd	M	62	September 8th
M	$\frac{3}{12}$	February 2nd	F	$\frac{11}{12}$	September 14th
M	6	February 10th	M	6	October 6th
M	3	February 3rd	F	1	October 8th
M	$\frac{4}{12}$	February 25th	F	$\frac{9}{12}$	October 10th
F	$\frac{9}{12}$	March 12th	F	23	October 20th
F	$\frac{5}{12}$	March 30th	F	$\frac{4}{12}$	November 11th

POLIOMYELITIS.

Particulars of notified cases of poliomyelitis for 1930 are given in the following table :-

Case	Sex	Age	Ward	Onset	Notified	Paralysis	Result—Jan., 1931
1	F	3	Withington..	Feb. 2	Feb. 14	Hand	Recovered
2	F	1	Moss Side W.	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	Legs	Recovered
3	F	$\frac{9}{12}$	St. George's	Oct. 10	Nov. 5	Legs	Recovered

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Thirty-one notifications were received from medical practitioners in 1930. Two of these related to persons from outside areas treated temporarily in City hospitals, and in six cases the diagnosis was subsequently amended as follows :—Dementia præcox 2, cerebral hæmorrhage 1, concussion 1, diabetes 1, hysteria 1.

Thus, there were 23 Manchester residents affected and in 10 of these the illness began prior to 1929.

The total number of deaths registered from this disease during the year was 18.

The mortality rate of notified cases in 1930 was 56·0 compared with 45·9 in 1929 and 48·0 in 1928.

The number of notifications of encephalitis lethargica received annually continues to decline, especially in respect of children under 16 years of age, but the actual number of incapacitated survivors has increased during the past few years.

Table IV. shows the number of notifications in each year since 1918, the number of persons who have died, the number untraceable at the present time, the number who have recovered, and the number of known survivors who are partially or wholly disabled. The table is compiled from the record of the patients' progress, filed in the Public Health Department.

It will be noted that during the last twelve years 693 persons were notified, 300 or 43 per cent. have died, 37 or 5 per cent. are untraceable, 103 or 15 per cent have apparently completely recovered, and 253 or 37 per cent. remain alive but incapacitated.

Institutional accommodation for chronic sufferers is provided at the Swinton Home for children and at one or other of the transferred municipal hospitals for adults. During a survey in December, 1930, it was ascertained that 112 persons were already in some institution and that 134 were living at home. A number of the latter expressed their willingness to enter a suitable institution if such were available.

TABLE I.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—ATTACKS IN AGE GROUPS, MANCHESTER, 1930.

Years	0–5	5–10	10–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50 and over	All ages
Males	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	9
Females	1	..	3	3	3	1	5	16
Total	1	1	4	4	4	3	8	25

TABLE II.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—MORTALITY IN AGE GROUPS AMONGST NOTIFIED CASES, MANCHESTER, 1930.

Years	All Ages	0–10	10–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50 and over
Number of Cases	25	2	4	4	4	3	8
Number of Deaths	14	2	2	2	2	1	5
Mortality Rate (per cent).. ..	56	100	50	50	50	33·3	62·5

TABLE III.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES IN AGE GROUPS.

588 CASES, 1924–1930.

Age Group	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths: Within a year after onset	Number of Deaths: A year or more after onset	Total Deaths	Mortality Rate (per cent.)
0— 5 years	29	21	—	21	72·4
5—10 ,,	57	15	5	20	35·1
10—15 ,,	62	11	3	14	22·6
15—20 ,,	91	19	9	28	30·7
20—35 ,,	151	21	19	40	26·5
35—45 ,,	90	28	14	42	46·6
45—65 ,,	91	38	23	61	67·0
65 and over	17	10	3	13	76·0
Total ..	588	163	76	239	40·6

TABLE IV.

FATE OF ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA PATIENTS, DECEMBER, 1930.

(1) *Patients under the age of 16 at time of notification.*

Year	No. of cases notified	A	B				C				D
		No. known to be alive and apparently well, Jan., 1929	No. suffering from sequelæ		No. (among B) in whom changes of character have occurred	No. (among B) in whom "Parkinsonism" has supervened	No. of patients known to have died				No. of patients untraced or unvisited
			Interfering with schooling or other occupation	Preventing normal schooling or normal occupation			0–1 months after onset	2–6 months after onset	7–12 months after onset	Over 1 year after onset	
1919 ..	10	1	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—
1920 ..	7	—	2	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—
1921 ..	9	3	2	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
1922 ..	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
1923 ..	12	2	4	—	2	2	3	—	—	3	—
1924 ..	97	19	24	26	13	20	16	3	—	9	—
1925 ..	19	5	4	2	1	3	5	1	—	2	—
1926 ..	19	4	2	—	2	—	9	1	—	1	2
1927 ..	15	2	2	1	1	—	3	2	—	2	3
1928 ..	7	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
1929 ..	9	**4**	**1**	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
1930 ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

(2) *Patients over the age of 16 at the time of notification.*

Year	No. of cases notified	A	B				C				D
1919 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1920 ..	12	—	2	1	—	3	5	3	—	1	—
1921 ..	22	4	5	3	2	4	6	3	1	—	—
1922 ..	6	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1
1923 ..	24	4	4	1	2	3	9	4	—	2	—
1924 ..	147	30	21	31	2	22	18	14	3	17	13
1925 ..	59	7	7	15	2	13	7	7	2	13	1
1926 ..	72	2	8	31	1	22	10	2	1	11	7
1927 ..	50	2	8	12	—	11	10	2	1	9	6
1928 ..	43	6	7	7	—	3	6	6	2	9	—
1929 ..	28	3	6	1	—	3	5	1	1	8	3
1930 ..	21	—	—	9	—	—	2	3	1	6	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER DURING THE YEAR 1930, PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Month	Diphtheria		Typhoid	Tuberculosis				Water	
				Sputum		Milk		Bacterio-logical	Chemical
	Total	+	Total	Total	+	Total	+	Total	Total
January	729	70	22	175	34	95	13	—	—
February	921	87	17	200	28	98	24	—	—
March	755	61	27	260	15	98	15	—	—
April	581	26	12	205	27	108	10	—	—
May	609	35	13	252	42	113	10	—	—
June	517	35	17	198	40	70	7	—	—
July	640	54	49	194	39	31	1	—	—
August	477	57	30	136	31	76	4	—	—
September	634	45	18	185	38	141	13	—	—
October	734	52	16	202	20	136	15	—	—
November	587	37	13	179	26	120	19	—	—
December	629	40	12	230	30	101	10	—	—
Total	7813	599	246	2416	370	1187	141	—	—

Total specimens enumerated above—11,662. Other investigations 728, as under :—

Milks—Coli, etc.	492
Chemical examination	43
Fæces and urine (for typhoid, tuberculosis, dysentery, etc.)	19
Urine (for tubercle bacilli, etc.)	13
Swabs, pleural fluid, pus, etc.	34
Diphtheria, testing virulence	94
Food poisoning (various specimens connected with)	4
Blood cultures	2
Psittacosis outbreak, various specimens	18
Vaccine	1
Urine, albumen	1
Cerebro-spinal fluid	7
	728

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

	1930				
Cases Notified	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Total
MEASLES— By Doctors	6,168	1,245	198	112	7,723
,, Others	2,424	498	67	26	3,015
Total	8,592	1,743	265	138	10,738
GERMAN MEASLES— By Doctors	94	45	28	41	208
,, Others	17	4	3	5	29
Total	111	49	31	46	237

The deaths from measles in successive years are shown in the following table :—

TABLE I.

DEATHS FROM MEASLES IN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER DURING THE TEN YEARS 1921-1930.

	Under One Year			Years of Age				5 Years and upwards	Total deaths at all ages
Years	Under 3 Months	3-5 Months	6-11 Months	1–	2–	3–	4–		
1921	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	5
1922	1	6	83	159	65	13	10	17	354
1923	0	2	12	46	15	3	2	3	83
1924	2	5	63	168	62	25	28	17	370
1925	2	0	25	46	24	17	9	6	129
1926	1	2	29	80	26	9	4	5	156
1927	1	5	39	65	23	14	9	8	164
1928	1	5	41	43	22	4	5	2	123
1929	0	1	17	28	4	6	2	2	60
1930	1	6	32	61	20	13	6	7	146

TABLE 2.

INCIDENCE OF MEASLES IN MANCHESTER DURING THE YEAR 1930 ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 5 years	5 years and over	Total
Measles	7,146	3,592	10,738

TABLE 3.—MEASLES, DEATHS IN QUARTERS.

YEAR	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole Year
1901–1910 (mean)..	80	122	68	59	329
1911–1920 (mean)..	87	125	33	32	277
1921–1930 (mean)..	51	62	26	30	159
1921	1	2	0	2	5
1922	1	162	161	30	354
1923	13	42	21	7	83
1924	39	295	34	2	370
1925	17	27	8	77	129
1926	117	36	1	2	156
1927	3	2	11	148	164
1928	101	17	5	0	123
1929	4	7	19	30	60
1930	111	27	5	3	146

Table 4.—Measles Mortality Rates.—Rate per 1,000 Living, compared with Mean of Five Years.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Mean 5 years	1930
England and Wales	0·13	0·09	0·09	0·11	0·08	**0·10**	0·10
107 Great Towns	0·17	0·12	0·12	0·15	0·12	**0·14**	0·15
London	0·08	0·02	0·04	0·30	0·04	**0·10**	0·23
City of Manchester ...	0·17	0·20	0·21	0·16	0·08	**0·16**	0·23
159 Smaller Towns......	0·15	0·07	0·07	0·08	0·06	**0·09**	0·08

WHOOPING COUGH.

The cases of this disease notified are obtained entirely through the schools, and the same disabilities attach to this mode of notification as were experienced in measles. Notwithstanding, these notifications are useful. The cases are visited and dealt with by the Health Visitors in the same manner as cases of measles.

Whooping cough notifications during 1930 :—

	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total
1930	362	455	240	331	1,388

Table I.

Whooping Cough Mortality.—Rate per 1,000 Living, compared with Mean of Five Years.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Mean 5 years	1930
England and Wales	0·15	0·10	0·09	0·07	0·15	**0·11**	0·05
107 Great Towns	0·18	0·10	0·10	0·09	0·19	**0·13**	0·05
London	0·19	0·05	0·12	0·09	0·26	**0·14**	0·03
City of Manchester	0·27	0·08	0·16	0·12	0·29	**0·18**	0·05
159 Smaller Towns........	0·14	0·11	0·08	0·06	0·15	**0·11**	0·05

TABLE 2.—WHOOPING COUGH, DEATHS IN QUARTERS.

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole Year
1911–1920 (Mean)..	59	73	24	17	173
1921–1930 (Mean)..	48	52	15	15	130
1921	40	78	31	20	169
1922	24	37	25	13	99
1923	48	113	12	11	184
1924	26	53	10	27	116
1925	89	81	23	13	206
1926	16	18	15	12	61
1927	72	35	9	8	124
1928	14	24	16	35	89
1929	142	61	9	8	220
1930	11	15	4	7	37

TABLE 3.

INCIDENCE OF WHOOPING COUGH (KNOWN CASES) IN MANCHESTER DURING THE YEAR 1930, ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 5 years	5 years and over	Total
Whooping Cough	986	402	1,388

A COMPARISON OF MORTALITY FROM SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, AND WHOOPING COUGH.

The subjoined table shows that, as causes of death, either measles or whooping cough greatly exceed scarlet fever and diphtheria together.

YEAR	WHOOPING COUGH		MEASLES		SCARLET FEVER		DIPHTHERIA	
	Known Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1921	4,415	169	1,135	5	5,400	59	1,002	90
1922	2,160	99	19,659	354	3,618	55	806	79
1923	3,804	184	3,482	84	1,920	31	564	47
1924	1,706	116	18,349	370	1,784	33	570	53
1925	3,333	206	7,941	129	2,869	63	1,040	91
1926	2,094	61	10,953	156	2,259	25	1,145	103
1927	2,244	124	13,987	164	1,823	20	1,208	91
1928	3,189	89	7,141	123	2,100	14	1,033	99
1929	4,037	220	9,512	60	2,318	11	761	57
1930	1,388	37	10,738	146	3,701	16	838	58
Total	*28,370	1,305	102,897	1,591	27,792	327	8,967	768
Manchester—Case fatality rate per cent.	4·6		1·5		1·2		8·6	

* It should be pointed out that the estimated number of cases (28,370) occurring during the 10 years does not represent all the actual cases. Since this disease is not notifiable by medical practitioners, many cases escape our notice.

DIARRHŒA.

TABLE 1.—1930.—DIARRHŒA AND SIMPLE CHOLERA MORTALITY: DEATHS UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE PER 1,000 BIRTHS, COMPARED WITH THE MEAN OF FIVE YEARS.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Mean 5 years	1930
England and Wales........	8·4	8·7	6·3	7·0	8·1	**7·7**	6·0
107 Great Towns	10·8	11·8	8·3	9·6	10·9	**10·3**	8·3
London	10·6	11·8	7·5	10·2	10·7	**10·2**	9·9
CITY OF MANCHESTER	15·1	16·3	11·5	15·3	13·7	**14·4**	11·5
159 Smaller Towns........	7·6	6·6	5·0	4·8	5·9	**6·0**	4·4

The number of deaths in successive years, and their distribution in quarters of the year, are exhibited in the following figures:—

TABLE 2.—DIARRHŒA AND SIMPLE CHOLERA DEATHS IN QUARTERS, 1921–1930.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
First Quarter....	59	38	53	51	40	41	32	44	38	46
Second Quarter..	59	59	45	51	38	43	34	48	45	39
Third Quarter ..	139	44	40	46	93	60	49	42	38	26
Fourth Quarter..	130	50	64	63	56	93	36	64	58	42
	387	191	202	211	227	237	151	198	179	153

TABLE 3.

Third Quarter of the years	Mean Temperature	Rainfall, Inches	Humidity, per cent.	Diarrhœa and Simple Cholera Mortality. Annual Rate (third quarter) per 1,000 living
1891-1900 Mean	59°·2	9·9	76 %	4·04
1901-1910 Mean	59°·1	8·5	77 %	2·81
1911-1920 Mean	59°·4	9·6	78 %	1·32
1921-1930 Mean	60°·0	11·6	78 %	0·27
1926	61°·8	9·9	76 %	0·31
1927	59°·2	14·7	80 %	0·26
1928	59°·2	8·1	75 %	0·26
1929	61°·1	9·9	78 %	0·18
1930	59°·9	13·0	80 %	0·13

DYSENTERY.

Seventeen cases of bacillary dysentery came to the notice of the Health Department during the year.

See Special Report, page 313.

During the year the 13 cases of dysentery and 6 carriers which are known to the Department have been visited each six months. The investigation of the health of the members of the patients' families revealed no suspicious symptoms.

FOOD POISONING.

No outbreak of food poisoning was recorded in 1930.

MALARIA.

One case of malaria was notified during 1930. The patient contracted it whilst living abroad.

ANTHRAX.

No cases of anthrax were notified during the year 1930.

DISINFECTING STATION.

The following table gives details of the articles disinfected :—

Articles Disinfected at the Depot during the year 1930.

Month ending	Blankets	Sheets	Pillows	Bolsters	Quilts	Mattresses	Beds	Carpets	Clothing	Sundries	Totals
1930											
anuary ..	770	342	741	217	515	256	364	3	739	450	4,397
ebruary ..	812	337	761	221	551	216	274	18	731	268	4,179
arch	820	306	785	189	488	254	329	7	629	376	4,183
pril	1,597	245	758	201	395	291	285	6	434	723	4,935
ay	618	271	695	203	431	186	318	18	893	290	3,923
une	1,807	273	702	192	421	222	325	10	574	320	4,846
uly	978	355	744	244	452	209	371	12	797	259	4,421
ugust	886	279	574	184	370	177	310	2	469	1,043	4,304
eptember ..	603	378	964	229	442	210	334	4	651	292	4,107
ctober ..	1,814	392	786	252	540	223	386	11	941	574	5,919
ovember ..	840	426	794	243	499	235	387	11	595	421	4,451
ecember ..	1,039	401	601	290	683	287	440	12	633	310	4,696
Totals ..	12,534	4,015	8,905	1,665	8,787	2,766	4,123	114	8,086	5,326	54,361

Steam Disinfector	51,561	Articles.
Formic Aldehyde Chamber	1,814	304 Mattresses. 1,510 Clothing.
,, ,, ...	986	Books.
	54,361	Total.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The following ambulance facilities are provided by the Corporation :—

(*a*) Infectious Cases.

The ambulance service for the removal of infectious cases was maintained, as in former years, by the Cleansing Department at their depot, 299, Oldham Road, on behalf of the Public Health Committee, up to December 14th, 1930, and was then transferred to the new Ambulance and Disinfecting Station erected by the Public Health Committee on land adjoining Monsall Hospital, Monsall Road, Newton Heath. At this station there are six motor ambulances and two bedding vans.

Arrangements for the removal of patients are made through the Public Health Office during office hours, and at other times by direct communication with Monsall Hospital or the Ambulance Station. No charge is made for the removal of the notifiable cases of infectious disease.

Number of ambulances	Crossley	3	2—25 H.P. 1—20 H.P.
	Minerva	2	1—32 H.P. 1—20 H.P.
	Austin	1	20 H.P.
	Total	6	
Number of bedding vans	Crossley	1	25 H.P.
	Morris	1	15 H.P.
	Total	2	

Number of patients removed to Monsall Isolation Hospital ..	4,720
Number of tuberculosis patients removed to hospitals, etc. ..	712
Number of smallpox patients removed to hospitals, etc... ..	2
Total	5,434

Mileage covered by ambulances	65,039·1 miles.
Mileage covered by bedding vans	12,614·7 miles.

(*b*) Non-infectious Cases for Admission to the Municipal General Hospitals.

As from April 1st, 1930, this service has been controlled by the Public Assistance Committee.

Statement relating to the Motor Ambulance Services of the Public Assistance Committee during the Year ended 31st March, 1931.

1. Number of Ambulances .. ..

1	Austin	20 H.P.
1	Minerva	20 H.P.
1	Daimler	21 H.P.
1	,,	35 H.P.
4	,,	25 H.P.
8		

2. Number of patients conveyed during the year	15,970
3. Total mileage during the period	98,416

4. Nature of work undertaken—	Number of Patients
(*a*) Removal of sick persons to the Public Health Committee's Hospitals in Manchester and elsewhere.. ..	13,817
(*b*) Removal of sick persons from the Public Health Committee's Hospitals to their own homes on the recommendation of the Medical Superintendents	197
(*c*) Removal of sick persons from one Public Health Committee's Hospital to another..	*1,738
(*d*) Removal of private patients from their own homes to the Public Health Committee's Auxiliary Hospitals at Withington and Crumpsall	218
	15,970

* This figure includes children from Booth Hall to Rose Hill.

(*c*) Other Non-infectious and Accident Cases.

This service is under the Control of the Watch Committee.

The information contained in the following paragraph has been kindly supplied by J. Maxwell, Esq., Chief Constable for the City.

The Police ambulances are available for use at any time during the day or night.

Where accidents or cases of sudden illness occur in any streets, works, or public place within the City area, the patients are removed to the nearest hospital free of charge.

Private removals are undertaken according to the number of ambulances available at the time, but accident cases are always the primary consideration.

The Ambulance Department attached to the Police Force has a fleet of ten motor ambulances, and during the year 1930 14,768 calls were received, the average mileage per call being six miles.

PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION.

Lectures.

The interest in the public in matters appertaining to health continues to increase, and the department has attempted to satisfy the demand by offering a more extensive syllabus of lectures on general health topics, courses of lectures on smoke abatement to manufacturers, engineers, and others interested in the limitation of industrial smoke, addresses to midwives, health visitors, and sanitary inspectors, and instruction to troops of boy scouts qualifying for the Public Health Man's Badge. These, as far as possible, are given by experts in their various branches, and that they are appreciated may be deduced in that the number delivered this year was 110, an increase of 33 per cent.

Maternity and Child Welfare Film.

A new development in the educational work of the Public Health Department took place this year in the production of a cinematograph film illustrating the maternity and child welfare work of the City. The film was prepared and produced by the department and has been exhibited to the public in the local picture houses as part of the ordinary routine programmes. The film depicts all the activities at the child welfare centres, the duties of the doctor, midwife, health visitor, and sanitary inspector, points out the benefits to be derived from proper feeding, sunshine, and good housing—in short, it succinctly shows the general public what a health department can do for the expectant mother, the infant, and the child up to five years old. To date, this film has been shown in 15 cinemas, at 82 performances, to an estimated total attendance of 34,000 people.

Exhibition.

As is now customary, a large area was reserved in the "Health and Hygiene" Exhibition, and on this occasion the advantages of a clean atmosphere, clean food, healthy surroundings, and proper clothing for the young were stressed, while as a contrast there were stalls showing the dangers of dirt, the uneconomical and unhealthy methods of burning raw coal, the right and the wrong way of feeding and clothing the baby, etc. In taking part in exhibitions a large public is reached, but the success of the undertaking is almost entirely dependent upon the teaching of sanitary inspectors and health visitors, who are in constant attendance at the respective exhibits.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

There are five main centres in the City and one in Salford for the free examination and treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases. A certain number of cases are also treated as in-patients at the Crumpsall Hospital. Details of all the work carried out are given in the accompanying tables.

At the main centres, 15 male and 20 female clinics are held each week. In addition, a pre-maternity clinic with morning and afternoon sessions is held each week at two of the child welfare centres, where mothers and babies suffering from or suspected to be suffering from venereal disease are examined and receive any necessary treatment.

Intermediate treatment for male and female patients is given every day at St. Luke's Hospital, and on one day a week at St. Mary's Hospital for women.

The auxiliary centre for females which was established in the grounds of Monsall Hospital in 1920 is also open daily, including Sundays, for the intermediate treatment of patients attending any of the authorised clinics or who may be sent for the purpose by medical practitioners. The centre forms a useful addition to the original scheme, and the attendance of patients is, on the whole, very good.

The total number of persons attending the clinics during 1930 was 9,273, which compares with 9,030 in 1929 and 9,306 in 1928. Of those who presented themselves, 2,096 were found not to be suffering from venereal disease. This prompt attention for advice is encouraging, as both syphilis and gonorrhœa are much more readily curable in the early stages. Excluding such persons, who attended on one or two occasions only, the average number of attendances by persons in the syphilis section was 10·8 and in the gonorrhœa section 15·6, compared with 9·3 and 13·6 respectively in 1929. These figures do not give a true indication of the number of attendances of the majority, as the few attendances of many defaulters are included in the calculation. The new irrigation cubicles, which were in full use during the year at St. Luke's Hospital are responsible for the large increase of attendance at that institution.

The number of new cases of syphilis treated at the centres in 1930 was 1,360 and of gonorrhœa 1,656. These figures compare with 1,297 and 1,768 for 1929. The number of gonorrhœa cases again exceeds the number of syphilis cases, but the numbers in no way represent the relative frequency of the two diseases in the community.

The number of persons ceasing to attend before treatment is completed, or before the final tests of cure have been applied, remains about constant and approaches one fourth of the total. In a proportion of these cure may be assumed, but a considerable number, it is to be feared, remain in a contagious condition and are potential spreaders of infection. In order to stimulate resumption of treatment letters are sent to defaulters, and this procedure is attended with some success as is indicated by the results shown in Table V.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND THE SCHEME.

Members of the medical profession in the City are from time to time advised of the facilities offered for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease. In the circular-letter sent out the arrangements are given in detail under the following heads :—

1. Provision of laboratory facilities for diagnosis.
2. Treatment centres and clinics.
3. Supply of approved arsenobenzene compounds.
4. The auxiliary centre for females.
5. Instructions to medical practitioners, patients, and the public.

The attendance of medical practitioners at the several clinics during the year is shown in the following table :—

Particulars	Manchester Royal Infirmary	Ancoats Hospital	Skin Hospital	St. Luke's Hospital	St. Mary's Hospital	Total
Number of Medical Practitioners attending Clinic	10	3	Nil	5	1	19
Number of attendances.	89	60	Nil	28	20	197

At the end of 1930 there were 60 medical practitioners who were qualified to receive approved arsenobenzene compounds free of cost.

During 1930, 2,924 doses of these drugs were issued to medical practitioners. The number of patients treated by them was 268. The number discharged after a full course of treatment was 76 and the number under observation at the end of the year was 136.

1,855 Wassermann outfits and 400 microscopical outfits were issued, and Table IV. shows the pathological work done in connection with this part of the scheme.

FINANCE.

A statement prepared by the City Treasurer shows that the total net expenditure on the scheme for the year 1930 was as follows:—

A.—*Apportionable Expenditure.*

	£	s.	d.
Manchester University, Department of Pathology ..	420	13	9
Ancoats Hospital	2,636	12	1
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases ..	1,368	14	7
St. Luke's Hospital	4,467	14	10
Manchester Royal Infirmary	3,240	17	1
St. Mary's Hospital	1,137	4	1
	£13,271	16	5

B.—*Non-apportionable Expenditure.*

	£	s.	d.
Treatment of Manchester patients by other Local Authorities	2,116	17	4
Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds issued by the Medical Officer of Health	332	18	8
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	340	19	9
Auxiliary Centre for Females	426	16	6
Publicity	91	12	1
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising	57	8	7
Administration Expenses	348	17	5
	£3,715	10	4
Total expenditure for year	£16,987	6	9

The total cost per attendance is 3s. 9·08d., a decrease of approximately 1½d. on last year's figure of 3s. 10·35d. Comparing the five hospitals, the highest cost per attendance is at Ancoats (3s. 11·59d.) and the lowest at the Hospital for Skin Diseases (3s. 4·18d.), a difference of 7·41d.

No action under the Venereal Disease Act, 1917, has been taken during the year.

Extract from a Report on the Work done at the Venereal Department of the Crumpsall Hospital during the year ended December 31st, 1930.

The Medical Superintendent of the Crumpsall Hospital supplies the following figures :—

Admissions.

Total Admissions.

	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhœa
Males..	113	1	116
Females	121	..	77
	234	1	193

Admission of Patients from other Areas (included in above figures).

	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhœa
Males..	29	..	34
Females	19	..	26
	48	..	60

There were 47 births in this department of the Hospital during the year.

Persons Treated with Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds.

	Manchester	Other Areas
Total number—Males	67	11
Females	73	13
	140	24

The total number of injections of approved arsenobenzene compounds was 799.

Pathological Examinations.

Wassermann Reaction					Gonococci					Spirochætes				
Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory Specimens	Total Examined	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory Specimens	Total Examined	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory Specimens	Total Examined
181	259	16	5	461	134	336	..	..	470	..	..	..	..	..

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD APPROVED CENTRES FOR THE TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES, 1930.

MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY, OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER	ANCOATS HOSPITAL, MILL STREET, ANCOATS, MANCHESTER	MANCHESTER AND SALFORD HOSPITAL FOR SKIN DISEASES, QUAY STREET, MANCHESTER	ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL ROAD, MANCHESTER
Skin Clinic— Thursday ...11 a.m. (females and children) Wednesday ...6 p.m. (males) *Genito-Urinary Clinic*— Wednesday ...11 a.m. (females and children) Thursday ...6 p.m. (males) *Skin and Genito-Urinary Clinic*— Monday... ...6 p.m. (males)	*Skin Diseases*— Wednesday ...11-30 a.m. (females) Wednesday and Saturday 5-30 p.m. (males) *Genito-Urinary Diseases*— Wednesday ...12 noon (females) Wednesday and Saturday 5-30 p.m. (males)	*Skin Clinic only*— Daily except Sunday— For men ...9 to 10 a.m. For women and children— 9-0 to 11-0 a.m.	Monday ... Tuesday ... Thursday ... Friday ... 5 to 7 each evening (males and females) Wednesday...5 to 7 p.m. Friday ..11 to 1 p.m. (females only) *Irrigation*— Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday ...9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday ...9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Saturday ...9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Sunday ...10 a.m. to 12 noon
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, WHITWORTH STREET	CHILD WELFARE CENTRES (Pre-maternity Clinics)	AUXILIARY CENTRE (Females), MONSALL HOSPITAL, NEWTON HEATH, MANCHESTER	SALFORD MUNICIPAL CLINIC, 155, REGENT ROAD, SALFORD
Females only— Monday ... Wednesday Thursday Friday ... 9 to 10-30 a.m. Thursday ...5 to 7 p.m. Tuesdays ...Intermediate treatment by nurse, 7 to 8 p.m.	45, *Higher Ardwick*— Wednesday..2 to 4 p.m. Thursday ..9 to 11 a.m. 42, *Lower Moss Lane*— Thursday ..9 to 11 a.m. 2 to 4 p.m.	Sunday ...10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Monday ...9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 4 to 8-30 p.m. Tuesday ...9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. 2 to 5-30 p.m. Wednesday...9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. 2 to 5-30 p.m. Thursday ...9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. 2 to 5-30 p.m. Friday ...9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 4-30 to 8-30 p.m. Saturday ...9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. The Centre is closed first Sunday in every month.	*All Venereal Diseases*— Daily, as follows, for both Sexes:— Monday to Friday inclusive, 8-30 a.m. to 8-30 p.m. Saturday...8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. 7 to 8-30 p.m. Sunday ...9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

Table I.—A General Summary of the Work Done at all the Centres during the Year.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of cases which—										
(*a*) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for	1,203	877	21	..	1,574	324	353	399	3,151	1,600
(*b*) had been marked off *in a previous year* as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report *suffering from the same infection*	15	29	..	..	19	54	..	5	34	88
Total—Items 1 (*a*) and 1 (*b*)	1,218	906	21	..	1,593	378	353	404	3,185	1,688
2 (*a*). Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year *for the first time*	864	496	45	1	1,282	373	790	549	2,981	1,419
Total—Items 1 (*a*), 1 (*b*), and 2 (*a*)	2,082	1,402	66	1	2,875	751	1,143	953	6,166	3,107
2 (*b*). Number of cases *included* in Item 2 (*a*) known to have received *previous treatment at other Centres* for the same infection	31	30	..	..	50	17	..	..	81	47
3. Number of cases which ceased to attend—										
(*a*) Before completing the first course of treatment for	268	205	..	..	611	214	..	80	879	499
(*b*) After one or more courses, but before completion of treatment for	209	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	155
(*c*) After completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	187	105	..	..	277	53	..	..	464	158
4. Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	132	68	..	1	163	39	..	5	295	113
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	182	76	58	..	386	118	1,084	723	1,710	917
6. Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for	1,104	793	8	..	1,438	327	59	145	2,609	1,265
Total—Items 3, 4, 5, and 6	2,082	1,402	66	1	2,875	751	1,143	953	6,166	3,107
7. Out-patient attendances—										
(*a*) For individual attention by the Medical Officer	23,516	13,227	202	9	17,774	6,576	1,654	2,257	43,146	22,069
(*b*) For intermediate treatment—*e.g.*, irrigation, dressings, etc. ..	696	54	2,790	..	26,444	5,784	..	174	29,930	6,012
Total attendances	24,212	13,281	2,992	9	44,218	12,360	1,654	2,431	73,076	28,081
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	475	377	..	..	429	1,392	..	..	904	1,769

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE WORK DONE AT FIVE VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS AND AT TWO CHILD WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR 1930.

PARTICULARS	MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY				ANCOATS HOSPITAL				HOSPITAL FOR SKIN DISEASES				ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL				ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL				CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, HIGHER ARDWICK				CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, LOWER MOSS LANE				TOTALS FOR THE YEAR				GRAND TOTALS—ALL AREAS (Compared with corresponding figures for 1929)					
	Sy.	S.C.	G.	Not V.D.	Sy.	S.C.	G.	Not V.D.	Sy.	S.C.	*G.	Not V.D.	Sy.	S.C.	G.	Not V.D.	Sy.	S.C.	G.	Not V.D.	Sy.	S.C.	G.	Not V.D.	Sy.	S.C.	G.	Not V.D.	Sy.	S.C.	G.	Not V.D.	1930			1929		
New Cases	471	..	440	148	312	..	282	512	253	..	41	102	249	45	692	284	49	..	129	168	18	..	2	84	7	1	4	41	1359	46	1590	1339	4334			4453		
Total cases treated	1624	2	1416	166	614	..	528	1056	533	..	41	102	448	64	1224	324	187	..	264	299	48	..	3	98	28	1	13	51	3482	67	3489	2096	9134			8918		
Cases discharged after completion of treatment	49	..	160	139	138	..	148	1056	29	..	..	102	24	58	114	284	11	..	19	88	4	..	..	91	3	..	7	47	258	58	448	1807	2571			1907		
Cases ceasing to attend Clinic— (A) Before completing the first course of treatment.. ..	110	..	220	..	132	..	93	..	75	..	..	..	99	..	391	..	52	..	72	80	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	473	..	777	80	1330	2724		1094	2670	
(B) After one or more courses, but before completion of treatment	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	364	..	..	..	364			539		
(C) After completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure	145	..	139	..	112	..	42	..	6	..	..	..	29	..	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	..	330	..	622			683		
(X) Transferred to other Treatment Clinics	124	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	41	..	20	..	36	..	3	..	8	5	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	200	1	202	5	408			354		
Attendances at the Out-patient Clinic	10266	..	6061	234	8908	..	3584	804	7319	..	41	173	7511	202	11974	824	2037	..	2538	1341	472	..	50	364	230	9	102	171	36743	211	24350	3911	65215	98070		58590	85515	
Intermediate treatment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	696	2790	28729	..	..	..	466	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	696	2790	29195	174	32855			26925		
In-patient Days	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	..	..	..	595	..	1821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	852	..	1821	..	2673			2589		
Doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds given	3563	..	..	..	2913	..	..	..	1384	..	..	..	2601	..	..	..	1433	..	..	..	357	..	..	..	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12384			10150		
Pathological Examinations made—	Wass.	Spir.	Gon.		Wass.	Spir.	Gon.		Wass.	Spir.	Gon.		Wass.	Spir.	Gon.	Other Organisms	Wass.	Spir.	Gon.	Other Organisms	Wass.	Spir.	Gon.		Wass.	Spir.	Gon.		Wass.	Spir.	Gon.	Other Organisms	Wass.	Spir.	Gon.	Wass.	Spir.	Gon.
A. (Centre)..	..	134	862	..	1466	..	871	..	696	5	..	..	..	68	3084	..	..	..	861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2162	207	5678	..	2162	207	5678	1960	181	5162
B. (Public Health Laboratory).	1399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	1052	..	1	..	223	..	..	..	110	..	58	..	33	..	72	..	2866	..	153	..	2866	..	153	2494	..	120
																																	5028	207	5831	4454	181	5282

* Gonorrhœa Cases transferred to Other Centres.

Auxiliary Centre for Females at Monsall Hospital.

Table III.—Showing Number of Persons Treated at the Centre during 1930.

Particulars	Gonorrhœa	Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	Not V.D.	Total
Number of females who on 1st January, 1930, were under treatment for	38	1	..	39
. Number of new patients who attended during the year for the first time—				
(*a*) Name of Clinic from which patient came—				
Ancoats Hospital	39	1	..	40
Manchester Royal Infirmary	6	..	..	6
Child Welfare Centres	2	..	..	2
(*b*) Cases referred to the Centre by Medical Practitioners	18	..	..	18
3. Old patients who have returned for treatment after discontinuing attendance for some time—				
(*a*) From Clinics—				
Ancoats Hospital	19	..	..	19
Manchester Royal Infirmary	4	..	..	4
Cases referred by Medical Practitioners	11	..	..	11
Total item 2 (new patients)	65	1	..	66
Total items 1, 2, and 3—Total patients attending during 1930	137	2	..	139
4. Cases discharged cured :—				
(*a*) Ancoats Hospital	33	..	..	33
Manchester Royal Infirmary	5	..	..	5
St. Mary's Hospital	1	..	..	1
Child Welfare Centres	1	..	..	1
(*b*) Medical Practitioners' Cases	16	..	..	16
Total item 4.—Cases discharged cured	56	..	..	56
5. Discontinued attendance	48	..	..	48
6. Transferred to other Clinics	..	..	..	..
7. Number of patients still attending on Jan. 1st, 1931	33	2	..	35

The number of new cases was 66, which compares with 56 in the previous year and 71 in 1928. More than half the cases came from Ancoats Hospital.

The total number of attendances was 3,087, an average of 29·4 per case, there being 36 patients who attended on more than 30 occasions. The patients continue to attend for treatment much more regularly at this centre than they do at the other treatment centres in the City.

182 Sitz baths were given during the year.

TABLE IV.

PATHOLOGICAL WORK DONE DURING 1930.

	Wassermann Reaction					Gonococci					Spirochætes				
	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory Specimens	Total Examined	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory Specimens	Total Examined	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory Specimens	Total Examined
A. Work done at the Public Health Laboratory (University Bacteriological Department) :															
Medical Practitioners	279	712	59	*4*	1,054	54	220	..	..	274	2	7	..	..	9
Institutions other than Approved Centres	180	703	28	*10*	921	8	60	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..
St. Luke's Hospital	203	781	70	..	1,054	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mary's Hospital	69	142	13	..	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manchester Royal Infirmary	524	757	118	..	1,399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	42	94	7	*1*	144	10	161	..	..	171	..	..	..	..	..
Total work done at Public Health Laboratory	1,297	3,189	295	*15*	4,796	73	441	..	..	514	2	7	..	..	9
B. Work done by Hospital Pathologist :—															
Ancoats Hospital	405	956	96	*9*	1,466	71	785	15	..	871	..	..	..	..	..
Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases	289	376	27	*4*	696	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	5
C. Work done by Clinical Pathologist at Clinics :—															
Manchester Royal Infirmary	..	..	..	..	..	334	509	19	..	862	61	69	4	..	134
St. Mary's Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	58	465	338	..	861	..	..	..	..	..
St. Luke's Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	2,116	887	49	*32*	3,084	24	44	..	..	68
Total of A, B, and C	1,991	4,521	418	*28*	6,958	2,652	3,087	421	*32*	6,192	90	122	4	..	216

TABLE V.

LETTERS SENT TO PATIENTS URGING ATTENDANCE.

Name of Hospital	MANCHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY		ANCOATS HOSPITAL		SKIN HOSPITAL		ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL		ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL		TOTALS	
Number of letters sent ..	955		113		178		152		443		1,841	
Results :—		%		%		%		%		%		%
(1) No reply	503	52·1	66	59·3	64	36·0	76	50·0	294	66·6	1,003	54·5
(2) Wrong addresses (letter returned)	..	..	11	9·7	8	4·5	30	19·7	27	6·2	76	4·1
(3) Replied "under own doctor"	66	6·9	4	3·5	24	13·5	..	..	9	2·1	103	5·6
(4) Replied "other causes for absence"	46	4·8	3	2·7	8	4·5	6	3·9	19	4·4	82	4·5
(5) Returned and still attending	177	18·6	6	5·4	60	33·7	18	11·8	29	6·7	290	15·7
(6) Returned for a period only	81	8·5	7	6·2	11	6·1	16	10·5	46	10·6	161	8·7
(7) Returned and then transferred to other Centres	65	6·8	3	2·7	..	..	1	0·7	2	0·5	71	3·9
(8) Returned and discharged as cured	17	1·8	13	11·5	3	1·7	5	3·5	17	3·9	55	3·0
	955		113		178		152		443		1,841	

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Summary of Five Years' Work.

In Table A is shown the general progress of the work at the five approved treatme centres, the two child welfare centres, and the auxiliary centre for females, at Monsall Hospita

A GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE AT ALL THE CENTRES DURING THE FIVE YEARS 1926-1930.

TABLE A.

(*a*) New cases attending the Clinic during each year.
(*b*) Total number of cases attending the Clinic during each year.
(*c*) Total attendances at Clinic each year seen by the Medical Officer.
(*d*) Total attendances for intermediate treatment each year.
(*e*) Average attendance per case each year.
(*f*) In-patient days each year.
(*g*) Doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given each year.

		Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Not Venereal Disease		Totals	
1926	(*a*)	1,213		75		1,551		1,072		3,911	
	(*b*)	3,306		86		3,264		1,199		7,855	
	(*c*)	25,382	26,547	245	3,323	16,131	34,196	3,173	3,327	44,931	67,39
	(*d*)	1,165		3,078		18,065		154		22,462	
	(*e*)	8·1		38·6		10·4		2·7		8·5	
	(*f*)	1,045		—		1,397		—		2,442	
	(*g*)	7,868		—		—		—		7,868	
1927	(*a*)	1,374		69		1,733		1,243		4,419	
	(*b*)	3,540		80		3,745		1,405		8,770	
	(*c*)	29,832	31,504	192	3,346	18,505	37,189	3,444	3,542	51,973	75,58
	(*d*)	1,672		3,154		18,684		98		23,608	
	(*e*)	9·0		41·8		10·0		2·5		8·6	
	(*f*)	963		17		1,203		—		2,183	
	(*g*)	9,186		—		—		—		9,186	
1928	(*a*)	1,376		65		1,726		1,424		4,591	
	(*b*)	3,724		81		3,894		1,607		9,306	
	(*c*)	33,299	35,000	236	3,155	20,840	43,112	4,245	4,427	58,620	85,69
	(*d*)	1,701		2,919		22,272		182		27,074	
	(*e*)	9·5		38·9		11·1		2·7		9·2	
	(*f*)	965		—		1,730		—		2,695	
	(*g*)	10,136		—		—		—		10,136	
1929	(*a*)	1,349		84		1,822		1,254		4,509	
	(*b*)	3,634		102		3,822		1,472		9,030	
	(*c*)	32,876	33,829	295	2,417	21,443	48,045	3,976	4,223	58,590	88,51
	(*d*)	953		2,122		26,602		247		29,924	
	(*e*)	9·3		23·7		13·6		2·8		9·8	
	(*f*)	930		19		1,640		—		2,589	
	(*g*)	10,150		—		—		—		10,150	
1930	(*a*)	1,360		46		1,655		1,339		4,400	
	(*b*)	3,484		67		3,626		2,096		9,273	
	(*c*)	36,743	37,493	211	3,001	24,350	56,578	3,911	4,085	65,215	101,1
	(*d*)	750		2,790		32,228		174		35,942	
	(*e*)	10·8		44·8		15·6		1·9		10·9	
	(*f*)	852		—		1,821		—		2,673	
	(*g*)	12,384		—		—		—		12,384	

TABLE B.

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE DURING THE FIVE YEARS 1926–1930. VENEREAL DISEASES.

		Wasserman Reaction	Gonococci	Spirochætes
1926	(*a*) Centre	1773	3668	94
	(*b*) Public Health Laboratory ..	1922	41	—
		3695	3709	94
1927	(*a*) Centre	1976	3974	137
	(*b*) Public Health Laboratory ..	2189	101	1
		4165	4075	138
1928	(*a*) Centre	2042	4450	157
	(*b*) Public Health Laboratory ..	2562	111	—
		4604	4561	157
1929	(*a*) Centre	1960	5162	181
	(*b*) Public Health Laboratory ..	2494	120	—
		4454	5282	181
1930	(*a*) Centre	2162	5678	207
	(*b*) Public Health Laboratory ..	2866	153	—
		5028	5831	207

REPORT OF WORK DONE UNDER THE RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Section I. of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, renders it obligatory upon the occupier of any land or premises, not only to destroy rats and mice, but also to take such steps as are necessary and reasonably practicable for preventing such land or premises from becoming infested with rats and mice.

The principal features of the year's work have been increases in the number of—

(*a*) Examinations of undermined surfaces by owners and occupiers.

(*b*) Premises at which measures have been carried out and reported clear of rats.

(*c*) Premises at which work was in progress at the end of the year.

The examination of undermined surfaces and subsequent tracing of rat burrows is of special importance, as in the majority of cases it leads to the local source of infestation, usually a disused or defective drain or sewer.

Strict attention has been given to work involving the demolition of old buildings, the contractors being advised of measures which may be adopted for the destruction of rats, the necessity for the removal of disused drains, the hermetically sealing of the sewer connections, and general preventive measures. This work is important, as it prevents the scattering of rats and the infestation of adjacent premises.

The Rat Section was represented at a Health Exhibition held in April. Clothing, foodstuffs, and other materials damaged by rats, together with types of traps and apparatus, approved poison baits, and rat-proofing materials were exhibited. The public showed great interest in the exhibits, and much useful propaganda work was effected.

Investigation.

Complaints of the presence of rats and mice received from occupiers, sanitary inspectors, health visitors, police, and the general public are investigated by the Rat Officers.

The premises complained of—and, if necessary, adjacent premises—are inspected to ascertain the extent of, and, if possible, the source of infestation. Primary inspections have been made at 2,834 premises during the year, and of these 2,460 were found to be infested. Of the infested premises, 27 per cent. showed infestation of the interior of the building and 73 per cent. infestation of yards, passages, land, and gardens only. The conditions found at each type of premises are shown in Table I.

Causes of Infestation.

Infestation was found to be directly due to or associated with defective or disused drains or sewers in 74 per cent. of all rat-infested premises visited; in 32 per cent. of premises affected by interior infestation; and in 86 per cent. of premises where infestation was confined to yards and passages only.

In the remainder of the premises visited it was found that the infestation was due to other causes, *i.e.*, deposits of refuse, improper storage of food and waste materials, the nature of the business carried on in the premises, the dilapidation of the premises, etc., and in only 0·58 per cent. of the infested premises was the cause of infestation not determined.

A classification of the causes of infestation will be found in Table II.

Nature of Business carried on at Infested Premises.

During the year, primary inspections were made at 608 business premises affected by rat infestation. Of this number 234, or 38 per cent. were premises at which food was prepared, stored, or sold; and 297, or 49 per cent., were factories, workshops, warehouses, and places in which the attraction to rats was the scrap food and food paper wrappings thrown about the floors or left unprotected about the premises.

Details of the nature of premises infested will be found in Table III.

Repressive Measures.

Occupiers of rat-infested premises are advised by the Rat Officers of the remedial and preventive measures which appear to be necessary. Each case is treated on its merits, and the advice given may include—

(*a*) Methods to employ for the destruction of rats.

(*b*) Examination of floor spaces or undermined surfaces, and the tracing of rat burrows.

(*c*) Elimination of harbouring places.

(*d*) Removal of accumulations of lumber or rubbish.

(*e*) Protection of food stocks and food scraps.

(*f*) Rat-proofing of the premises.

(*g*) Arrangements to secure concerted action in all adjacent infested premises.

Appropriate methods, applicable to the specific type of infestation, for carrying out organised rat destruction are suggested, and repeated revisits are made, where necessary, to ensure that the measures are being carried out in a sufficient manner, the Rat Officers having made 2,522 such revisits during the progress of repressive measures.

An outline of suggested action is sent to the owner where small dwelling-house property is affected.

Destruction.

Occupiers are encouraged to carry out the trapping of rats themselves, but in premises where occupiers cannot carry out destruction measures effectively, or where premises are badly infested, the employment of an experienced and reliable rat-catcher is suggested. In all such cases it is advised that the rat-catcher should work in conjunction with a contractor who is capable of carrying out the necessary rat-proofing of the premises. In necessitous cases, traps are loaned to occupiers.

Professional rat-catchers have been employed at 231 premises, and the gassing machines have been used twice during the year.

It is not possible to estimate the total number of rats destroyed in the City, but three professional rat-catchers have certified to the destruction by them of 8,042 rats in the City area during the year 1930.

The various departments of the Corporation have carried out the destruction of rats and mice on lands, buildings, and sewers under their control, as follows :—

Poison and Virus—Baits laid	51,177
Baits taken	35,555
Rats killed by other means	2,427
Mice destroyed	203

Rat-catchers have also been employed on fourteen Corporation properties.

The poison baits have been laid mainly in the sewers by the City Engineer's Department ; the result of such measures can only be judged by the report of the Rivers Department that "*during the past year we have noticed a substantial increase in the number of dead rats arriving with the sewage, particularly during heavy storm flows.*"

Ratting cats and dogs are also reported to have done useful work at the several sewage works and estates.

The Director of Public Cleansing reports that most of the Cleansing Department's Depots are entirely free from rats. At the other depots baiting and trapping have been carried out continuously.

In the Markets, Parks, etc., organised rat repression is carried out at all branches.

Other Corporation departments have carried out measures for the destruction of rats and mice when found necessary.

Rat Proofing.

The condition of many of the older buildings in the City is such as to allow easy means of ingress and harbourage for rats, and in some cases effectively to rat-proof the building would necessitate reconstruction.

The attention of the occupier is directed to visible defects, such as short or gnawed doors, open pipe tracks, unguarded windows or ventilators, and holes in structure. Occupiers are usually willing to have these minor defects remedied, but in some cases this work can only be considered partial rat-proofing.

Cases frequently arise where inspection of disused and closed-in cellars and the examination of undermined surfaces and tracing of rat burrows is required, and where rat runs are concealed in floor and roof spaces, flues, cavity walls, etc. Such cases at times present difficulty, as the average occupier considers that this work should be done, or the cost at least shared, by the owner. The Act imposes no obligation upon the owner of occupied premises, and the occupier can only be required to take "such steps as are reasonably practicable."

In the case of business premises the owner is seldom willing to undertake or share the cost of this work, but in the case of dwelling-houses it is the practice to request the co-operation of the owner, and in almost every case, where such request has been made, the owner has carried out the work suggested by the department.

Measures Carried Out.

Repressive measures have been carried out in connection with 2,481 premises. This number shows an increase of 12 per cent. over the previous year.

At the end of the year work was in progress by owners and occupiers at 837 premises, and by rat-catchers at 114 premises, making a total of 951 premises.

Particulars of the measures carried out during the year are detailed in Table IV.

Recurrence of Infestation.

In the period 1925 to 1929 inclusive, measures for the repression of rats have been carried out in connection with 6,780 premises. At 6,223 premises (91 per cent.) there has been no complaint of reinfestation.

Reinfestation, due to a number of causes, has occurred in connection with 557 premises during this five years' period. Of the 557 premises, 395 have been dealt with and again reported clear of rats; and at 162 reinfested premises, repressive measures are still in hand.

The efficiency of the work done in each year during the period 1925 to 1929 is set out in Table V.

General Preventive Measures.

Close attention has been given to preventive work, and much of the Rat Officers' time is occupied in impressing upon occupiers the necessity for the protection of foodstuffs, the removal of lumber and rubbish, and the proper storage and disposal of scrap food, food paper wrappings, organic refuse, and other materials attractive to rats.

Collective Action.

The importance of concerted action by the occupiers of adjacent infested premises has been emphasised, and, where necessary, co-operative action has been secured for the destruction of rats and mice. *In no case was it found necessary either to serve statutory notice or to take legal proceedings.*

Tracing of Burrows in relation to Drainage Infestation.

At the request of the Rat Executive Officer, 255 examinations of undermined surfaces have been made during the year.

The City Engineer's Department has made 145 examinations of undermined portions of streets and through passages. Owners and occupiers have made 90 examinations of undermining in cellars, yards, private passages, and gardens. The Drainage or Sanitary Sections have made 20 examinations in *cul-de-sac* passages.

The tracing of burrows in connection with these examinations have led to the discovery of 602 defects in drains or sewers, allowing the egress of rats. In the majority of cases these drain or sewer defects were the cause of infestation.

In other cases where drainage infestation was suspected, the Sanitary Section was requested to furnish a report with a view to systematic examination of the drains being made under the Public Health Acts.

The conditions found, and the action taken in connection with this portion of the work, is shown in Table VI.

NATIONAL RAT WEEK, 1930.

In compliance with a memorandum from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, a special effort was made in National Rat Week, November 3rd to 8th, 1930.

Rat Week Propaganda.

The object was advertised extensively in the local press, 200 posters (50in. by 40in.) were exhibited on City hoardings, and 1,200 letters were sent to occupiers whose premises are particularly liable to infestation by reason of the nature of the business carried on. All Corporation departments were invited to co-operate.

WORK DIRECTLY ARISING FROM RAT WEEK PROPAGANDA.

	National Rat Week, 1930	Weekly Average (excluding National Rat Week)
Number of complaints received	55	7
Premises visited in connection with complaints		
In Rat Week 270		
Subsequent to Rat Week.. .. 107		
——	377	51
Revisits to other premises known to be infested	69	45

CONDITIONS FOUND.

	Business Premises	Dwelling-houses	Totals
Interior infestation	57	31	88
Exterior infestation	33	143	176
Mice only	24	42	66
No evidence	26	21	47
	140	237	377

Advice was given in all cases by letter, or verbally, by the visiting officer. Arrangements were made at 18 premises for the employment of rat-catchers.

Seven professional rat-catchers reported having destroyed 1,232 rodents in the City during National Rat Week.

Repression Work by Corporation Departments during Rat Week.

The City Engineer, the Rivers, Markets, Cleansing, Parks, etc., Departments carried out special measures—

Poison baits laid in sewers	6,380
Poison baits known to have been taken	3,483

Response by the Public.

As there is no means of ascertaining the measures taken by the general public in cases not brought to the notice of the department, the extent and result of private action cannot be estimated, but at 109 other premises known to be infested, and revisited during the period October 27th to November 8th, the occupiers were reported to be making energetic efforts in the work of rat repression.

NATIONAL RAT WEEK—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (FIVE YEARS).

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	21	32	80	44	55
CONDITIONS FOUND—					
Business Premises—					
Rat infested	18	68	161	121	90
No evidence	17	15	35	15	26
Dwelling-houses—					
Rat infested	53	76	190	134	174
No evidence	37	24	42	8	21
Mice only—					
Business premises	1	9	6	3	24
Dwelling-houses	2	4	27	80	42
Total number of visits	128	196	461	361	377

A comparative statement of work carried out under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, for the five years ending 31st December, 1930, is detailed in Table VII.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS REPORTED AND NUMBER OF PREMISES PRIMARILY VISITED DURING THE YEAR 1930.

Interior Infestation			Exterior Infestation		No evidence of Infestation	
Business Premises	Dwelling-houses	Mice only	Business Premises	Dwelling-houses	Business Premises	Dwelling-houses
301	210	251	307	1,391	128	246
762			1,698		374	
Total .. 2,834						

TABLE II.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF INFESTATION IN PREMISES PRIMARILY VISITED IN 1930.

Cause of Infestation	Interior Infestation		Exterior Infestation		Totals	Per-centag
	Business Premises	Dwelling-houses	Business Premises	Dwelling-houses		
Directly due to defective or disused drains or sewers	67	59	190	1,214	1,530	69·27
Associated with defective or disused drains or sewers	14	25	21	44	104	4·71
Nature of business carried on in premises or vicinity	83	14	37	27	161	7·28
Vicinity of open or culverted water-courses	57	73	32	62	224	10·14
Neglect in the protection of food scraps and wrappings	64	7	16	3	90	4·07
Demolition or building operations in vicinity	10	18	9	32	69	3·14
Tips and refuse dumps	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dilapidated premises	5	9	..	4	18	0·81
Cause not determined	1	5	2	5	13	0·58
	301	210	307	1,391	2,209	100·00

ANALYSIS OF DRAINAGE INFESTATION.

Infestation	Business Premises		Dwelling-houses		Totals
	Interior	Exterior	Interior	Exterior	
Total number of primary investigations into rat infestation = 100 per cent. ..	301	307	210	1,391	2,209
Directly due to defective or disused drains or sewers	67	190	59	1,214	1,530
Associated with defective or disused drains or sewers	14	21	25	44	104
Total number of premises affected by drainage infestation	81	211	84	1,258	1,634
Percentage of drainage infestation in each group..	26·90	68·73	40·00	90·43	73·98

Table III.

Nature of Premises Infested during the Year 1930.

Particulars of Premises	Interior		Yards, Passages, or Adjoining Lands only	Totals
	Rats	Mice	Rats	
Residential hotels, restaurants, and cafes ..	21	1	2	24
Butchers, greengrocers, grocers, bakers, confectioners, tripe shops, fried fish shops, sweet shops, licensed premises, dairies and ice-cream makers, and provision warehouses	64	24	122	210
Marine stores, rag and bone dealers, stables, and poultry keepers	9	..	4	13
Farms and farm buildings, parks, and land.	15	..	26	41
New building estates, builders' stores, garages, and buildings in course of demolition ..	11	..	12	23
Factories and Workshops. — Stationery, clothing, laundry, furniture, joiners, printers, engineering, cloth, plumbing, upholstery, and miscellaneous	41	5	31	77
Warehouses.— Clothing, paper, hardware, furniture, furriers, cloth, and miscellaneous	45	4	18	67
Shops.—Outfitters, drapers, furriers, milliners, chemists, boots, stationery, newsagents, fancy goods, hairdressers, tobacconists, hardware, tailors, live stock, and miscellaneous	58	18	61	137
Institutions.—Churches, hospitals, schools, club houses, art gallery, and child welfare centres	14	3	10	27
Public Halls.—Town Hall, billiards, public hall	5	..	..	5
Offices	13	3	17	33
Unoccupied premises	5	1	4	10
Dwelling-houses	210	192	1,391	1,793
Totals	511	251	1,698	2,460

TABLE IV.

RAT DESTRUCTION AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1930.

Measures carried out	By whom carried out	Business Premises	Dwelling-houses	Totals
Prevention only	Occupier	16	20	36
Destruction only	Occupier	23	65	88
	Owner	..	2	2
	Rat-catcher	3	4	7
Destruction, Proofing, and Prevention	Occupier	113	167	280
	Owner	7	16	23
	Rat catcher	15	3	18
	Destruction by occupier, proofing by owner	24	88	112
	Destruction by rat-catcher, proofing by occupier	20	2	22
	Destruction by rat-catcher, proofing by owner	25	45	70
	Destruction by occupier, sewers by City Engineer	180	1,332	1,512
	Destruction by occupier, drains by owner	80	231	311
	Totals	506	1,975	2,481

TABLE V.

PERCENTAGE EFFICIENCY AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1930 OF THE WORK DONE IN EACH YEAR DURING THE PERIOD 1925 TO 1929.

Particulars	Year				
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number of premises at which measures were taken in each year	793	786	1,329	1,670	2,202
Premises where reinfestation has occurred and has been dealt with subsequently. Again reported clear of rats	160	82	73	76	4
Reinfested premises at which repressive measures are still in hand	78	21	40	13	10
Premises dealt with at which there is no further complaint of the presence of rats	715	765	1,289	1,657	2,192
Percentage of efficiency of the work done at the end of the year 1930	90·16	97·32	96·99	99·22	95·46

TABLE VI.

TRACING OF RAT BURROWS IN RELATION TO DRAINAGE INFESTATION.

Number of examinations made by ..	*City Engineer* 145	*Owners and Occupiers* 90	*Drainage Section* 16	*Sanitary Section* 4	TOTALS 255
Conditions found or action taken.					
Defective sewers requiring reconstruction ..	9	..	..	1	10
Sewers reconstructed	8	..	..	1	9
Minor defects in sewers repaired	115	..	12	..	127
Disused privy midden drains removed ..	89	5	1	..	95
Other disused drains removed, dealt with, or referred to Drainage Section	56	45	1	1	103
Outlet drains repaired	21	..	2	..	23
Defective drains remedied by owners or referred to Sanitary Section	13	40	75	14	142
Street drain inlets repaired	8	..	..	..	8
Outward rat burrows consolidated	19	10	..	..	29
Surface rat burrows consolidated	16	29	3	..	48
Undermining due to other causes than rats.	8	..	..	..	8

OTHER DRAINAGE EXAMINATIONS BY SANITARY SECTION MADE DURING THE YEAR AT THE INSTANCE OF THE RAT SECTION.

Premises examined in consequence of suspected drainage infestation	81
Premises awaiting examination of drains in consequence of suspected drainage infestation	1
Premises at which drainage work required under notice has been completed during the year	121
Premises at which drainage work required by notice was in progress at the end of the year	23
Notices to repair defective drains served or in course of preparation	18

TABLE VII.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919, FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

PARTICULARS		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
PRIMARY INSPECTIONS	Business premises	544	504	837	978	795
	Dwelling-houses	1,053	1,671	2,445	2,097	2,039
	TOTALS	1,597	2,175	3,282	3,075	2,834
RESULTS OF INSPECTIONS	General infestation (interior) ..	390	434	662	702	511
	Infestation confined to land, gardens, yards, and passages	825	1,364	1,847	1,797	1,698
	No evidence of infestation ..	349	336	664	362	374
	Infested with mice	33	41	109	214	251
REVISITS TO INFESTED PREMISES		1,183	1,199	1,912	2,362	2,522
PREMISES AT WHICH REPRESSIVE MEASURES HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT..		786	1,329	1,670	2,202	2,481
PREMISES AT WHICH WORK WAS IN PROGRESS AT END OF YEAR		196	284	601	633	951
PREMISES WHERE EXAMINATION OF DRAINS BY SANITARY DEPARTMENT HAVE BEEN NECESSARY	Reports requested	33	12	27	30	17
	Premises involved	307	26	64	89	82
EXAMINATIONS OF UNDERMINED SURFACES MADE IN CONJUNCTION WITH RAT EXECUTIVE OFFICER	By City Engineer's Department.	54	100	127	180	145
	By Drainage Section..	2	3	4	16	16
	By Sanitary Section	4	3	2	2	4
	By Owners and Occupiers ..	17	18	48	61	90
RAT WEEKS HELD		1	1	1	1	1
PROPAGANDA :—DISPLAY STALLS AT HEATLH AND HYGIENE EXHIBITIONS		Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1
NOTICES SERVED UNDER RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919 ..		1	9	Nil	Nil	Nil
PROSECUTIONS		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
RAT REPRESSION CARRIED OUT BY VARIOUS CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS	Poison and virus baits laid ..	46,569	58,825	61,674	57,257	51,177
	Poison baits taken	33,994	42,161	44,923	40,579	555
RATS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED		8,888	3,736	4,716	8,496	8,042

TUBERCULOSIS.

By Dr. D. P. Sutherland, Senior Tuberculosis Officer.

The Annual Report for 1930 is part of the general quinquennial report required by the Ministry of Health. A full account of the service was given in the 1925 report, when the administrative and clinical details were fully set out.

Emphasis was laid in that report upon the co-ordination of preventive and remedial measures in the Manchester scheme, and that co-ordination has been to the forefront during the whole time the complete measures for dealing with tuberculosis have been in operation.

As advances in treatment and increasing knowledge of the disease occur these measures are suitably adapted from time to time, and improvements in detailed administration and treatment are carried out as experience dictates.

The Tuberculosis Offices of the Manchester Council and the Dispensary are adjacent buildings situated in Joddrell Street and Hardman Street, Deansgate. The staff of the Tuberculosis Section is detailed in the general statement of the Public Health staff on page 2.

In addition to their visits of enquiry, routine care work, and special investigations, the nurses carry out any nursing required in the homes of patients, under the immediate direction of the medical practitioner in charge of the case, and under the administrative control of the Senior Tuberculosis Officer.

Since the publication of the 1925 report already referred to, there have been certain additions to the work of the section to which reference may be made here.

1. At the beginning of 1930 the Senior Tuberculosis Officer was appointed Visiting Consultant Physician for the tuberculosis wards at the Nell Lane Institution, a hospital under the control of the Guardians of the City of Manchester. These wards accommodate approximately 170 patients, the majority of them being male adult cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, generally in a fairly advanced stage of disease.

In April of the same year, under the Local Government Act, 1929, the whole Institution came under the control of the Public Health Authority, and the beds reverted to the use of this Committee.

It had been evident that there was a necessity for the whole time services of a resident medical officer, to deal with so large a number of tuberculous cases, and a recommendation was made to this effect and adopted by the Committee later in the year.

2. Previous reference has been made to the new sanatorium for children at Abergele, the commencement of which has taken place during the period mentioned. The buildings are now completed and equipment is proceeding rapidly. It is hoped that the first patients will be admitted shortly.

3. An extension of treatment in the direction of making provision for cases of surgical tuberculosis was started in August, 1928, and beds are secured as required at the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry. The cases come from various sources—private practitioners, hospitals, out-patient departments, etc., and those suitable are sent away for long periods of sanatorium treatment, and are carefully followed up after their return.

4. The institution of artificial sunlight treatment for cases attending at the out-patient department is also a development of the service during the last five years, and is an addition to the therapy by ultra violet light which has been carried out for us at the Skin Hospital for cases of lupus, and other skin lesions, for many years.

Dr. Beal has prepared the following statement for me, as he is at present in charge of this section of the work :—

> Since the installation of the Sunic mercury vapour arc lamp in 1928, treatment by ultra violet light therapy has been carried out on suitable cases at the Dispensary.
>
> 106 cases in all have received treatment, the majority being children or adolescents.
>
> The exposure has been carefully regulated with special reference to the age and reaction of the patient ; in the case of children an initial dose of one minute being allowed, and this has been increased to a maximum of 15 minutes. In the case of adolescents a larger initial dose of two minutes is given, and this is gradually increased to a maximum of 20 minutes.
>
> The method of application is by total irradiation, the distance from the lamp being two feet in all instances. The necessity for local applications has not arisen.
>
> The following table sets out the type of case treated, together with the results achieved :—

Localisation of the Disease	No. of Cases	Sex		Condition of Cases at the end of Treatment				Weight Record			Average duration of Treatment in Months	Treatment dis-continued	Cases still under Treatment and not included in table
		M.	F.	Quiescent	Improved	Stationary	Worse	Gain	Stationary	Loss			
Tuberculous adenitis with abscess	7	4	3	4	1	—	—	4	1	—	12·1	2	7
Tuberculous adenitis without softening ..	42	20	22	14	6	4	3	19	4	4	8·0	15	8
Tuberculosis of bones, joints, and spine ..	11	8	3	2	1	2	—	4	—	1	11·4	6	6
Tuberculosis of abdomen and tabes mesenterica	14	2	12	4	4	1	—	7	1	1	8·0	5	—
Tuberculosis of bronchial glands ..	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	9·0	1	—
Tuberculosis of skin ..	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4·0	2	—
Tuberculosis of kidney ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pre-tuberculous conditions	4	3	1	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	9·0	1	—

Report on the Blood Examination in a Series of Ultra Violet Light Cases.

During the progress of ultra violet light therapy I decided to investigate the changes, if any, that took place in the blood with special reference to the total red cells, hæmoglobin, and the changes in the differential white cell count and Arneth counts over a period of six months.

The methods were the ordinary ones used for blood counts, and the Arneth count was performed by the procedure advised by Cooke, of Wigan.

I chose five cases to perform the counts on, three of the cases, Nos. 2, 4, and 5, were suffering from tuberculous adenitis neck, No. 1 tuberculous spine, and No. 3 tuberculosis of the ribs and sternum. All the cases were adults, the reason for this being that one did not wish to discourage the attendance of children because of these examinations.

The results are shown in the appended table, the counts being performed so far as possible at monthly intervals. In case No. 2 treatment was discontinued after two months, in view of the loss in weight and the deterioration in the character of the count.

Improvement was noted clinically in cases Nos. 4 and 5, while the cases Nos. 1 and 3 remained *in statu quo*, and No. 2 definitely deteriorated. A gain of weight was noted in cases Nos. 3 and 5 of five and six lbs. respectively, while in cases Nos. 1, 2, and 4 eight lbs. was lost in each case during the six months' trial.

It will be seen from the detailed counts there was very little variation in the red cell counts, with the exception of case No. 2, where treatment was discontinued. Similarly, the hæmoglobin percentage was not markedly affected, except in case No. 2. There were no marked changes in the proportion of the white cell count, and although the Arneth count showed a definite shift to the left, this was not markedly altered by the course of treatment.

It would appear from this series of cases that no useful indication as to the progress of the cases can be gleaned from blood examination, and any deterioration can adequately be assessed from clinical examination.

Blood Examinations.

Date	R.B.C.'s per cumm.	Hæmoglobin per cent.	C.I.	Diff. white cell count					Arneth count				
									Type				
				Polymorphs	Lymphocytes	L. Mononuclear	Eosinophils	Mast cells	1	2	3	4	5
CASE NO. 1.													
26–11–29 ..	4,380,000	90	1·0	68·3	26·4	2·6	0·6	2·0	29	49	18	3	1
31–12–29 ..	4,870,000	96	1·0	71·5	26·0	1·0	0·5	1·0	37	43	18	1	1
28–1–30 ..	4,283,000	90	1·0	71·0	25·0	2·0	1·0	1·0	56	31	7	5	1
25–2–30 ..	4,720,000	86	·9	70·0	25·0	3·0	1·2	·8	58	30	7	6	0
25–3–30 ..	4,260,000	82	1·0	66·4	30·2	2·2	1·0	·2	61	25	11	3	0
29–4–30 ..	4,010,000	90	1·0	70·0	25·0	4·0	·5	·4	54	24	16	4	2
CASE NO. 2.													
3–12–29 ..	4,530,000	94	1·0	74·0	19·7	5·0	0·7	0·5	38	46	15	1	0
7–1–30 ..	4,100,000	77	1·0	79·3	17·0	1·0	·3	·3	66	19	12	2	1
4–2–30 ..	3,660,000	70	1·0	68·5	26·5	3·0	·5	1·5	55	38	7	0	0
CASE NO. 3.													
26–11–29 ..	4,930,000	100	1·0	61·3	31·1	3·0	2·1	2·5	28	50	20	2	0
31–12–29 ..	5,350,000	98	·9	67·0	28·0	2·6	·5	1·5	22	47	25	5	1
28–1–30 ..	4,890,000	100	1·0	58·0	36·0	3·0	2·0	1·0	30	42	22	6	0
25–2–30 ..	4,700,000	100	1·0	57·0	37·0	2·5	2·0	0·5	45	30	20	5	0
25–3–30 ..	4,820,000	100	1·0	61·7	34·0	1·2	1·0	2·0	50	38	10	2	0
29–4–30 ..	5,320,000	98	·9	60·0	34·0	4·0	2·0	·0	34	38	24	2	2
CASE NO. 4.													
21–2–30 ..	4,240,000	90	1·0	66·0	31·5	1·5	·5	·5	67	27	4	2	0
21–3–30 ..	4,250,000	88	1·0	Slide	destroyed.								
25–4–30 ..	4,400,000	94	1·0	66·0	30·0	2·0	·5	1·5	60	30	6	4	0
23–5–30 ..	4,310,000	90	1·0	64·0	34·0	1·0	·5	·5	52	28	18	2	0
4–7–30 ..	No. count.	Patient	failed to attend.										
1–8–30 ..	4,390,000	90	1·0	55·3	39·5	2·0	2·1	1·0	78	18	4	0	0
CASE NO. 5.													
21–2–30 ..	4,910,000	90	·9	47·2	49·0	2·0	1·5	·0	36	34	22	6	2
21–3–30 ..	4,360,000	102	1·0	69·4	25·0	3·1	1·2	1·0	40	38	20	2	0
25–4–30 ..	4,540,000	94	1·0	54·0	42·0	2·0	1·0	1·0	38	32	22	6	2
23–5–30 ..	4,510,000	94	1·0	46·0	50·0	2·0	2·0	·0	36	30	26	7	1
4–7–30 ..	4,530,000	94	1·0	50·0	44·2	2·6	2·4	·5	40	39	18	2	1
1–8–30 ..	4,830,000	102	1·0	58·1	39·4	1·3	1·0	·0	42	30	18	8	2

Light treatment is also carried out for us upon a certain number of crippled children at the Lancasterian Schools. These are under the control of the Education Committee, but the tubercular cases amongst them (for whom light treatment is recommended) are under the supervision of this department and are seen periodically in consultation by the Senior Tuberculosis Officer and the Professor of Surgery—Mr. Telford, who directs the actual treatment of the individual cases.

5. The experiment of training youths, suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in a remediable form, in various occupations was advocated by the Ministry of Health early in 1929. The National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis established the necessary measures for this at Burrow Hill, Frimley, and each year a number of cases are sent from this area to obtain treatment and training in those occupations for which they are clinically suitable. The trades taught are gardening and clerical work.

6. An extension of occupational therapy has occurred both at the Baguley Sanatorium and at the Barrowmore Hall Institution. In the former the work has been extended materially, a new workshop has been put up for the men, and during the past 12 months the same principle has been applied to the female side, a workshop has been provided and a skilled instructress has been secured. This combination of occupation and treatment has been eminently satisfactory and of great value to the patients.

At Barrowmore Hall large new workshops have been erected to replace those that were formerly in existence, and here again the value of occupational therapy and the employment of a number of colonists, unfit for competitive work in the town, cannot be over-estimated.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, it is to be noted that—

1. There have not been any cases of compensation under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, No. 757, during the year.
2. It has not been necessary to exercise the powers under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the compulsory removal or detention of patients.
3. The incidence of tuberculosis has been found to fall heaviest upon the following class of workers:—

Males.	*Females.*
Labourers.	Domestic service.
Mechanics.	Machinists.

The Department's work is seen in detail in the following pages, where various statistical tables for the year are presented.

In 1930 the death-rate for the City was reduced, and the total death-rate from tuberculosis was also lower than the previous year.

This diminution was due to a lowered death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, as the mortality from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was raised.

The notification rate also varies in the pulmonary and non-pulmonary groups, being reduced in the former and raised in the latter.

The reduction in the notified pulmonary cases occurs in most of the age groups without any very significant variation at any period; the only reversal of this reduction being at ages 5 to 14 in males, and 5 to 9 and 15 to 24 in females.

Regarding the non-pulmonary tuberculosis notification rate, the increase is generally distributed through all age groups and is most marked in the cervical gland cases, especially at 0 to 4 and 10 to 14 age groups, the former in females and the latter in males.

It may be recalled that in 1929 the report drew attention to the possibility of a halt in the reduction rate of notification, as there was evidence of a disturbance of balance occurring. This has come about in 1930, the rate of slowing of notification having significantly declined to about one-third of its corresponding drop in the previous year.

Regarding mortality there is noted a general diminution in the phthisis deaths, and this is due to a decrease in the male rate, the female rate being stationary.

The young adult groups still show the persisting tendency to a maintained fatality.

The chief reduction in deaths in males was in the 35 to 44 years age period.

It may be noted that except for the last week or two of the year 1930 the general weather conditions of the winter were not markedly unfavourable to cases suffering from respiratory diseases.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

Rates per Thousand of the Population.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Death Rates :—					
General	13·28	13·90	13·06	15·51	13·07
All respiratory diseases (except tuberculosis)	2·61	2·93	2·42	3·25	2·10
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1·41	1·38	1·29	1·4	1·37
Phthisis, both sexes	1·19	1·15	1·10	1·21	1·15
,, males only	1·58	1·41	1·42	1·54	1·41
,, females only..	·84	·92	·80	·91	·91
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis, both sexes	·22	·22	·19	·19	·22
Tuberculosis Notification Rates :—					
All forms	2·44	2·53	2·51	2·28	2·23
Pulmonary only	1·84	1·88	1·87	1·79	1·64
Non-pulmonary only	·60	·65	·64	·48	·59

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1930.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	2	—	6	11	3	3	3	7
1	8	3	47	42	1	1	22	27
5	27	28	68	40	5	1	12	8
10	18	19	43	19	1	8	5	4
15	60	87	19	28	31	58	10	13
20	64	120	23	19	52	58	8	8
25	128	135	17	24	93	107	7	6
35	144	83	5	15	89	61	5	6
45	154	49	10	10	127	41	8	6
55	88	34	10	6	97	32	1	2
65 and upwards	23	13	3	1	25	9	3	3
Totals ..	716	571	251	215	524	379	84	90

The number of non-notified deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 32 = 3·5 per cent.

The number of non-notified deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 41 = 23·5 per cent.

The percentage of non-notified deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 6·7.

There were, in addition, 16 deaths of non-notified cases outside Manchester which were adjudged by the Registrar-General to be properly referable to this area.

The above figures indicate that notification of pulmonary tuberculosis in the area is very complete.

Until the scheme has established its projected accommodation for non-pulmonary tuberculosis the second figure above will necessarily remain higher than that for pulmonary tuberculosis, where provision is much more complete. Furthermore, 21 of the 41 cases were certified as cases of tubercular meningitis —these had a very short illness as a rule and diagnosis was often in some doubt during life.

TABLES AND STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Insured cases applying for treatment:—

	Males	Females	Total
1914	730	321	1,051
1915	572	315	887
1916	747	316	1,063
1917	728	359	1,087
1918	642	261	903
1919	630	255	885
1920	645	250	895
1921	615	255	870
1922	543	265	808
1923	539	291	830
1924	597	371	968
1925	610	327	937
1926	562	368	930
1927	555	296	851
1928	612	372	984
1929	610	376	986
1930	551	352	903

Cases of discharged soldiers referred for treatment—268.

Number of patients who had so far recovered that no active signs of disease were found: Insured—382; Uninsured—428.

Contacts examined at their homes and at the Dispensary—823; of these, definite signs of tuberculosis were found in 34.

Grants of food were made in 3,284 instances to 650 families, and 29 grants of clothing were supplied to 28 patients in Hospital and Sanatoria to enable them to derive full benefit from treatment.

Special visits to the number of 13,615 have been paid by the Tuberculosis Nurses and 621 visits by the Clinical Nurse who attends to domiciliary patients requiring surgical dressings and nursing care.

TABLE I.

NOTIFICATIONS—1930.

	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A, ETC.												Total Notifications on Form A, etc.
	Number of Primary Notifications												
Age Periods	0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	Total Primary Notifications	
Pulmonary Males	2	8	27	18	60	64	128	144	154	88	23	716	936
,, Females	..	3	27	19	87	120	135	83	49	34	13	570	775
Non-Pulmonary Males	6	47	64	42	19	23	17	5	10	10	3	246	333
,, Females	11	41	38	19	27	19	24	15	10	6	1	211	287
Totals	19	99	156	98	193	226	304	247	223	138	40	1,743	2,331

	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B				Total Notifications on Form B	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C, ETC.	
	Number of Primary Notifications						
Age Periods	Under 5	5–	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications		Former Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria
Pulmonary Males	..	..	..	..	..	282	691
,, Females	..	1	..	1	2	198	440
Non-Pulmonary Males	..	4	1	5	7	13	43
,, Females	1	2	1	4	6	16	69
Totals	1	7	2	10	15	509	1,243

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE 2.

PHTHISIS—NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEARS 1900 TO 1930.

Year	Poor-law Cases	Institutions	Private Practitioners	Total
(1) 1900*	578	455	540	1573
1901	625	373	341	1339
1902	667	305	303	1275
1903	556	550	251	1357
1904	512	440	250	1202
1905	527	588	291	1406
1906	565	510	304	1379
1907	634	646	310	1590
(2) 1908	659	498	346	1503
1909	681	542	384	1607
1910	543	760	356	1659
(3) 1911	517	897	423	1837
(4) 1912	488	947	969	2404
(5) 1913	345	717	1350	2412
1914	483	877	1304	2664
1915	279	740	1194	2213
1916	322	817	1410	2549
1917	470	716	1061	2247
1918	268	563	1015	1846
1919	208	538	845	1591
1920	206	629	672	1507
1921	257	632	722	1611
1922	233	567	656	1456
1923	239	546	659	1444
1924	223	555	731	1509
1925	262	496	746	1504
1926	220	422	765	1407
1927	241	441	756	1438
1928	253	361	824	1438
1929	201	382	802	1385
1930	201	377	709	1287
Total	12463	17887	21289	51639

* This table does not include 425 cases notified in 1899.

(1). Voluntary notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Manchester scheme.

(2). Compulsory notification (Tuberculosis Regulations) from Poor Law institutions.

(3). Compulsory notification from voluntary institutions.

(4). Compulsory notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by all practitioners.

(5). Compulsory notification of all forms of Tuberculosis.

TABLE 3.

NEW CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEARS 1913-1930, THE ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TAKING EFFECT IN FEBRUARY, 1913. (MALES AND FEMALES.)

Year	Total		Total
	Males	Females	
1913	759	714	1,473
1914	519	413	932
1915	422	415	837
1916	418	467	885
1917	433	449	882
1918	345	353	698
1919	206	228	434
1920	280	257	537
1921	295	281	576
1922	321	284	605
1923	350	380	730
1924	316	307	623
1925	322	300	622
1926	239	224	463
1927	277	226	503
1928	214	276	490
1929	204	171	375
1930	251	215	466
Total	6,171	5,960	12,131

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1917-1930.

TABLE 4.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	TOTAL	
												Notifications	Deaths
Notifications, 1917	12	65	152	166	194	185	410	432	335	181	104	2236	
Deaths, ,, ...	4	20	20	42	110	109	189	273	237	121	71		1196
Notifications, 1918	1	46	106	115	200	177	373	352	278	136	54	1838	
Deaths, ,, ...	3	19	16	41	100	84	197	237	230	129	47		1103
Notifications, 1919	2	44	118	120	169	154	280	324	214	112	53	1590	
Deaths, ,, ...	2	14	19	26	88	92	162	212	195	100	41		951
Notifications, 1920	3	22	98	96	142	154	279	300	231	107	38	1470	
Deaths, ,, ...	4	3	6	27	73	74	152	205	201	90	33		868
Notifications, 1921	10	39	104	99	137	168	317	302	263	113	46	1598	
Deaths, ,, ...	4	16	7	18	110	102	160	232	200	83	35		967
Notifications, 1922	6	38	107	92	138	148	288	293	216	91	39	1456	
Deaths, ,, ...	5	15	7	14	74	117	191	202	185	96	41		947
Notifications, 1923	3	23	103	84	159	160	294	273	207	106	32	1444	
Deaths, ,, ...	3	12	8	18	96	117	181	190	193	82	31		931
Notifications, 1924	2	30	81	90	174	175	297	298	237	97	28	1509	
Deaths, ,, ...	3	8	4	13	91	97	168	218	188	86	30		906
Notifications, 1925	7	41	70	97	152	178	279	269	254	122	35	1504	
Deaths, ,, ...	3	13	8	14	109	97	179	193	234	105	42		997
Notifications, 1926	14	39	43	68	165	188	282	254	217	104	33	1407	
Deaths, ,, ...	6	21	6	9	66	106	171	200	186	99	35		905
Notifications, 1927	3	36	75	81	138	186	251	275	245	114	34	1438	
Deaths, ,, ...	3	15	9	14	83	110	157	159	198	101	32		881
Notifications, 1928	3	16	63	66	144	158	319	258	233	149	29	1438	
Deaths, ,, ...	2	8	6	12	65	109	161	167	182	100	31		843
Notifications, 1929	1	18	38	43	146	191	294	254	235	135	30	1385	
Deaths, ...	1	7	3	7	76	117	179	190	191	121	38		930
Notifications, 1930	2	11	55	37	147	184	263	227	203	122	36	1287	
Deaths, ,, ...	6	2	6	9	89	110	200	150	168	129	34		903
Total notifications	69	468	1213	1254	2205	2406	4226	4111	3368	1689	591	21600	
Total deaths	49	173	125	264	1230	1441	2447	2828	2788	1442	541		13328

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1917-1930.

TABLE 4—*continued*

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	TOTAL	
												Notifications	**Deaths**
Notifications, 1917	32	186	172	169	103	49	62	39	29	21	17	879	
Deaths, ,, ...	49	111	50	42	27	14	25	18	6	9	8		359
Notifications, 1918	13	141	152	125	89	46	42	31	23	21	10	693	
Deaths, ,, ...	23	86	35	37	29	15	12	12	14	14	10		287
Notifications, 1919	23	75	86	74	63	21	31	23	19	10	6	431	
Deaths, ,, ...	24	66	27	34	22	16	12	11	15	6	4		237
Notifications, 1920	19	74	107	92	73	34	40	26	18	13	4	500	
Deaths. ,, ...	22	62	27	27	20	10	16	17	8	7	6		222
Notifications, 1921	16	91	129	97	69	40	43	21	16	15	8	545	
Deaths, ,, ...	20	61	33	31	36	15	20	18	12	5	1		252
Notifications, 1922	13	134	132	112	77	40	33	24	18	9	13	605	
Deaths, ,, ...	28	85	31	23	18	12	8	8	12	6	11		242
Notifications, 1923	18	124	163	136	86	58	49	41	29	21	5	730	
Deaths, ,, ...	26	55	23	20	24	17	11	15	16	7	7		221
Notifications, 1924	20	127	128	102	91	49	49	25	14	7	11	623	
Deaths, ,, ...	24	82	17	23	27	18	13	7	10	6	2		229
Notifications, 1925	13	129	139	113	79	37	44	24	27	10	7	622	
Deaths, ,, ...	16	55	22	13	16	12	16	8	14	10	2		184
Notifications, 1926	17	86	82	81	63	38	38	23	23	6	6	463	
Deaths, ,, ...	15	45	20	18	16	12	15	13	8	5	3		170
Notifications, 1927	11	96	107	75	60	47	47	28	15	12	5	503	
Deaths, ,, ...	9	47	19	14	19	15	16	8	16	5	4		172
Notifications, 1928	12	74	112	71	71	46	47	26	18	8	5	490	
Deaths, ,, ...	11	35	19	15	14	7	19	15	4	6	4		149
Notifications, 1929	11	65	78	40	55	28	44	27	13	9	5	375	
Deaths, ,, ...	13	31	17	10	18	17	16	10	3	11	6		152
Notifications, 1930	17	89	108	63	46	42	41	20	20	16	4	466	
Deaths, ,, ...	10	49	20	9	23	16	13	11	14	3	6		174
Total notifications	235	1491	1695	1350	1025	575	610	378	282	178	106	7925	
Total deaths	290	870	360	316	309	196	212	171	152	100	74		3050

TABLE 5.

SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1930.

Source	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Totals
Crescent Road Institution	87	20	107
Withington Hospital	97	21	118
Booth Hall	11	64	75
Outside Poor Law	6	2	8
Manchester Royal Infirmary	34	60	94
Ancoats Hospital	28	33	61
Skin Hospital	—	36	36
St. Mary's Hospital	4	8	12
Northern Hospital	4	2	6
Jewish Hospital	7	5	12
Pendlebury Hospital..	—	30	30
Babies' Hospital	1	2	3
Hulme Dispensary	—	—	—
Gartside Street Dispensary	4	23	27
Hardman Street Dispensary	167	20	187
Bowdon Hospital	2	—	2
Asylums	6	2	8
Schools..	1	9	10
Tuberculosis Staff	78	13	91
Military	2	—	2
Various Sources	38	25	63
Private Practitioners	709	89	798
Child Welfare Centres	1	2	3
Total	1,287	466	1,753

284 tenants have allowed the removal of bedding, etc., for disinfection ; or have themselves burned it in a few instances.

81,180 cardboard boxes have been prepared in the office and supplied to patients for spitting purposes in the home.

712 spit bottles have been supplied for use outside the house.

16,635 visits have been made by the Enquiry Officers during the year.

45,044 letters were sent out.

1,011 notices warning against spitting on floors, etc., have been supplied to offices and workshops.

TABLE 6.

TUBERCULOSIS (NON-PULMONARY).—PRIMARY CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1930.

Location of Disease	Age Groups 0—		5—		10—		15—		20—		25—		35—		45—		55—		65—		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female	Males	Females
Brain:—Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meninges	11	13	4	3	3	2	2	5	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	24	26
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glands:—Cervical	9	14	15	16	17	9	7	10	7	7	2	6	..	4	..	..	5	2	1	1	63	69
Mesentrice	1	1	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3
Axillary	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Inguinal	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Tuberculous Peritonitis	3	7	10	2	3	..	2	6	3	..	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	20
Tuberculosis of Abdomen	8	1	10	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	4
,, of Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,, of Intestines	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	8
Joints:—Spine	3	4	7	1	2	..	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	21	13
Hip	3	2	6	6	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	17	15
Elbow	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3
Ankle	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Wrist	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Shoulder	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Knee	5	3	4	4	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	9
Bones:—Various	8	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	15	5
Tuberculosis of Skin	..	3	2	2	5	1	1	2	2	5	2	1	1	3	2	3	..	3	..	..	15	23
General Tuberculosis	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Special Organs:—Ear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bladder, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	3
Testicle, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Muscles, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rectum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unclassified	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
Totals	53	53	68	40	43	20	19	27	23	19	17	24	5	15	10	10	10	6	3	1	251	215

The Public Health Work is summarised in the following Table and Statement:—

TABLE 7.—STATISTICS RELATING TO THE NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1914 to 1918	1899 Sept. 1st to 1913 Dec. 31st	Total
Cases Visited and Registered—														*Phthisis only*	
Males	1014	1058	1106	1173	1100	1232	1204	1277	1324	1285	1371	1288	9607	14170	38209
Females	806	809	919	866	872	937	1032	1023	1024	928	923	974	7295	8854	27262
Totals	1820	1867	2025	2039	1972	2169	2236	2300	2348	2213	2294	2262	16902	23024	65471
Houses Disinfected—															
1. By Corporation—															
(*a*) With solution of chlorinated lime only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	997	2133	2082	2507	7863	9015	24597
(*b*) With lime solution only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	126
(*c*) *By Esmarch's method and solution of chlorinated lime	..	..	..	..	..	1332	1571	1607	717	..	..	..	7416	17232	29875
(*d*) † By fumigating lamp	3115	2934	2693	2083	1635	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12588
Totals	3115	2934	2693	2083	1635	1460	1571	1607	1714	2133	2082	2507	15279	26373	67186
2. By Tenants— *Esmarch's method or chlorinated lime, etc.	7032	7192	6868	7338	6967	6392	5647	5885	6268	6157	4891	4633	17633	36919	129822
Totals	10147	10126	9561	9421	8602	7852	7218	7492	7982	8290	6973	7140	32912	63292	197008
Specimens of Sputum examined—															
Positive	360	392	360	348	347	325	391	558	528	534	437	305	3420	1705	15010
Negative	2039	1698	1548	1573	1363	1415	1419	1753	1946	1585	1729	1342	8117	12176	39703
Totals	2399	2090	1908	1921	1710	1740	1810	2311	2474	2119	2166	1647	11537	18881	54713
Cases reported as sent to Hospital	2033	1919	1948	2062	1844	2027	2077	1942	2052	2139	2153	2035	11230	22669	58130
Notified from Common Lodging-houses	62	71	62	56	53	76	65	84	80	102	115	80	927	3109	4942
Number of cases under observation	10060	10197	10494	10586	10680	10379	9949	9561	9258	8606	7990	7318	31367	33702 approx.	

* Esmarch's method resumed in August, 1922, after suspension due to Food Control Order.

† Method commenced on 1st December, 1925.

The fate of patients treated in the Crossley Sanatorium and Baguley Sanatorium during the last ten years is set forth in the following tables, Baguley Sanatorium is in the main an institution for advanced cases.

In addition to these, however, cases for observation are sent, and these may, if suitable, be transferred later to the other sanatoria at Delamere and Abergele.

The earlier the stage of the disease at which a patient can be given sanatorium treatment the greater the prospect of permanent arrest. Properly selected cases have their best chance of arrest in the shortest time by intelligently carried out sanatorium treatment; moreover, they learn restraint, discipline and an ordered way of life, which are essential for maintenance of health and to prevent relapses.

TABLE 8.

CROSSLEY SANATORIUM.

Males.

Year	No. of new cases	No. of re-admissions	Died in the Sanatorium	Died elsewhere	Lost sight of	Known to be still living, Dec. 31st, 1930
1921	124	26	2	61	23	38
1922	115	28	2	60	23	30
1923	125	29	1	63	18	43
1924	114	32	2	51	17	44
1925	131	25	3	58	19	51
1926	107	44	..	47	16	44
1927	112	39	..	32	15	65
1928	122	27	..	29	11	82
1929	97	53	..	19	6	72
1930	88	35	..	9	3	76
Total	1,135	338	10	429	151	545

TABLE 8—*continued.*

CROSSLEY SANATORIUM—*continued.*

Females.

Year	No. of new cases	No. of re-admissions	Died in the Sanatorium	Died elsewhere	Lost sight of	Known to be still living, Dec. 31st, 1930
1921	91	12	..	42	19	30
1922	92	13	..	44	20	28
1923	121	24	1	63	16	41
1924	135	25	..	55	33	47
1925	111	33	1	45	25	40
1926	127	32	..	45	23	59
1927	140	24	..	40	22	78
1928	126	33	..	35	14	77
1929	139	22	..	22	11	106
1930	137	41	1	6	4	126
Total	1,219	259	3	397	187	632

TABLE 9.

BAGULEY SANATORIUM.

Males.

Year	No. of new cases	No. of re-admissions	Died in Sanatorium	Died elsewhere	Lost sight of	Known to be still living, Dec. 31st, 1930
1921	349	196	106	160	38	45
1922	356	166	128	161	26	41
1923	365	151	116	153	43	53
1924	363	106	117	164	20	62
1925	326	88	123	118	20	65
1926	297	78	103	103	25	66
1927	307	84	94	97	21	95
1928	361	88	98	112	23	128
1929	355	83	111	83	23	138
1930	297	83	59	28	5	205
Total	3,376	1,123	1,055	1,179	244	898

Females.

Year	No. of new cases	No. of re-admissions	Died in Sanatorium	Died elsewhere	Lost sight of	Known to be still living, Dec. 31st, 1930
1921	164	55	55	79	15	15
1922	198	50	66	80	17	35
1923	188	38	67	82	21	18
1924	225	48	65	108	15	37
1925	199	35	71	69	24	35
1926	216	48	78	75	15	48
1927	185	50	56	73	17	39
1928	168	38	53	42	8	65
1929	207	59	75	34	5	93
1930	182	27	44	18	1	119
Total	1,932	448	630	660	138	504

The following tables are to be read in conjunction with the tables showing the amount of assistance given in other recent years. They indicate a continuance of distress:—

The number of cases of Tuberculosis in which the income of the individual or family showed varying amounts of deficit under an assumed standard of living, and the number in which assistance was given to the individual or the family, or both, is shown in the following tables:—

TABLE 10.

TABLE SHOWING PARTICULARS OF DISTRESS IN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1929. CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FAMILY IN EXCESS OF THE INCOME. FOOD, CALCULATED ON THE ATWATER SCALE; HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES ON MR. ROWNTREE'S SCALE. TAKING THE UNITS OF FOOD AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES USED IN 1913 AS STANDARDS, VARIOUS AMOUNTS HAVE BEEN USED. IN 1922 THE AMOUNT ADDED WAS 125 PER CENT., REDUCED LATER TO 100, AND THEN TO 90 PER CENT. THROUGHOUT 1930 THE AMOUNT ADDED WAS 90 PER CENT.

PULMONARY CASES.

Conditions affecting Individual Cases	Shortage up to—in Shillings.													
	—5/-	—10/-	—11/-	—12/-	—13/-	—14/-	—15/-	—16/-	—17/-	—18/-	—19/-	—20/-	Over —20/-	Total Shortages
Living December 31st, 1930 ..	45	28	3	2	3	2	7	1	2	2	2	2	3	102
Dead December 31st, 1930 ..	13	8	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	32
Relief from Public Assistance Committee	9	9	2	..	..	..	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	34
Assistance from the £3,000 Grant (Family)	13	17	2	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	42
Assistance from the £1,650 Grant (Individual)	21	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30

TABLE 11.

NON-PULMONARY CASES.

Conditions affecting Individual Cases	Shortage up to—in Shillings.												
	—5/-	—10/-	—11/-	—12/-	—13/-	—14/-	—15/-	—16/-	—17/-	—18/-	—19/-	—20/-	Over —20/-	Total Shortages
Living December 31st, 1930 ..	14	5	3	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	31
Dead December 31st, 1930 ..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11
Relief from Public Assistance Committee	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	13
Assistance from £3,000 Grant ..	8	5	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Assistance from £1,650 Grant ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

With reference to Tables 10 and 11 it should be noted that Corporation assistance can only be given in cases which do not fall into the category of destitution.

TABLE 12.

SOURCES OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATION OF NON-PULMONARY CASES FOR THE YEARS 1918 TO 1930.

Source	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Crumpsall Hospital	49	22	15	15	11	21	34	24	13	14	16	20	20
Withington	..	..	11	29	39	33	29	22	20	11	13	16	21
Booth Hall Infirmary	45	33	43	60	35	38	47	67	52	58	43	28	64
Outside Poor Law	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Royal Infirmary	111	58	95	95	69	125	99	99	80	106	98	60	60
Ancoats Hospital	57	34	31	27	45	76	76	57	50	47	40	22	33
Skin Hospital	35	32	46	66	37	48	41	37	38	37	37	29	36
St. Mary's Hospital	25	2	4	..	21	21	15	14	7	17	13	6	8
Northern Hospital	1	1	9	4	17	30	5	15	7	7	9	3	2
Jewish Hospital..	1	19	11	1	1	1	5	10	7	1	7	3	5
Pendlebury Hospital..	8	5	2	3	4	8	8	16	10	5	12	10	30
Babies' Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	2
Hulme Dispensary	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	...
Gartside Street Dispensary ..	66	19	25	63	36	71	41	61	33	34	22	21	23
Hardman Street Dispensary ..	15	9	23	23	33	21	11	7	8	9	21	16	20
Bowdon Hospital	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Asylums	6	2	8	7	2	..	2	1	1	1	..	2	2
Schools..	5	3	37	31	38	34	23	26	11	10	20	4	9
Tuberculosis Office Staff	6	16	16	7	13	20	19	9	6	11	12	20	13
Military	14	2	..	1	3	7	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
Various Sources	17	8	11	13	21	20	14	29	9	19	22	12	25
Private Practitioners	234	168	148	131	180	152	150	126	101	113	104	102	89
Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	698	434	537	576	605	730	623	622	463	503	490	375	466

TABLE 13.

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS RECEIVED FROM MUNICIPAL WARDS DURING 1930.

Wards	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Totals
1. Exchange	..	..	..
2. New Cross	91	27	118
3. St. Clement's	28	7	35
4. Oxford	2	..	2
5. St. John's	19	7	26
6. St. Ann's	1	..	1
7. St. Michael's	61	20	81
8. Collyhurst	44	17	61
9. Cheetham	24	9	33
10. Collegiate Church	46	7	53
11. Crumpsall	28	11	39
12. Blackley	21	13	34
13. Harpurhey	30	13	43
14. Moston	23	9	32
15. Newton Heath	22	22	44
16. Miles Platting	54	21	75
17. Bradford	35	21	56
18. Beswick	31	17	48
19. Ardwick	71	22	93
20. Openshaw	43	16	59
21. St. Mark's	42	23	65
22. Longsight	34	11	45
23. All Saints'	61	15	76
24. St. Luke's	66	11	77
25. Medlock Street	56	19	75
26. St. George's	54	23	77
27. Moss Side East	35	14	49
28. Moss Side West	25	8	33
29. Chorlton-cum-Hardy	57	13	70
30. Didsbury	19	5	24
31. Withington	55	25	80
32. Gorton North	29	8	37
33. Gorton South	40	17	57
34. Levenshulme	28	7	35
35. Rusholme	12	8	20
Total—City of Manchester	1,287	466	1,753

TABLE A.—RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1930.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—New cases examined during the year (excluding contacts)—												
(*a*) Definitely tuberculous	531	379	16	25	49	57	68	55	580	436	84	80
(*b*) Doubtfully tuberculous..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	94	12	5
(*c*) Non-tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	418	430	179	174
B.—Contacts examined during the year—												
(*a*) Definitely tuberculous	6	10	7	..	..	..	8	3	6	10	15	3
(*b*) Doubtfully tuberculous..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	35	35	34
(*c*) Non-tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	148	236	202
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as—												
(*a*) Cured	99	99	14	13	58	68	53	34	157	167	67	47
(*b*) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	508	587	420	383
D.—Number of persons on Dispensary Register on December 31st—												
(*a*) Diagnosis completed	2,853	2,021	263	225	578	634	451	357	3,431	2,655	714	582
(*b*) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	48	27	18

Total number of cases of Tuberculosis who received Treatment from the Dispensary ..	612
Total number of attendances at the Dispensary	15,955

TABLE B.—INSURED CASES TREATED IN 1930.

Residential	1,278
Dispensary	84
Domiciliary	2,693
Total	4,055

ANALYSIS OF CASES TREATED.

TABLE I.—*Residential (Insured).*

INSTITUTION	Total Cases Treated — Males (1)	Total Cases Treated — Females (1)	Discharged from Institutions — Improved (2)	Discharged from Institutions — Without Improvement (3)	Died (4)	* Residential Treatment discontinued in other cases (5)	Still under Residential Treatment on 1st Jan., 1931 (6)
			Pulmonary				
aguley	477		158	93	85	..	141
		230	51	39	41	..	99
rossley	135		92	12	..	7	24
		164	114	10	1	5	34
bergele	121		73	7	..	5	36
		28	12	8	..	..	8
arrowmore	70		31	11	4	..	24
		..	..	..	..	..	..
rimley	5		2	..	..	1	2
		..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Pulmonary	808	422	533	180	131	18	368
			Non-Pulmonary				
anchester Royal Infirmary ..	13		13	..	..	..	..
		16	11	1	..	..	4
kin Hospital	3		3	..	..	..	..
		5	5	..	..	..	..
ncoats Hospital	..		..	..	..	..	..
		1	1	..	..	..	..
hropshire Orthopœdic Hospital	3		..	..	..	..	3
		7	3	..	1	..	3
Total Non-pulmonary ..	19	29	36	1	1	..	10
OTAL—ALL FORMS	827	451	569	181	132	18	378

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* The figures in column (5) relate to cases as to the progress of which no definite report is available for various reasons—*e.g.*, the withdrawal from the Institution of the insured persons themselves before the expiration of the period for which they were nominated for the treatment.

TABLE II.—*Residential* (*Uninsured*).

INSTITUTION	Total Cases Treated (1)			Discharged from Institutions		Died	*Residential Treatment discontinued in other cases	Still un Residen Treatm on 1st J 1931
	Males	Females	Children	Improved (2)	Without Improvement (3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			Pulmonary					
Baguley	101			36	20	22	..	23
		107		17	23	32	..	35
			..	..	..	..	..	..
Crossley	25			15	3	..	1	6
		53		34	4	..	2	13
			..	..	..	..	..	..
Abergele	16			10	5	..	..	1
		6		4	1	..	..	1
			..	..	..	..	..	..
Barrowmore	12			6	..	..	..	6
		..		..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..
Frimley	5			2	1	..	..	2
		..		..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Pulmonary	159	166	..	124	57	54	3	87
			Non-Pulmonary					
Abergele	..			..	..	..	..	..
		..		..	..	..	..	..
			11	..	1	..	..	10
Manchester Royal Infirmary	5			5	..	..	..	..
		8		5	2	1	..	..
			9	8	1	..	..	..
Skin Hospital	..			..	..	..	..	..
		2		1	..	..	..	1
			13	12	..	..	..	1
Ancoats Hospital ..	..			..	..	..	..	..
		2		2	..	..	..	..
			5	3	..	..	..	2
Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital ..	1			..	..	..	..	1
		5		1	..	..	..	4
			1	..	..	..	..	1
Total Non-Pulmonary	6	17	39	37	4	1	..	20
TOTAL—ALL FORMS..	165	183	39	161	61	55	3	107

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* The figures in column (5) relate to cases of which no definite report is available for vario reasons—*e.g.*, the withdrawal from the Institution of the persons themselves before the expiratio of the period for which they were nominated for the treatment.

Under the Corporation scheme, patients suffering from surgical tuberculosis have received treatment at the Abergele Sanatorium (children only), Manchester Royal Infirmary, Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital, and Ancoats Hospital, and cases of tuberculosis of the skin have been treated at the Skin Hospital. The types of case are summarised below :—

Bones and Joints	45
Glands	17
Genito-Urinary Tract	5
Abdomen	8
Lupus Vulgaris	175
Toxi-Tuberculids	7
Bazins Disease	14
Tuberculous Ulceration of Skin ..	22
Empyema	1

TABLES SHOWING AFTER HISTORY OF ARRESTED CASES (INSURED).

1920.

No Tubercle Bacilli found. *Tubercle Bacilli found.*

Stage	Sex	Number of Cases taken off Register	Number known to be still living at end of 1930	Lost sight of	Died	Sex	Number of Cases taken off Register	Number known to be still living at end of 1930	Lost sight of	Died
I.	M	23	14	3	6	M	16	9	2	5
	F	7	4	2	1	F	4	1	2	1
II.	M	20	10	6	4	M	7	2	..	5
	F	6	3	2	1	F	4	2	2	..
III.	M	2	..	..	2	M	2	2	..	..
	F	1	1	..	..	F	2	2	..	..
	M & F	59	32	13	14	M & F	35	18	6	11

1921.

I.	M	29	19	6	4	M	16	11	2	3
	F	25	16	9	..	F	2	1	1	..
II.	M	25	12	7	6	M	16	7	5	4
	F	9	5	2	2	F	4	4	..	..
III.	M	5	3	..	2	M	1	..	..	1
	F	4	4	..	..	F	..	..	..	..
	M & F	97	59	24	14	M & F	39	23	8	8

TABLES SHOWING AFTER HISTORY OF ARRESTED CASES (INSURED)—continued

1922.

No Tubercle Bacilli found. *Tubercle Bacilli found.*

Stage	Sex	Number of Cases taken off Register	Number known to be still living at end of 1930	Lost sight of	Died	Sex	Number of Cases taken off Register	Number known to be still living at end of 1930	Lost sight of	Died
I.	M	42	21	14	7	M	13	10	1	2
	F	17	10	5	2	F	4	3	1	..
II.	M	21	13	3	5	M	22	10	7	5
	F	13	8	4	1	F	9	6	3	..
III.	M	9	7	1	1	M	3	2	1	..
	F	3	1	1	1	F	..	..	..	..
	M & F	105	60	28	17	M & F	51	31	13	7
1923.										
I.	M	20	10	6	4	M	18	10	3	5
	F	16	12	2	2	F	2	1	..	1
II.	M	20	14	4	2	M	3	1	..	2
	F	5	3	1	1	F	5	2	1	2
III.	M	4	2	..	2	M	6	2	1	3
	F	2	2	..	..	F	1	..	..	1
	M & F	67	43	13	11	M & F	35	16	5	14
1924.										
I.	M	56	37	11	8	M	17	13	3	1
	F	24	16	5	3	F	3	3	..	..
II.	M	35	25	4	6	M	18	9	4	5
	F	19	16	1	2	F	2	2	..	..
III.	M	13	8	..	5	M	7	5	1	1
	F	9	7	1	1	F	3	2	1	..
	M & F	156	109	22	25	M & F	50	34	9	7
1925.										
I.	M	30	24	5	1	M	19	12	2	5
	F	18	15	3	..	F	6	5	..	1
II.	M	30	22	7	1	M	13	8	2	3
	F	12	10	2	..	F	8	5	2	1
III.	M	7	6	..	1	M	4	2	..	2
	F	5	4	1	..	F	2	1	..	1
	M & F	102	81	18	3	M & F	52	33	6	13

TABLES SHOWING AFTER HISTORY OF ARRESTED CASES (INSURED)—continued

1926.

	No Tubercle Bacilli found.					*Tubercle Bacilli found.*				
Stage	Sex	Number of cases taken off Register	Number known to be still living at end of 1930	Lost sight of	Died	Sex	Number of Cases taken off Register	Number known to be still living at end of 1930	Lost sight of	Died
I.	M	25	18	5	2	M	11	9	2	..
	F	21	15	6	..	F	4	4	..	..
II.	M	20	15	3	2	M	9	7	2	..
	F	7	5	2	..	F	2	2	..	..
III.	M	10	8	..	2	M	5	5	..	..
	F	2	2	..	..	F	..	..	..	..
	M & F	85	63	16	6	M & F	31	27	4	..

1927.

Stage	Sex	Number of cases taken off Register	Number known to be still living at end of 1930	Lost sight of	Died	Sex	Number of Cases taken off Register	Number known to be still living at end of 1930	Lost sight of	Died
I.	M	22	18	3	1	M	6	5	..	1
	F	26	21	5	..	F	1	1	..	..
II.	M	12	10	..	2	M	14	11	3	..
	F	6	5	1	..	F	5	5	..	..
III.	M	6	5	..	1	M	3	3	..	..
	F	1	1	..	..	F	..	..	..	..
	M & F	73	60	9	4	M & F	29	25	3	1

1928.

Stage	Sex	Number of cases taken off Register	Number known to be still living at end of 1930	Lost sight of	Died	Sex	Number of Cases taken off Register	Number known to be still living at end of 1930	Lost sight of	Died
I.	M	34	33	1	..	M	11	9	1	1
	F	28	24	4	..	F	5	5	..	..
II.	M	29	23	2	4	M	6	4	2	..
	F	14	12	2	..	F	2	2	..	..
III.	M	12	12	..	..	M	3	2	..	1
	F	3	3	..	..	F	3	3	..	..
	M & F	120	107	9	4	M & F	30	25	3	2

1929.

Stage	Sex	Number of cases taken off Register	Number known to be still living at end of 1930	Lost sight of	Died	Sex	Number of Cases taken off Register	Number known to be still living at end of 1930	Lost sight of	Died
I.	M	34	31	2	1	M	7	7	..	..
	F	37	35	2	..	F	4	4	..	..
II.	M	24	22	2	..	M	9	6	3	..
	F	14	13	1	..	F	4	4	..	..
III.	M	9	7	2	..	M	5	3	1	1
	F	4	4	..	..	F	..	..	..	..
	M & F	122	72	9	1	M & F	29	24	4	1

BAGULEY SANATORIUM.

By Dr. H. G. Trayer, Medical Superintendent.

The number of available beds was 333.

The number of patients admitted was 599, the daily average number of beds occupied being 325·6.

The table below gives the number of patients in hospital each month in the years 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930 :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	318	325	323	321	329
February	321	328	328	324	325
March	321	328	326	324	329
April	322	326	326	325	324
May	332	325	326	326	326
June	325	321	323	325	326
July..	326	326	329	327	327
August	326	326	325	328	329
September	325	327	326	328	326
October	327	327	327	329	329
November	327	328	329	329	323
December	325	325	324	328	307

Number of patients in hospital, January 1st	329
,, ,, admitted during the year	599
,, ,, discharged during the year	442
,, ,, who died during the year	186
Total number of patients treated during the year	928
Patients remaining in hospital, December 31st	300

The average length of stay of patients discharged during the period :—

Males	188·01 days.
Females	208·1 ,,

Cases admitted from the districts of the Bucklow Joint Hospital Board are included in the above totals. The details of these cases are :—

On January 1st, 1930, there were 3 patients in the Sanatorium ; 8 patients were admitted during the period, 3 patients were discharged, and 6 died ; 2 patients remained in the hospital on December 31st.

The Burnley authorities also sent in 2 cases, and these were discharged within the period.

Pathological Laboratory Report :—

Number of specimens of sputum examined :—

Number of examinations	3,129
Positive	1,696
Negative	1,433

Other examinations :—

Special examination of urine	10
Pleural effusion	5
Pus	5

(In the examinations tubercle bacilli were found in the following :—Urine 3, pleural effusion 1, pus 1.)

A large number of Wassermann's reactions were again carried out by the Public Health Laboratory.

X-Ray Report.

Number of patients screened	988
Number of skiagrams taken	216

Dental Report.

Patients seen	327
Fillings	17
Extractions	298
Dentures	6
Repairs and adjustments to dentures	7
Scaling	4

In addition, the Dentist has paid numerous visits to the wards for the purpose of examining the mouths of bed patients.

Return showing the Immediate Results of Treatment of Patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and of Observation of Doubtful Cases Discharged during the Year.

Classification on Admission	Age at Discharge	Condition on Discharge	Duration of Stay: Under 3 months		3—6 months		6—12 months		More than 12 months		Total
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Class T.B. Minus	Ages 15—24	Improved	2	2	5	3	1	2	1	1	17
		Stationary	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
		Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	8
	Ages 25—34	Improved	..	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	8
		Stationary	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	6
		Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ages 35—44	Improved	4	1	4	1	1	1	..	1	13
		Stationary	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
		Worse	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Died	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ages 45—54	Improved	5	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	10
		Stationary	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
		Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	Ages 55—64	Improved	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
		Stationary	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ages 65 and over	Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Stationary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The diagnosis in the 14 deaths recorded under T.B. Minus Group, verified in 6 cases by autopsy and by clinical findings in 8, is as follows :—

Age	Sex	Remarks
53	M.	Clinical findings : pulmonary tuberculosis. Autopsy refused.
24	M.	Clinical findings : pulmonary tuberculosis.
63	M.	Findings at autopsy : pulmonary tuberculosis.
44	M.	Findings at autopsy : pulmonary tuberculosis.
28	M.	Clinical findings : bronchiectasis, pulmonary tuberculosis. Cause of death : bronchiectasis.
21	M.	Clinical findings : pulmonary tuberculosis, tubercular meningitis. Cause of death : tubercular meningitis.
46	M.	Findings at autopsy : pulmonary tuberculosis.
20	M.	Findings at autopsy : cause of death—(*a*) tubercular peritonitis ; (*b*) abscess of liver ; (*c*) pulmonary tuberculosis.
16	F.	Clinical findings : pulmonary tuberculosis.
45	F.	Clinical findings : pulmonary tuberculosis.
18	F.	Findings at autopsy : pulmonary tuberculosis.
17	F.	Clinical findings : pulmonary tuberculosis.
18	F.	Clinical findings : pulmonary tuberculosis.
19	F.	Findings at autopsy : pulmonary tuberculosis.

Classification on Admission	Age at Discharge	Condition on Discharge	Duration of Stay									Positive Sputum on Admission—Negative on Discharge
			Under 3 months		3—6 months		6—12 months		More than 12 months		Total	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Class T.B. Plus, Group I.	Ages 15—24	Improved ..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	5	2
		Stationary ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
		Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Ages 25—34	Improved ..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	5	1
		Stationary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Ages 35—44	Improved ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	—
		Stationary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Ages 45—54	Improved ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Stationary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
		Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Ages 55—64	Improved ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
		Stationary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Ages 65 and over	Improved ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
		Stationary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

sification dmission	Age at Discharge	Condition on Discharge	Duration of Stay									Positive Sputum on Admission—Negative on Discharge
			Under 3 months		3—6 months		6—12 months		More than 12 months		Total	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
ass T.B. Plus, oup II.	Ages 15—24	Improved ..	3	3	4	..	9	2	2	4	27	6
		Stationary ..	4	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	10	
		Worse	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	6	
		Died	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	9	
	Ages 25—34	Improved ..	7	1	8	1	1	4	2	3	27	7
		Stationary ..	5	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	11	
		Worse	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	7	
		Died	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	
	Ages 35—44	Improved ..	9	..	12	2	7	1	3	..	34	11
		Stationary ..	4	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	8	
		Worse	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	5	
		Died	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	
	Ages 45—54	Improved ..	13	1	4	..	3	..	1	..	22	12
		Stationary ..	4	..	2	..	2	1	5	..	14	
		Worse	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	
		Died	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	
	Ages 55—64	Improved ..	6	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	12	3
		Stationary ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	
		Worse	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
		Died	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	
	Ages 65 and over	Improved ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
		Stationary ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
		Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Classification on Admission	Age at Discharge	Condition on Discharge	Duration of Stay									Positive Sputum Admission Negative Discharg
			Under 3 months		3—6 months		6—12 months		More than 12 months		Total	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
CLASS T.B. PLUS, GROUP III.	Ages 15—24	Improved	1	..	1	1	..	2	2	2	9	1
		Stationary	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	5	
		Worse	4	5	1	4	2	2	..	1	19	
		Died	15	13	2	6	6	2	3	4	51	
	Ages 25—34	Improved	1	1	2	1	..	3	1	5	14	3
		Stationary	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	7	
		Worse	2	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	9	
		Died	17	12	2	4	2	4	1	2	44	
	Ages 35—44	Improved	1	1	6	1	3	1	..	..	13	2
		Stationary	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	
		Worse	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	6	
		Died	12	7	1	1	3	..	..	..	24	
	Ages 45—54	Improved	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	13	6
		Stationary	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	4	
		Worse	4	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	10	
		Died	12	4	5	..	2	..	..	..	23	
	Ages 55—64	Improved	2	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	8	2
		Stationary	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	
		Worse	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
		Died	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
	Ages 65 and over	Improved	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
		Stationary	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	
		Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Summary of Tables.

Classification	Condition on Discharge			
	Improved	Stationary	Worse	Died
Class T.B. Minus	53	25	1	14
T.B. Plus, Group I.	14	2	. .	. .
T.B. Plus, Group II. . .	122	48	25	23
T.B. Plus, Group III. . .	58	26	45	144
Total	247	101	71	181

Observation Cases.

Age at Discharge	Condition on Discharge	Duration of Stay								Total
		Under 3 months		3—6 months		6—12 months		More than 12 months		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Ages 15—24	Improved . .	1	4	1	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	7
	Stationary . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Worse	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Died	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ages 25—34	Improved . .	4	. .	1	1	. .	. .	1	. .	7
	Stationary . .	3	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
	Worse	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Died	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ages 35—44	Improved . .	5	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8
	Stationary . .	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2
	Worse	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Died	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ages 45—54	Improved . .	5	1	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	8
	Stationary . .	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2
	Worse	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Died	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
Ages 55 and over	Improved . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Stationary . .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1
	Worse	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Died	1	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2

Of the above observation cases 19 were accepted as cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 23 were not accepted, and 5 left the institution before completion of diagnosis. Seven deaths occurred, all among males. Two of the deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 4 to carcinoma of the lung, and 1 to cardiac failure; double hydrothorax; and renal tuberculosis—the diagnosis in each case being verified by post mortem examination.

Complications occurring amongst Fatal Cases during the year.

	Male	Female
Tuberculosis of bone (other than spine)	2	..
„ of the kidney	1	1
„ „ larynx	31	25
„ „ tongue	..	1
Tuberculous adenitis (neck)	4	..
„ enteritis	3	..
„ meningitis	6	2
„ peritonitis	3	5
Bronchitis	2	..
Chronic glomerulo nephritis	..	1
Chronic nephritis	..	2
Cystitis	..	2
Diabetes mellitus	1	1
Double chronic otitis media	1	..
Duodenal ulcer	1	..
Hæmatemesis	1	..
Hæmoptysis..	8	2
Ischio-rectal abscess	1	..
Lympho-leucæmia	1	..
Mitral incompetence	..	1
Mitral stenosis	..	1
Osteomylitis—right femur	..	1
Pneumonia	1	..
Pyopneumothorax	1	..
Spontaneous pneumothorax	1	..
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis:—		
Carcinoma of the lungs	4	..
Cardiac failure ; double hydrothorax ; renal tuberculosis	1	..
Total	74	45
Uncomplicated cases	41	34

Seven fatal cases were under one week in the hospital.

Twenty-three fatal cases were over one week in the hospital, but less than three.

The average length of time in hospital of fatal cases was:—

Males	159·4	days
Females	206·36	„

Patients.

Lectures have been given as in former years.

Special Methods of Treatment.

Sanocrysin : Has been continuously used, and the results will be reported upon after a reasonable period has elapsed.

Biochlorine : This preparation appears to be a useful palliative, particularly in advanced cases who are suffering from anorexia.

Occupational Treatment.

Early in the year Miss P. A. Clark was appointed a full-time instructress for the female patients. This appointment has been fully justified by the results that have been achieved in what is necessarily a short period of time.

The Female Section commenced by undertaking crafts entirely different to those already in use in the Male Section. The crafts covered are raffia, stencilling, embroidery, rug making, rope brushes, wood painting, sealing wax work, tapestry work, Newinlac, Dargeena, Batik dyeing, decorative cork mats, stick printing, pewter work, passe partout, knitting, fretwork, lampshade making.

It was then considered expedient to find crafts where the processes evolved could be divided between the two sections, *e.g.*, calendars, trays, fruit baskets, fire screens, etc.

The Male Section continues its successful course.

The whole scheme was fully reported upon by Mr. A. H. Jenkins, Chief Inspector of Handwork under the Manchester Education Committee, and the following extracts from his report are quoted :—

> " In all departments visited there was a spirit of contented industry and a keenness in the work which must be very helpful in the remedial treatment of the patients."
>
> " No effort should be spared in the co-operation of the other Municipal Departments in the disposal of the work of the patients. This is very important. The Medical Superintendent will soon find the limited field of sales among the officers and friends fully satisfied, and, unless the Authority is prepared to shoulder the whole expenditure on material and tuition, the question of disposal of articles will hamper the work and defeat its object. Baguley Sanatorium is isolated, and it is desirable that some means should be adopted to bring the work of the patients before the general public in Manchester, apart from the occasional displays at the Health Exhibition and others."

The name "Baguley Crafts" has been adopted as a convenient designation for marketing the products of the scheme.

Health Exhibitions give some opportunity for disposing of the products, and at the Brighter Home Exhibition held in Manchester in April-May, 1930, the display of Baguley Crafts was awarded a "Diploma of Excellence."

The point has now been reached, as emphasised in the last quoted paragraph of the above-mentioned report, where the scheme requires a wider market. Naturally "Baguley Crafts" has suffered in the general depression, but apart from that the present channels of disposal are not sufficient to absorb the entire output. A more regular means of disposal is also sought, so that ex-patients who have shown skill can make their craft a profitable hobby; this feature possesses great possibilities in assisting ex-patients to add to their earnings, and even to tide over periods of unemployment. It can only be put in practice to a very limited extent at the present time.

Extensions and Improvements.

A sale room for the disposal of the products of "Baguley Crafts," and the supply of small necessities, was erected mainly by the Male Handicraft Section.

An electric truck was provided, and this has proved most efficient and silent in the handling of all manner of goods within the confines of the sanatorium.

A new type of food container for distributing hot meals to a ward was tried, and proved most satisfactory. It is hoped to supply all wards in the near future with these useful containers.

Further much-needed macadaming of the paths in the sanatorium grounds was carried out.

Laundry facilities were provided for female patients, to enable them to wash fragile articles of personal attire.

The reserve electricity supply broke down completely, and every endeavour is to be made to have an alternative supply available from the Corporation Electricity Department before next winter.

The improved electric lighting (from the main supply) of the large wards has been completed, and has proved a great boon to bed patients during the long winter evenings.

Recreation.

The absence of the usual weekly cinema performances during the winter was missed by many patients, but the Gaumont Film Company, who had very kindly provided a weekly supply of films for a number of years, were unable to continue this season owing to their not having silent programmes. It is hoped that this difficulty will be overcome by next winter.

It gives great pleasure to place on record the sincere thanks of the patients and staff to the many entertainers who gave so freely of their services during the season, particularly the Manchester City Police Concert Party, the Tower Operatic Society (under the leadership of Lieut. W. L. Dunn, R.E.), the Minnehaha Minstrels, "Toc H," the Altrincham Hippodrome, and Mr. Jack Cook.

During the summer months the afternoon band concerts were as popular as in former years, and it is recorded that patients and staff are greatly indebted to the South Salford Silver Prize Band, the Royal Engineers' (East Lancs.) Military Band, the Manchester City Police Band, and the Levenshulme Prize Band, for their kindness in providing Saturday afternoon and evening performances.

The festivities at Christmas were much enlivened by the Nurses' Concert Party, and this opportunity is taken to accord official recognition of their efforts.

Staff.

There has been an increasing number of members of the nursing staff who have taken the opportunity of sitting for the Certificate of the Tuberculosis Association, and the number passing in Part I. and Part II. has been most gratifying.

In concluding this brief record of the work of this sanatorium for the year I wish to express my thanks to all members of the staff for their loyal and willing co-operation.

H. G. TRAYER,
Medical Superintendent.

23rd March, 1931.

BAGULEY SANATORIUM.

1926-1930.

The total number of cases treated during the period was 3,606.

The number of available beds has been 333, and the normal allocation is 202 for males and 131 for females.

The following table gives the yearly number of admissions, discharges, etc., throughout the five years :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of patients—					
In hospital, 1st January ..	318	316	315	316	329
Admitted during the year ..	659	642	675	713	599
Discharged ,, ,, ..	462	473	506	469	442
Died ,, ,, ..	199	170	168	231	186
Total treated ,, ,, ..	977	958	990	1,029	928
Remaining in hospital, 31st December	316	315	316	329	300
Daily average number of beds occupied	324·17	326·14	326·93	326·42	325·6
Average length of stay of patients discharged—					
Males	150·79	145·85	172·02	158·93	188·01
Females	203·29	163·12	164·75	188·15	208·1
Average length of time in hospital of fatal cases—					
Males	156·86	192·52	156·61	212·51	159·4
Females	196·67	165·84	207·58	203·04	206·36
Case fatality	20·36	17·74	16·97	22·41	20·04

Special Methods of Treatment.

Intravenous injection of calcium chloride and neutral solution of acriflavine were tried during the period and discarded.

The effects of courses of treatment with Sanocrysin have not yet been matured by time.

Subcutaneous injection of Biocholine is still being investigated, and so far appears to be a useful palliative, particularly in cases of failing appetite.

Patients.

The percentage of advanced cases that spend their last days here remains at a high level. It appears that this is probably due to certain factors that are so obvious that they are frequently lost sight of. These factors appear to be—

1. Constant medical attention.
2. Efficient and sympathetic nursing.
3. A suitable dietary.
4. Pleasant surroundings and a certain degree of comfort.
5. Facilities for seeing relatives and friends.
6. Provision of recreation and occupational treatment.

A portion of the quarters vacated by the Steward have been utilised as a rest house for the relatives and friends of seriously ill patients who desire to remain during the night. This has proved a great boon, particularly in the winter months. In addition to providing a place to rest, meals are served.

A complete scheme of handicraft for male patients was introduced in 1927 and is now fully established as an integral part of the routine of the sanatorium.

In 1930 the scheme was extended to female patients and has proved equally as successful as the male section.

Mr. A. H. Jenkins, Chief Inspector of Handwork under the Manchester Education Committee, gave valuable help and advice in the preliminary stages, and is now permitted by his Committee to pay periodical visits of inspection. An extract of a recent report by him on the scheme is as follows :—

> " Important developments have taken place since my last visit, the chief of which have been the extension of the premises devoted to Craft Training and the inclusion of the women in the scheme.
>
> " The work is now past the experimental stage, and has established itself as a vital part of the institution and the treatment of the patients.
>
> " In all departments visited there was a spirit of contented industry and a keenness in the work which must be very helpful in the remedial treatment of the patients.
>
> " In all branches the work is carried out with thoroughness, and shows a fine appreciation of what is good and appropriate from the artistic point of view."
>
> " No effort should be spared in the co-operation of the other Municipal Departments in the disposal of the work of the patients."

Nursing Staff.

The establishment remains the same. A steadily increasing number of nurses obtain the Certificate of the Tuberculosis Association. An organised course of lectures is given to nurses sitting for this examination.

Domestic Staff.

The number remains the same.

Extensions and Alterations.

1926.—A stage was built during the year, with a fitted proscenium and scenery, the work of erection and the painting being carried out by the patients.

The commencement of the policy of growing cut flowers for the wards was entered upon, and this has served to bring much brightness to the wards during periods of the year when flowers are scarce.

1927.—Farming operations were discontinued early in the year, sufficient land being retained to grow potatoes and vegetables.

Waiting rooms were provided for the X-Ray Department and the Dental Department.

An economiser plant was installed in the boiler-house.

The sewage plant was reorganised.

An internal telephone system was installed, and this has proved efficient in its working and of the greatest assistance to the staff.

The Male Handicraft Section made and erected a pavilion for the bowling green.

1928.—A new house for the Steward was completed and occupied during the year.

The verandahs between various wards were much improved by the addition of ceilings.

Two new tennis courts were completed and have been much appreciated by the Nursing Staff.

The electric cables were renewed.

1929.—A motor lorry was purchased; this has considerably facilitated the transport of goods and coal.

A refrigerator plant was installed. The need and the advantages of such equipment does not require any comment here.

A waiting room for patients' visitors on the weekly visiting day was opened, and has proved a boon—especially in inclement weather.

1930.—A sale room for the disposal of the products of "Baguley Crafts" and the supply of small necessities was erected mainly by the Male Handicraft Section.

An electric truck was provided for the transport of goods, etc., within the confines of the sanatorium.

A new type of food container was tried, and has proved its worth.

Laundry facilities for the washing of personal fragile articles were provided for female patients.

An improved system of electric lighting of the wards was carried out.

The above is a brief survey of the more important changes that have taken place during the period under review.

H. G. TRAYER,
Medical Superintendent.

ABERGELE SANATORIUM.

During the year 1930, 119 patients were admitted and 125 patients were discharged. In addition, one child with non-pulmonary tuberculosis was admitted to Pen-y-Coed Bungalow and one child with advanced tuberculous disease of the spine was transferred to the Booth Hall Infirmary.

Table 1 shows a classification according to age and sex of the cases under treatment :—

Age	Males		Females	
	Admitted	Discharged	Admitted	Discharged
0 to 4	..	1	..	..
5 ,, 14	..	..	1	..
15 ,, 24	22	25	10	13
25 ,, 34	30	34	10	8
35 ,, 44	18	17	3	3
45 to 64	25	24	1	1
64 and over	..	..	..	..
Total	95	101	25	25

Table 2 shows a classification of the immediate results of treatment in the discharged pulmonary cases grouped according to the classification of the Ministry of Health in Memorandum 37 T.

(*a*) Patients in whose sputum tubercle bacilli were not found :—

Condition at Time of Discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution								
	Under 3 months		3—6 months		6—12 months		Over 12 months		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Quiescent	3	2	5	3	5	..	..	..	18
Improved	7	1	14	..	5	1	..	..	28
No improvement	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	4

(*b*) Patients in whose sputum tubercle bacilli were found :—

Condition at Time of Discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution								
	Under 3 months		3—6 months		6—12 months		Over 12 months		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Group 1.									
Quiescent	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	1	7
Improved	11	1	12	..	11	1	1	1	38
No improvement	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Group 2.									
Quiescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Improved	1	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	9
No improvement	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	9
Group 3.									
Quiescent	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No improvement	3	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	9

The weight records of the discharged patients are as follows :—

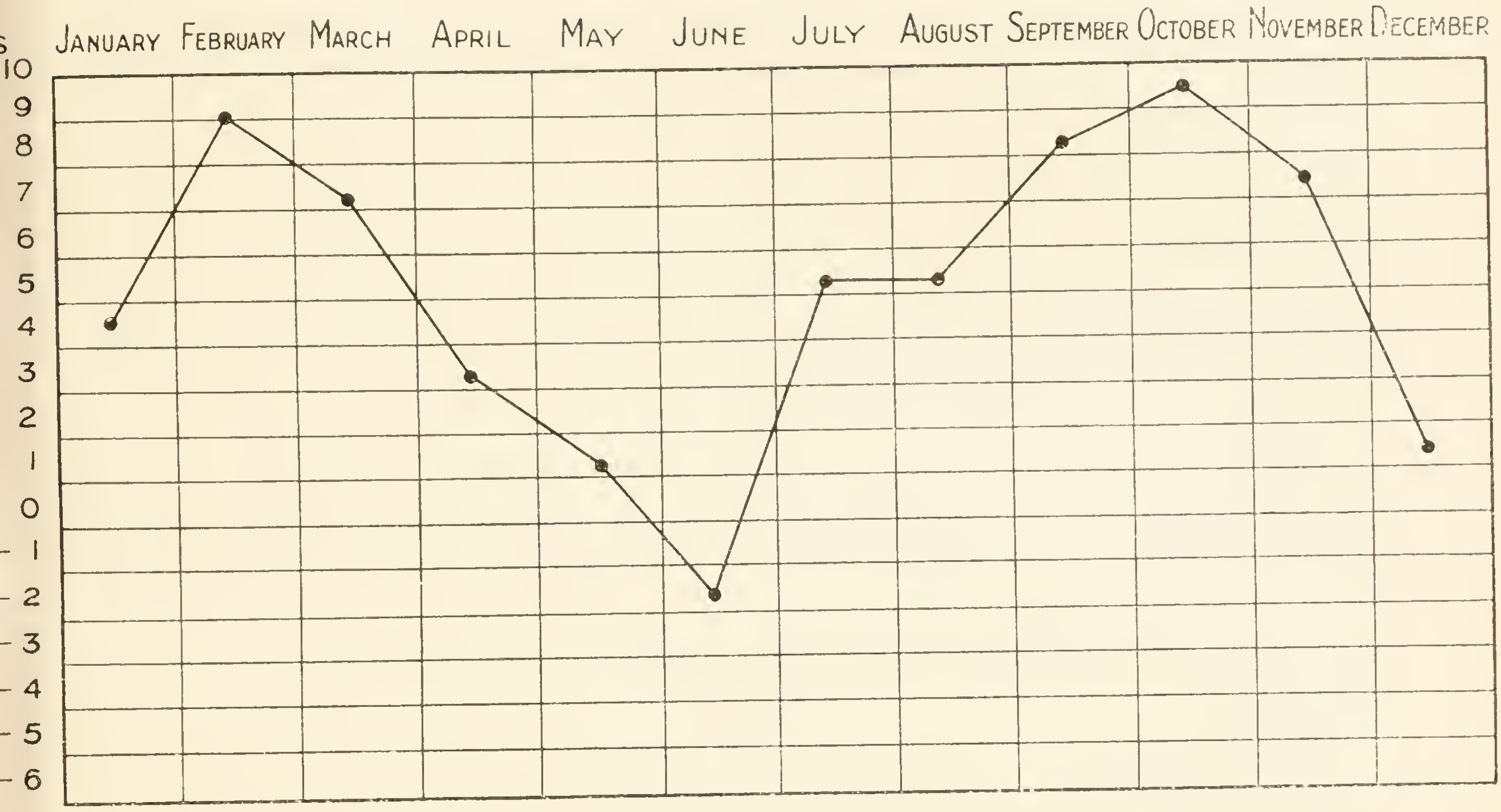
(*a*) 107 gained in weight, the average gain being 10lb. 11oz.

(*b*) 4 lost in weight with an average loss of 1lb. 13oz.

(*c*) 1 remained stationary.

(*d*) 13 were not weighed.

The following chart shows the average weekly gains per month throughout the year :—



The general routine of treatment has been continued on the same lines as during previous years. The first essential has been an investigation into the range of temperature of the patient which, if found to be normal, has been followed by graduated walks in the Sanatorium grounds and work in the Sanatorium gardens.

Estate.

During the year 5,000 trees were planted and 31,000 seedlings were planted in the nurseries.

MONSALL HOSPITAL.

Report by D. Sage Sutherland, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

At the close of the year 1929 458 patients remained in hospital. During 1930 4,881 were admitted. The total number under treatment during the year was 5,339. There were 185 deaths, and 4,622 were discharged cured. 532 remained in hospital at the end of the year. The admissions showed an increase on the previous year of 1,217, a percentage increase of 33 per cent.

The increased prevalence of infectious diseases, as affecting admissions, was most marked in the case of scarlet fever, which showed an increase of 52 per cent. on the number of the previous year, 978 cases in excess of the number in 1929 receiving treatment.

The admissions of diphtheria showed an increase of 17 per cent. on those of 1929.

The largest number of cases admitted to hospital was during the month of October, when 499 cases were received, and on December 16th the number under treatment reached the maximum of the year, namely 559 cases, the highest point during the last five years.

The minimum number in hospital was 382, on the 22nd June.

The average daily number of patients in hospital for the year was 471·04, as against 393·7 in the year 1929.

The average duration of stay for each patient was 36·01 days, as against 41·7 in 1929. Several special admissions of encephalitis lethargica and of malnutrition and rickets are included in this figure, for which it was necessary to give a more lengthy period of treatment. The average period of residence for the acute infectious diseases, excluding the diseases referred to, was 35·2 days.

The fatality rate for all cases under treatment was 3·85 per cent., as compared with 4·89 during 1929.

In 297 cases, or 6·1 per cent., the diagnosis was altered from the certified disease.

During the quinquennium 1926 to 1930, the average yearly number of patients admitted was 3,830, and the largest number admitted was 4,881 in 1930. The average daily number of patients was 417, and the average stay of patients who recovered was 40 days. The average combined death rate was 5 per cent.

SCARLET FEVER.

265 cases remained in hospital at the end of the previous year, and during 1930 2,876 were admitted, showing an increase of 978 on the previous year. The number of discharges was 2,760, and 13 deaths occurred during the year, giving the remarkably small death rate of 0·47 per cent. During the previous year the death rate was 0·74 per cent. With the increased prevalence during the year the death rate showed no tendency to rise.

The average stay in hospital was 37·5 days, showing a reduction of 4·45 days on the previous year. The average number of days in hospital of fatal cases was 22·23.

The treatment of scarlet fever, during the acute stage, by the intramuscular administration of anti-scarlatinal serum at the earliest possible time has been continued, in all except the mildest type of case.

Among the discharged cases there is a notable reduction during the year in the incidence of complications.

The greatest reduction was in the occurrence of rhinitis, which developed in 6·05 per cent. of the cases as compared with 12·16 per cent. in the year 1929.

As in previous years, otitis media claimed the largest number, 217 cases occurring during the year. There was a small reduction in the incidence of this complication, which occurred in 7·86 per cent. of the cases, as against 9·93 per cent. in the previous year. The admission to hospital of several cases of scarlet fever was delayed until the onset of this complication.

The combined incidence of albuminuria and nephritis is 6·38 per cent.

Late adenitis occurred in 0·39 per cent., as against 0·16 per cent. in the previous year.

It is noteworthy that the administration of anti-scarlet fever serum intramuscularly, while reducing the toxic effects of the disease and extent of desquamation, reduced the incidence of complications to a small extent only, as has been shown in the previous year's report.

With the parents' permission, cases of scarlet fever which were found by the Schick test to be susceptible to diphtheria on admission to Hospital, were immunized as a routine procedure during convalescence. 605 children convalescing from scarlet fever received three immunizing doses of toxoid antitoxin.

It is of interest to note that although the admissions of scarlet fever show a remarkable increase during the year 1930, a smaller proportion of these cases was found to be susceptible to diphtheria: in 1930, 27 per cent., as against 42 per cent. in the previous year.

In the admissions to hospital of diphtheria there was also found to be a decreased degree of susceptibility to scarlet fever, the percentage of susceptibles falling from 56·48 to 50·2.

Active immunization against scarlet fever was carried out in 338 cases, in each of which it was possible to verify the result by a subsequent Dick test. In addition, scarlet fever immunization was resorted to in mild cases of scarlet fever where complete immunity had not been attained. The timely administration of immunizing doses of scarlet fever toxin was effective in reducing the liability to recurrences which has been noted in persisting Dick positive cases.

The occurrence of post-diphtheritic scarlet fever has been rare, and passive immunization by scarlet fever antitoxin has been restricted for use to contacts with these exceptional cases.

Quinquennial Summary.

During the years 1926 to 1930 the average yearly number of patients admitted was 1,943.

The death rate, which was 1·13 per cent. in 1926, has fallen to 0·47 in 1930. The average death rate was 0·8 per cent.

The stay in hospital has fallen from 48·77 days to 37·59, an average reduction of 11 days in cases of scarlet fever. The average stay was 43 days.

The incidence of otitis media (middle ear disease) has fallen markedly during the quinquennium—in 1926 it was 10·59 per cent., in 1930 it was 7·86 per cent., and the average for the five years is 7·71 per cent. The average duration of otorrhœa has been 33 days, and the average day of onset the 21st.

ACTIVE IMMUNIZATION AGAINST SCARLET FEVER IN DICK POSITIVE REACTORS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL SUFFERING FROM DIPHTHERIA.

Age Group	Total Tested	Dick Positive	Percentage Positive	Immunized
Under 1 year	23	12	52·2	4
1— 2 years	43	24	55·8	14
2— 3 ,, ...	59	37	62·7	27
3— 4 ,, ...	92	56	60·9	37
4— 5 ,, ...	107	70	65·4	47
5— 6 ,, ...	104	65	62·5	46
6— 7 ,, ...	71	45	63·4	38
7— 8 ,, ...	75	41	54·7	23
8— 9 ,, ...	68	29	42·6	24
9—10 ,, ...	54	30	55·6	20
10—11 ,, ...	60	22	36·7	16
11—12 ,, ...	30	10	33·3	9
12—13 ,, ...	25	7	28·0	5
13—14 ,, ...	31	12	38·7	9
14—15 ,, ...	16	2	12·5	1
15+	121	30	24·8	18
Total	979	492	50·2	338

Routine dosage employed :—

(1) 500 s.t.d. } At intervals of 4 to 7 days
(2) 2,000 ,,
(3) 5,000 ,,

Total 7,500

4th and 5th doses, if required :—
10,000 s.t.d.
20,000 s.t.d.

A Dick test was performed four to seven days after the third dose. Positive reactors after receiving the fourth dose were again re-tested; those still remaining positive received a fifth dose (20,000 s.t.d.).

An immunizing course was given to 338 cases, of whom 231 were converted from Dick positive to Dick negative reactors. The remaining 107 were still Dick positive on discharge, or were not re-tested.

Of the 231 completely immunized cases, 209, *i.e.*, 90 per cent., required three or less injections. Only 22 needed more than three to render them Dick negative: the maximum number required was five injections, and only 4 such cases occurred.

Although the number of skin tests performed was greater than in 1929 (979 as opposed to 795), the number immunized only increased from 333 in 1929 to 338 in 1930, owing to the fact that the average percentage of positive reactors fell from 56·48 (1929) to 50·2 (1930). This fall in susceptibility was general, and not confined to any particular age group.

Reactions to the injection of scarlet fever prophylactic were uncommon, and in no case severe.

AURAL REPORT.

During the year 1930, 171 cases were admitted to the Aural Ward, and at the end of the year 15 cases still remained in hospital. Of the 156 patients whose treatment was completed by the end of the year, there were 106 cases of unilateral ear disease and 42 cases of bilateral involvement. There were 7 cases of chronic ear disease which had existed prior to infection with scarlet fever. One case treated on the ward had no aural disease, being admitted to the ward for operation on hypertrophied tonsils and adenoids.

The average day of onset of otorrhœa was the 19th, and the average duration of otorrhœa was 46·7 days.

TABLE OF AGE INCIDENCE OF AURAL COMPLICATIONS.

Years	0–2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Over 9
163 cases	7	16	37	23	24	19	12	8	5	12
Percentage Age Incidence..	4·3	9·8	22·7	14·1	14·7	11·6	7·4	4·9	3·1	7·4

It will be seen that in this series over 50 per cent. of the cases of aural complication occurred in the age groups 3, 4, and 5 years, the incidence decreasing rapidly before and after this age period. This bears a constant relationship to the age incidence of scarlet fever generally.

Approximately one-fifth of the cases in which otorrhœa developed had received anti-scarlatinal serum on admission. During the early part of the year a series of cases of otorrhœa was treated with S.U.P. 36, but as no diminution in the duration of the otorrhœa was noted this treatment was discontinued.

Operations.

The following is a list of the operations performed in connection with the work of the ward :—

Mastoid drainage	22
Double mastoid operation	1
Paracentesis	6
Wilde's incision .. .. (one followed by mastoid operation)	3
Removal of tonsils and adenoids	4
Operation for sinus thrombosis	1

Mastoid Operation.

The average day of disease on which mastoid operation was required was the 43rd day, and the average duration of otorrhœa after the operation was 55 days. Successful results were obtained in all cases where this operation was performed, except in three cases, where death resulted within a short time after the operation from intra-cranial complications.

In one case severe hæmorrhage occurred after mastoid drainage, and despite the use of local styptics and general hæmostatic measures (including the giving of 40 c.cs. of horse serum), it was necessary to reopen the wound to control the hæmorrhage on the 6th day after operation, and again on the 8th day. The child eventually made a satisfactory recovery, and was discharged from hospital 35 days after operation. This is a most uncommon complication of mastoidectomy.

Paracentesis.

The average day of disease on which paracentesis was performed was the 26th day, and the average duration of the otorrhœa after paracentesis was 41 days.

Occurrence of Diphtheria Infections in Aural Cases.

During the year 10 cases occurred in which the organisms of diphtheria were found in the discharges from the nose or ear of patients in this ward (10 cases of K.L.B. rhinitis and 1 case K.L.B. otorrhœa). None of the cases were serious, and there were no complications : each case when found was immediately removed for isolation elsewhere.

Deaths.

Throughout the year five deaths occurred from the following causes :—

(1) Pneumonia.
(2) Septicæmia and pyæmia.
(3) Brain abscess—3 days after mastoid operation.
(4) Extra-dural abscess—3 days after mastoid operation.
(5) Death during the performance of a mastoid operation.

This was a case of late scarlet fever admitted to hospital in an extremely grave condition. Operation was immediately performed, but the patient's condition was so bad that death occurred within a few minutes after the operation was concluded.

SCARLET FEVER RETURN CASES.

The number of cases of scarlet fever discharged from hospital during the year 1930 was 2,760. The reputed number of return cases for the year was 105 —the crude return case rate was thus 3·8 per 100 discharged cases. On analysis, however, it was found that the diagnosis of scarlet fever was not upheld in 7 cases—in addition, 5 others were discounted, as the secondary case did not arise within 28 days of the primary case's discharge from hospital. Fourteen secondary cases were not admitted to hospital, and the diagnosis of scarlet fever was not verified. The corrected return case rate works out at 3·3 per cent (3·2 per cent. in 1929).

The stay in hospital of the infecting cases varied between 18 and 95 days, the average being 31·5 days. The number of days elapsing between the discharge of the primary case and the onset of symptoms in the secondary case varied between 1 and 26 days, the average being 10·4 days.

Return cases infected in 1st week of primary cases' discharge 46 per cent.
" " 2nd " " 34 "
" " 3rd " " 12 "
" " 4th " " 8 "

6 cases gave rise to 2 return cases each.
2 " " " 3 " " "
1 case " " 4 " "

Our experience of previous years that the intramuscular administration of scarlatinal antitoxic serum did not cut short the period of infectivity is again confirmed. Of the 79 cases responsible for return cases 26 were serum treated. As approximately 800 serum treated cases were discharged during the year, giving rise to 26 return cases, the return case rate for the serum treated group = 3·25 per cent., which is practically identical with the rate for non-serum treated cases.

The condition which apparently was responsible for the transmission of infection was—

Rhinorrhœa	21 cases.
Otorrhœa	4 ,,
Tonsillitis	5 ,,
Skin affections	4 ,,

Hypertrophied tonsils were noted to be present on discharge in 30 of the 79 infecting cases.

DIPHTHERIA

The number of patients admitted was 829, as against 707 in 1929, showing an increase of 122. There were 800 discharges and 44 deaths. Fourteen deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission. The gross fatality rate was 5·2 per cent., as against 7·03 during the previous year, or 3·61 excluding the fourteen deaths referred to.

The average stay in hospital of the patients who recovered was 40·4 days, and for fatal cases 8·7 days. 59 cases certified diphtheria were found to be suffering from some other disease. Of these cases 8 proved fatal.

Tracheotomy was performed in 27 cases, as against 44 in the previous year. 40·7 per cent. were fatal, as against 36·3 in 1929.

The most notable factor in the year's work in diphtheria has been the high recovery rate among the most severe type of case by the administration in large doses of very highly concentrated anti-diphtheritic serum by the intravenous route. The cases treated were those which were hitherto regarded as of fatal prognosis. The most singular factor in the convalescence of many of these recoveries was the rarity of post-diphtheritic paralysis of a severe nature. It has hitherto been noted that many severe cases which have recovered from the immediate effects by the early administration of serum have subsequently succumbed from post-diphtheritic paralysis. Serum given by the intravenous route, if successful in its immediate results, to a considerable extent eliminates this subsequent danger.

Quinquennial Summary.

The average number of cases admitted was 896, the largest number of cases under treatment being in the year 1927, when there were 1,084 cases.

The highest death rate was 8·7 per cent. in 1926, which has fallen to 5·2 per cent. in 1930. The average stay in hospital of recoveries was 47 days, and of fatal cases 8 days.

The recovery rate in cases for which tracheotomy was considered necessary was 57 per cent.

Of the complications following diphtheria, paralysis of the palate was noted in 4 per cent. of cases; pharyngeal paralysis, 0·6 per cent.; albuminuria or nephritis, 7 per cent.; otorrhœa, 5 per cent.; and ophthalmoplegia, 1·2 per cent.

ACTIVE IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA IN SCHICK POSITIVE REACTORS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL SUFFERING FROM SCARLET FEVER.

Age Group	Total Tested	Schick Positive	Percentage Positive	Immunized
Under 1 year	12	2	16·7	0
1— 2 years	61	23	37·7	19
2— 3 ,, ...	159	54	34·0	44
3— 4 ,, ...	228	98	43·0	81
4— 5 ,, ...	228	91	39·9	76
5— 6 ,, ...	314	106	33·8	88
6— 7 ,, ...	259	81	31·3	62
7— 8 ,, ...	267	68	25·5	55
8— 9 ,, ...	249	61	24·5	48
9—10 ,, ...	199	33	16·6	28
10—11 ,, ...	203	39	19·2	26
11—12 ,, ...	93	28	30·1	23
12—13 ,, ...	59	13	22·0	10
13—14 ,, ...	78	13	16·7	11
14—15 ,, ...	46	6	13·0	6
15+ ,, ...	360	43	11·9	28
Total	2,815	759	27·0	605

Nearly 1,000 more Schick tests were performed in cases convalescent from scarlet fever than in the preceding year (1,880 in 1929—2,815 in 1930).

Despite the large increase in the number of tests performed, the number of cases immunized only rose from 480 to 605.

Three weekly injections of 1 c.c. of toxoid-antitoxin mixture were given to positive reactors, where the parents were agreeable to immunization being performed.

Intravenous serum treatment of severe cases of diphtheria was increasingly used during 1930. Although the type of disease on the whole remained mild, out of a total number of 829 diphtheria cases admitted, 31 (3·74 per cent.) were of sufficient severity to warrant treatment by the intravenous route. Of the 31 thus treated, 23 recovered and 8 died. The serum employed was a very highly concentrated one, containing between 2,000 and 2,500 antitoxic units per c.c.

The appended table gives details of the 8 fatal cases which failed to respond to intravenous treatment.

FATAL CASES.

	Age	Day of Disease on Admission	Dose Given		Albuminuria	Days in Hospital	Cause of Death	Day of Disease o which Death occurred
			Intravenous	Intramuscular				
1	4	9	60,000	..	+ +	7	Cardiac failure	16th
2	10	7	60,000	..	+	4	Hæmorrhagic diphtheria	11th
3	13	5	98,000	56,000	+ +	17	Cardiac failure	22nd
4	7	7	40,000	..	+ +	14	Cardiac failure	21st
5	15	5	40,000	..	+	11	Cardica failure	16th
6	6	6	60,000	..	+	Less than 24 hours	Cardiac failure	7th
7	9	2	40,000	54,000	Absent	3	Cardiac failure	5th
8	9	7	60,000	..	+ +	5	Cardiac failure	12th
		Average 6th day						

Of the 23 recoveries, 13 were treated by the combined intravenous and intramuscular serum : 10 received intravenous serum only.

The intravenous dose given in cases that recovered ranged from a maximum of 60,000 to a minimum of 30,000, the average dose employed being 52,000 units.

Paralytic sequelæ were noted in 13 cases, the commonest being palatal. Of the severe paralyses, pharyngeal was noted in 3 cases, and diaphragmatic paralysis in 1 case. The number of days that these cases were detained in hospital ranged from 32 to 112, the average being 69 days.

The average day of disease on admission to hospital in the cases that recovered was 3·7. This contrasts with the corresponding figure of 6 in the 8 fatal cases.

Recovery from diphtheria is primarily dependent upon the administration of serum in the very earliest stage of the disease. Delay beyond the third day of illness involves grave risk to the patient.

Laryngeal Diphtheria.

Seventy-seven cases of diphtheria were admitted during 1930 in which laryngeal involvement was present. Of these, 40 exhibited both faucial and laryngeal symptoms: in the remaining 37 the larynx alone was involved.

The number of cases in which tracheotomy had to be performed was 27, a considerably lower number than has been recorded for several years.

TRACHEOTOMY CASES.

	Cases	Deaths
Under 1 year	2	0
1—2 years	7	6
2—3 ,,	6	3
3—4 ,,	1	0
4—5 ,,	2	0
5+ ,,	9	2
Total	27	11

Mortality Rate .. .. 40·7 per cent.

ENTERIC FEVER GROUP.

In hospital at commencement of year	3
Admitted during year	37
Incorrectly diagnosed	14
Remaining in hospital at end of year	Nil
Under treatment	26 (6 males, 20 females).
Discharged	24
Died	2
Fatality-rate	7·7 per cent.
Average day of disease on admission	12
Average stay in hospital—Discharges	54·8 days
,, ,, ,, Deaths	6·5 ,,
Average age of patients	16·5 years

Other diseases admitted as enteric fever :—

Tuberculous meningitis	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Bronchitis	1
Pyelitis	1
Diaphragmatic pleurisy	1
Dermatitis	1
Acute pleurisy	1
Erythema nodosum	1
Menorrhagia	1
Metrorrhagia	1
General peritonitis	1
Ulcerative endocarditis	1
Ulcerative colitis	1
Pelvic abscess	1
	14

The type of disease was as follows :—

Typhoid	15
Paratyphoid	11

The complications were :—

Hæmorrhage	1
Phlebitis	1
Perforation	1
Relapse with bronchitis	1
Albuminuria	6
Otorrhœa	1

In the two fatalities the cause of death was—

1. Perforation and general peritonitis.
2. Hæmorrhage.

Quinquennial Summary.

During the years 1926 to 1930 the average yearly number of cases admitted was 21, and the average case mortality 14 per cent. The average stay in hospital of the cases that recovered was 50 days, and of the fatal cases 10 days.

ERYSIPELAS.

Two hundred and forty three cases were admitted, an increase of 50 on the previous year, and 222 cases were discharged. There were 24 deaths, giving a mortality rate of 9·75 per cent., as against 8·16 per cent. in the previous year.

There were 40 cases notified as erysipelas in which the original diagnosis had to be amended. The following is a list of the conditions in which alteration of the notified diagnosis had to be made :—

Dermatitis	8
Cellulitis	7
Acute eczema	5
Erythema	5
Cavernous sinus thrombosis	4
Herpes faciales	2
Carbuncle	2
Alveolar abscess	2
Otitis media	1
Impetigo	1
Ludwig's angina	1
Acute periostitis	1
Acute mastitis	1

The serum treatment of true cases of erysipelas has been continued, also treatment by ultra-voilet light, with good results.

The average yearly number of cases admitted during the last five years was 175, and the average mortality rate 9 per cent.

MEASLES.

Two hundred and eight cases were admitted and 206 were discharged. Twenty three deaths occurred, giving a fatality rate of 10·04 per cent. Nineteen of the 23 fatal cases were complicated by broncho-pneumonia.

The average yearly number of cases admitted during the last five years was 147, and the average mortality rate 12 per cent.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The number of admissions was 191, as against 159 in the previous year, showing an increase of 32. One hundred and fifty nine were discharged cured and 26 deaths occurred, giving a case mortality of 14·05 per cent., as against 9·6 per cent. during the previous year. Two deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission.

The average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 34·7 days, and of fatal cases 11·53 days.

The average day of disease on admission to hospital was the 6th.

One hundred and seven infants were admitted with mother, of whom 11 died, and the duration of stay in hospital of the remainder was 28·9 days.

During the last five years the average yearly number of patients admitted was 156, and the average day of illness on admission the 6th.

The average stay in hospital of cases that recovered was 39 days, and for fatal cases 14 days. The mortality rate averages 13 per cent.

The number of infants admitted with mother averages 81 per year.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table gives the admissions of other infectious diseases during the year :—

Encephalitis lethargica	9
Rubella	3
Whooping cough	12
Chicken-pox	11
Epidemic cerebro-spinal fever	8
Mumps	5
Psittacosis	4

Psittacosis or Parrot Disease.

Four closely related adult cases of acute illness were admitted to hospital, from the same household, during February and March, 1930 (one of which proved fatal), and were associated with the death of a parrot in the same house.

All the cases showed a definite similarity in their symptomatology, and bore some resemblance to typhoid fever and acute influenzal pneumonia. All suffered from an acute infection of a toxæmic nature and of sudden onset, associated with continued pyrexia, severe headache, chills, coated tongue, slight cough, epistaxis and anorexia, and in all cases there was some pulmonary involvement of an indefinite nature. Defervescence showed a very gradual and regular decline; the pulse rate was at no time greatly accelerated in relation to the temperature; and at some period diarrhœa was a feature of the illness, and was associated with abdominal discomfort or distension. There was no splenic enlargement or rash noted. A dazed appearance, mental torpor, and a tendency to cyanosis were present in all. Muttering delirium and insomnia were features of the most acute period of the illness. There was marked prostration, and in the cases which recovered convalescence was slow.

No specific organism was isolated from the blood or stools of these cases, or from the post-mortem specimens taken from the fatal case, but the presence of the specific virus of the disease was demonstrated in these cases in specimens forwarded to the special research department at the London Hospital.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

Eight cases of cerebro-spinal fever of severe type were treated during 1930, and the fatality rate was 100 per cent.

The age of the patients ranged from 3 months up to 28 years, the majority of the cases being under 5.

The average day of disease on admission to hospital was the 5th.

Despite repeated lumbar puncture and the administration of large doses of antimeningococcal serum, the disease, as stated, proved fatal in every case. Two of the cases were of the fulminant type, dying within 24 hours of admission. In three cases the disease passed into the chronic post-basic type, death not occurring until after the 10th week.

Strains of meningococci isolated from recent cases have been sent to the Ministry of Health, and a more potent serum is now available, which has given better results.

The numbers admitted and the mortality rates for the last five years are given below :—

	No. of Cases	Percentage Death Rate
1930	8	100
1929	4	75
1928	2	100
1927	4	50
1926	4	25

CRÈCHE (MALNUTRITION AND RICKETS).

The 8 cots of the Crèche were fully occupied throughout the year. There were 20 admissions and 20 discharges. One death occurred.

TABLES FOR 1930.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF VARIOUS DISEASES TREATED.

DISEASE	Remaining in Hospital, Jan. 1st, 1930	Admitted	Discharges and Deaths	Remaining in Hospital Dec. 31st, 1930
Scarlatina	265	2,876	2,773	368
Diphtheria	116	829	844	101
Enteric Fever	3	23	26	—
Erysipelas	18	243	246	15
Puerperal Fever	10	191	185	16
Measles	24	208	229	3
Other Diseases	22	511	504	29
Total	458	4,881	4,807	532

TOTAL DIPHTHERIA CASES—844.

Age Incidence	Number	Percentage
0 to 5 years	276	32·7
5 ,, 10 ,, ...	347	41·1
10 ,, 15 ,, ...	131	15·5
15 ,, 20 ,, ...	48	5·7
20 + ...	42	5·0

TOTAL SCARLET FEVER CASES—2,773.

Age Incidence	Number	Percentage
0 to 5 years	688	24·8
5 ,, 10 ,, ...	1246	44·9
10 ,, 15 ,, ...	479	17·3
15 ,, 20 ,, ...	206	7·4
20 + ...	154	5·6

COMPLICATIONS IN DIPHTHERIA.

Complication	Number	Percentage
Palatal Paresis	36	4·5
Strabismus	12	1·5
Ciliary Paralysis	3	·38
Pharyngeal Paralysis	8	1·0
Diaphragmatic Paralysis	3	·38
Bradycardia	5	·63
Albuminuria or Nephritis	64	8·0
Otorrhœa	41	5·1
Rhinorrhœa	3	·38
Blepharitis	2	·25

COMPLICATIONS IN SCARLET FEVER.

Complication	Number	Percentage
Rhinorrhœa in Convalescence	167	6·05
Otorrhœa	217	7·86
Nephritis	38	1·38
Albuminuria in Convalescence	138	5·00
Adenitis and Abscess	11	·39
Endocarditis	5	·18

COMPLICATIONS IN MEASLES.

Complication	Recovered	Died
Broncho-pneumonia	14	19
Bronchitis	15	..
Empyema	..	1
Otitis Media	34	..
Mastoiditis	3	..
Laryngitis	7	..
Enteritis	6	3

OTHER DISEASES ADMITTED AS ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

	Recovered	Died
Dementia Præcox	2	..
Acute Nephritis	1	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	1
Diabetes	1	..
Hysteria	1	..
Concussion	1	..
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	..	1
Myasthenia Graves	1	..
Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	..	1
	7	3

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

During the year, 41 autopsies were performed, and in 13 of these the diagnosis was changed from that stated on the notification to one in accordance with the post-mortem findings.

Autopsies are performed, when permission from relatives is obtained in writing, on all fatal cases of unusual clinical interest, and on all fatal cases of puerperal fever.

Disease Notified	Post-mortem Findings
Puerperal Fever	Mitral Stenosis
Puerperal Fever	Miliary Tuberculosis
Puerperal Fever	Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis
Puerperal Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Puerperal Fever	Mesenteric Thrombosis
Facial Erysipelas and Parturition ..	Chronic Nephritis and Pyelitis
Erysipelas	Meningitis
Meningitis	Cerebral Abscess
Faucial Diphtheria	Retro-pharyngeal Abscess and Diphtheria
Diphtheria	Pneumococcal Pleural Effusion and Pericarditis
Typhoid Fever	Miliary Tuberculosis
Typhoid Fever	Endocarditis
Acute Encephalitis	Cerebral Hæmorrhage

REPORT OF CASES TREATED IN THE BED ISOLATION WARD.

Nature of Cases	No. of Cases
Scarlet Fever—Diagnosis not upheld	79
,, ,, Diagnosis upheld :—Observation cases	17
,, ,, and Diphtheria	22
,, ,, and Simple Vaginitis	17
,, ,, and Gonococcal Vaginitis	3
,, ,, and Rhinorrhœa	32
,, ,, and Otorrhœa	9
,, ,, and Impetigo	10
,, ,, and Ringworm	5
,, ,, and Scabies	4
,, ,, and Pemphigus	2
,, ,, and Paratyphoid B	1
,, ,, and Burns	2
,, ,, and Whooping Cough	2
,, ,, and Pregnancy	1
,, ,, and Chorea	1
,, ,, and Early Pott's Disease	1
,, ,, and Chicken-pox	2
,, ,, and Mumps	1
,, ,, and Surgical Conditions	6
,, ,, and Enteritis	2
,, ,, and Stomatitis	1
Diphtheria—Diagnosis not upheld :—	
Quinsy	4
Retropharyngeal Abscess	2
Syphilis of Throat	2
Not Diphtheria : Scarlet Fever	10
Observation Cases	26
Diphtheria—Diagnosis upheld :—	
Diphtheria and Scabies	3
,, ,, Vaginal Discharge	1
,, ,, Chicken-pox	2
,, ,, Impetigo	5
,, ,, Whooping Cough	1
,, ,, Observation for Rash or Desquamation	52
,, ,, Enteritis	1
,, ,, Observation Cases	5
Carried forward	334

CASES TREATED IN THE BED ISOLATION WARD—continued

Brought forward	334
Measles	17
Psittacosis	1
Rickets	1
Erysipelas	4
Tonsillitis	4
Stomatitis	2
Lobar Pneumonia	1
Mumps	2
With Mother	2
Unclassified	4
	372

LABORATORY REPORT.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF CULTURES FOR B. DIPHTHERIA.

Source of Swab	Positive	Number Examined
Throat	422	11,207
Nose	356	11,631
Ears	65	1,096
Eyes	1	3
	844	23,937

A list is appended of the various specimens examined in the laboratory during the year, with the exception of specimens from the Puerperal Fever Ward, which are dealt with under that section.

Fæces		198
Urine		188
Cerebro-spinal fluid		43
Pus		36
Pleural effusions		5
Sputa		52
Blood cultures		54
Hairs (for tinea)		18
Smears—		
Throat	99	
Uterine	29	
Male urethra	6	
Conjunctiva	15	
		149
Autogenous vaccines prepared		12
Blood counts		8

The laboratory work steadily increases and full bacteriological investigations are carried out on every case presenting difficulties in clinical diagnosis.

ILLNESS OF NURSING STAFF NECESSITATING WARD TREATMENT DURING 1930.

Condition	Number of Cases	Days Warded
Infectious diseases—		
Diphtheria	1	28
Scarlet fever	5	143
Ear, nose, and throat conditions—		
Tonsilitis and quinsy	40	301
Laryngitis	1	5
Otitis media	1	23
Otalgia	1	3
Naso-pharyngeal catarrh and common cold	4	34
Chest condition—		
Pleurodynia	1	6
Skin diseases—		
Impetigo contagiosa	2	49
Rheumatism	7	112
Erythema nodosum	1	13
Torticollis	1	5
Pes planus	1	15
Nervous disease—		
Hystero epilepsy	1	5 (transferred to Crumpsall Hospital)
Surgical operations—		
Appendix abscess	1	55
Appendicectomy	1	30
Tonsillectomy	2	18
Periostitis phalangis	1	30
Total	72	875

PUERPERAL FEVER REPORT.

The total admissions to the Puerperal Fever Ward during the year amounted to 199 cases, and of these, 8 were considered to be free from infection of the genital tract and to be suffering from other diseases not connected with pregnancy.

On the 31st December, 1929, there were 10 patients remaining in the ward, and 16 patients were still under treatment on the 31st December, 1930, which makes the number of cases for consideration 185, comprising the total deaths and discharges for the year.

Of this number, 42 were admitted as cases of septic abortion, but as the clinical course and treatment of the condition are so closely allied to those of puerperal fever, they are all considered together.

There were 26 fatal cases (including 4 septic abortions), giving a death rate of 14·08 per cent., and particulars of these cases are tabulated below.

DEATHS.

Ref. No.	Age	No. of previous Children	Date of Confinement	Date of Onset of Symptoms	Date of Admission	Normal or Difficult Labour	Condition on Admission	Complications and Operations	Date of Death
1202	29	Nil	14–12–29	14–12–29	18–12–29	Delayed Forceps	Cervix lacerated. Severe vaginal and perineal lacerations. Recto-vaginal fistula. Extensive sloughing	Double phlegmasia alba dolens, 22–12–29. Cellulitis, left leg, 11–2–30. Multiple incisions, left leg, 11–2–30	13–2–30
1209	33	3	5–1–30	9–1–30	9–1–30	Normal	Cervix soft, enlarged with old standing lacerations. Uterus greatly enlarged 3in. above symphysis	Left phlegmasia alba dolens, 19–1–30. Septicæmia (hæmolytic streptococci). 24–1–30. Septic broncho-pneumonia and empyema. 25–1–30	26–1–30 Post-mortem held
1223	33	7	29–1–30	31–1–30	31–1–30	Premature 7 months Normal	Enlarged, soft, bruised, and eroded sloughing cervix. Foul black uterine discharge. Large firm indefinite mass to right of uterus and extending to umbilicus	Septicæmia (non hæmolytic streptococci). Septic thrombosis of right parametrial vessels	4–2–30 Post-mortem held
1234	30	Nil	15–2–30	16–2–30	18–2–30	Forceps	Sloughing lacerations of cervix. Marked lacerations of posterior vaginal wall and perineal tear 1in., with sloughing. Marked anæmia. Double parametritis	Double parametritis (on admission). Paralytic ileus. Secondary anæmia	23–2–30 Post-mortem held
1246	29	1	28–2–30	1–3–30	2–3–30	Normal	Uterus enlarged to umbilicus. Tenderness over left appendage and indefinite mass to left of uterus	Left parametritis (on admission). General peritonitis and laparotomy, 5–2–30	16–3–30
1254	23	1	19–3–30	22–3–30	24–3–30	Normal	Lacerated cervix with early sloughing. Small clean perineal tear. No abdominal pain or tenderness. T. 103°. P. 100	Left parametritis, 5–4–30. General peritonitis, 11–4–30. Laparotomy, 11–4–30. Posterior colpotomy, 11–4–30	15–4–30
1255	35	Nil	18–3–30	19–3–30	26–3–30	Normal	Extreme collapse. Marked tenderness over both appendages. Uterus enlarged, tender, and firm 2in. above symphysis pubis. Perineal tear to anal border, with sloughing and marked lacerations, and profound sepsis of posterior vaginal wall. General peritonitis. Bilateral parametritis	Bilateral parametritis and general peritonitis (on admission)	26–3–30 Post-mortem held

DEATHS—*Continued.*

Ref. No.	Age	No. of previous Children	Date of Confinement	Date of Onset of Symptoms	Date of Admission	Normal or Difficult Labour	Condition on Admission	Complications and Operations	Date of Death
1268	32	Nil	13–4–30		21–4–30	Normal	Extremely ill—marked anæmia, Severe cervical lacerations with sloughing, and a small sloughing tear of posterior vaginal wall. Septicæmia (hæmolytic streptococci)	Retinal embolism, left, 23–4–30. Cavernous sinus thrombosis, left, 29–4–30 Septicæmia, hæmolytic streptococci (on admission)	30–4–30 Post-mortem held
1283	36	5	24–5–30	24–5–30	26–5–30	Normal	Patient anæmic and very exhausted. Slight abdominal distension. Uterus enlarged to 1in. below umbilicus. Tenderness over both appendages. No cervical or vaginal lacerations. Very foul offensive discharge with numerous chorionic shreds	Right parametritis (on admission). Two small pieces of placenta firmly adherent to septic thrombosed placental site. Septicæmia (non-hæmolytic streptococci)	3–6–30 Post-mortem held
1293	32	2	5–6–30	12–6–30	15–6–30	Normal	Patient exhausted and anæmic. Tenderness over right appendage. Uterus not palpable. Septicæmia (hæmolytic streptococci). Pulmonary tuberculosis	Septicæmia (hæmolytic streptococci) and right parametritis (on admission) Pelvic thrombosis } P.M. Pulmonary tuberculosis }	15–7–30 Post-mortem held
1305	24	Nil	26–6–30	26–6–30	30–6–30	Normal P.P.H. and Collapse	Right parametritis. Uterus enlarged 3in. above symphysis. Cervix lacerated and sloughing. Superficial lacerations of posterior vaginal wall. Recto-vaginal fistula	Right parametritis and septicæmia (on admission) Pyæmia, 10–7–30	13–7–30
1315	33	1	17–7–30	17–7–30	23–7–30	Face presentation	Double parametritis. Uterus enlarged to 2in. above brim. Septicæmia (hæmolytic streptococci)	Embolism right shoulder joint, 11–8–30. Double parametritis (on admission). Septicæmia (on admission)	16–8–30
1319	25	1	16–7–30	16–7–30	27–7–30	Normal	Septicæmia (hæmolytic streptococci). Mitral stenosis. Tenderness over right appendage. Uterus palpable at level of brim	Septicæmia (on admission). Retinal embolism, rt., 31–7–30. Tardieu's spots on fingers, hands, and feet. Extensive infarction of left ring finger, with separation of nail and adjacent skin	3–8–30 Post-mortem held

DEATHS—*Continued.*

Ref. No.	Age	No. of previous Children	Date of Confinement	Date of Onset of Symptoms	Date of Admission	Normal or Difficult Labour	Condition on Admission	Complications and Operations	Date of Death
1325	42	Nil	31–7–30	2–8–30	4–8–30	Forceps. Dead macerated fœtus	Septicæmia (hæmolytic streptococci). Left parametritis. Cervix lacerated severely with extensive green sloughing. Extensive laceration and sloughing of vaginal walls. Sloughing perineal tear, 2in. Foul-smelling black discharge from external os. Patient extremely ill. Mass at rt. side of uterus. Thrombosis of pelvic veins (P.M.)	Septicæmia (on admission) .. .. .. Pyæmic abscesses } 6–8–30 Pelvic thrombosis }	7–8–30 Post-mortem held
1326	30	2	24–7–30	4–8–30	6–8–30	Forceps	Right and left parametritis. Right phlegmasia alba dolens. Cervix lacerated, with early sloughing. Septicæmia (hæmolytic streptococci)	Septicæmia (hæmolytic streptococci) on admission. Abscess, right buttock, 9–8–30. Phlebitis, left popliteal vein, 9–8–30	11–8–30 Post-mortem held
1345	30	2	6–9–30	7–9–30	8–9–30	24 hours in labour	Profoundly toxic and anæmic. Low tension rapid pulse, sighing respirations. Septicæmia	Septicæmia (on admission). Cerebral embolism (on admission)	9–9–30
1347	34	3	29–8–30	29–8–30	12–9–30	Normal	Heart-presystolic impurity. Uterus enlarged to 5in. above brim. Some thickening in right parametrium. Slight perineal tear	Laparotomy, 21–9–30. Extensive gangrene of ileum and pelvic colon and mesentric thrombosis	21–9–30
1363	31	1	17–10–30	19–10–30	3–10–30	Forceps	Patient anæmic and distressed. Tenderness over right appendage. Cervix inflamed, swollen, and mildly lacerated. Small laceration in posterior vaginal wall	Septicæmia (non-hæmolytic streptococci). 27–10–30. Puerperal insanity, 27–10–30 Right suppurative pelvic thrombosis } P.M.	11–11–30 Post-mortem held
1366	27	Nil	27–10–30	29–10–30	30–10–30	Forceps	Cervix lacerated and gangrenous. Sloughing laceration of right vaginal wall. Small sloughing perineal tear. Right parametritis	Right parametritis (on admission) .. General peritonitis } Laparotomy } 9–11–30 Posterior colpotomy }	12–11–30

Deaths—*Continued.*

Ref. No.	Age	No. of previous Children	Date of Confinement	Date of Onset of Symptoms	Date of Admission	Normal or Difficult Labour	Condition on Admission	Complications and Operations	Date of Death
1386	18	Nil	28–11–30	2–12–30	3–12–30	Difficult ? Forceps Craniotomy	Uterus enlarged almost to umbilicus. Marked abdominal distension. Acute tenderness right iliac fossa. Vulva, œdematous, severe sloughing vaginal and perineal lacerations	General peritonitis .. .. Laparotomy Posterior colpotomy } 4–12–30	6–12–30
1393	32	2	10–12–30	11–12–30	12–12–30	Normal	Cervix enlarged, lacerated, with several large sloughing areas. Small unsutured perineal tear. Acute tenderness over left appendage	General peritonitis, 15–12–30. Posterior colpotomy. Condition of patient did not permit of laparotomy	16–12–30
1398	44	Nil	15–12–30	15–12–30	18–12–30	Normal	Cervical lacerations with active inflammation of anterior and posterior lips. Anterior vaginal wall lacerated and sloughing. Septicæmia	Septicæmia (on admission).. .. .. Double parametritis Gluteal abscess } 30–12–30	31–12–30
1274	30	3	29–4–30	29–4–30	2–5–30	Abortion	Abdominal distension with marked rigidity over both iliac fossæ. Generalised tenderness. Uterus hard, palpable, and tender ½in. above symphysis. Recent erosion of anterior cervical lip, which was inflamed and septic. Bilateral parameteritis	General peritonitis, 5–5–30..	5–5–30 Post-mortem held
1343	31	3 miscarriages	27–8–30	27–8–30	5–9–30	Abortion 2 months	Severe hæmorrhage Mitral systolic bruit. Tenderness over left appendage. Indefinite mass in left parametrium	General peritonitis Left pyosalpinx Laparotomy and posterior colpotomy } 6–9–30	8–9–30
1369	30	4	31–10–30	30–10–30	3–11–30	Abortion 3 months	Slight abdominal distension. Tenderness in both fossæ and over suprapubic region	General peritonitis, 6–11–30. Laparotomy. Posterior colpotomy	6–11–30
1383	26	3	27–11–30	Hæmorrhage for 5 weeks prior to admission	1–12–30	Abortion 4½ months	Patient extremely ill. Cervix enlarged and firm, and no evidence of erosion. Well advanced septicæmia (hæmolytic streptococci)	Septicæmia (on admission)..	5–12–30

From the above table it is apparent that septicæmia and general peritonitis have been responsible for most of the deaths, but it is still obvious that the most serious complication is general peritonitis.

The complications of the fatal cases are given below :—

Septicæmia	14
General peritonitis	9
Cellulitis, leg	1
Mesenteric thrombosis	1
Double parametritis with paralytic ileus	1

The average duration of stay in hospital of the fatal cases was 11·27 days.

The particulars relating to the actual pregnancies in the fatal cases, together with other factors, are also given.

Abortions			4
Primipara	Nil.		
Multipara	4		
Full Time Pregnancies			22
Primipara	9		
Multipara	13		
Forceps		7	
Malpresentations		1	
P.P.H.		1	
Difficult labour		2	
Normal labour		11	

Percentage of abnormal labours in fatal cases = 50.

The average duration of stay in hospital of cases which recovered was 34·33 days, which is lower than in any preceding year.

Of the 159 recoveries, 38 cases were septic abortions.

The chief complications are given below, together with other factors relating to the pregnancies.

Cases Discharged Cured.

Abortions		38
Primipara	6	
Multipara	32	
Full Time Pregnancies		121
Primipara	57	
Multipara	64	

Cases Discharged Cured—Continued.

Particulars of Pregnancies:—

Forceps	33
Difficult labour	8
Retained placenta	4
Hæmorrhages	4
Precipitate labour	3
Malpresentations	2
Normal labour	67

Percentage of abnormal labour in cases which recovered = 44·62.

Complications occurring in cases which recovered:—

Septicæmia	26
General peritonitis	1
Pelvic abscess	3
Right parametritis	9
Left parametritis	6
Bilateral parametritis	1
Right phlegmasia alba dolens	3
Left phlegmasia alba dolens	6
Double phlegmasia alba dolens	6
Cellulitis leg and chorea	1
Pelvic thrombosis	2
Pyæmia	3
Acute melancholia	2
Puerperal hysteria	1
Anæmia	5
Pleurisy	4
Lobar pneumonia	2
Arthritis	2
Mastitis	11

A comparison of the complications occurring in the fatal cases and the recoveries will at once show the relative importance of peritonitis and septicæmia in the complications of puerperal fever. In the former the death rate is 90 per cent. despite early operative treatment of laparotomy and drainage. In septicæmia the death rate is 33·33 per cent. The continued use of Metarsenobillon has contributed considerably to recovery in septicæmic cases. It is, however, becoming recognised that this treatment is limited in its success. It is of most use in cases infected with hæmolytic streptococci; less use against virulent non-hæmolytic streptococci; and still less use against the anærobic streptococci, which must now be considered a definite entity in puerperal fever.

Conclusions.

The high death rate, the highest indeed since 1926, can only be attributed to the late stage of the disease on admission. Among the fatal cases, 2 died within 24 hours of admission, 7 died within 3 days, and 10 within 4 days of admission ; and of these, 6 had a general peritonitis and 4 septicæmia.

The number of admissions for the year, 199 cases, is the highest since the ward was opened.

During the year 10 cases developed mastitis, and in all of these, breast abscesses formed, which were opened and drained under general anæsthesia. Of the 10 cases under consideration, mastitis was the only complication in 8, and the average duration of stay in hospital of this number was 57·87 days. It has been found that ultra-violet light is of benefit in slow closing sinuses, and free use is made of the actinotherapy plant installed in the hospital.

The basis of all treatment is efficient uterine drainage, and to this end intra-uterine injections of a glycerine mixture are still carried out.

From the figures given it appears that a primipara is as liable to infection as a multipara, and that infection is as liable to occur in normal as in abnormal pregnancies. There is still little doubt, however, that in cases where a forceps delivery has been carried out with damage to the genital tract, infection is a much more serious matter than in a case of uncomplicated delivery.

The average day of disease on admission is 5·5.

BACTERIOLOGICAL FINDINGS.

As in previous years, a blood culture and cultures of cervical and vaginal swabs were carried out on every new admission.

The commonest blood infecting organism was the hæmolytic streptococcus, which was present in 27 blood cultures, while the non-hæmolytic streptococcus was found either separately or in conjunction with the hæmolytic on 13 occasions.

It is interesting to note that on 4 occasions a non-hæmolytic streptococcus was only grown under anærobic conditions.

This method of culture was only adopted half way through the year, following the publication of work done by Dr. Leonard Colebrook, and it is now carried out in every clinical case of septicæmia where a negative blood culture is obtained in ærobic culture.

The culture of cervical and vaginal swabs showed an equal number of hæmolytic and non-hæmolytic streptococci, with numerous other organisms of little account.

In one instance, a streptococci viridans was found in pure growth from the cervix, and was present in the vaginal swab culture, but the blood was sterile.

IMMUNIZATION OF AND ILLNESS AMONGST THE NURSING AND DOMESTIC STAFF.

During the year 1930 81 nurses joined the hospital staff. All of these were tested by the Schick and Dick tests. 53·1 per cent. were positive to the Schick and 17·3 per cent. positive to the Dick test.

During the year 1 case of diphtheria and 5 cases of scarlet fever occurred in the nursing staff.

Forty-six nurses were inoculated against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. These were nurses engaged or to be engaged in the treatment of these diseases.

PNEUMONIA.

(1) PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.

Of the 2,444 known primary pneumonia cases 2,381 were fully investigated ; 1,414 cases were classified as lobar pneumonia, 1,007 cases as lobular pneumonia, and 23 cases simply as pneumonia.

The case fatality among the investigated lobar pneumonia cases was 30·8 per cent., 44 per cent. among lobular pneumonia cases, and 78 per cent. among the unclassified cases.

The Health Visitors paid 6,856 visits in connection with cases suffering from all forms of pneumonia.

In December there was a sudden and marked increase in the number of cases of pneumonia. The cases of lobar pneumonia rose from 74 in November to 175 in December, and lobular pneumonia from 59 cases in November to 294 in December.

(2) INFLUENZA PNEUMONIA.

Of the 312 cases of influenzal pneumonia which came to our notice 310 cases were fully investigated, and of these 213 were males and 97 females.

The case fatality was 33·2 per cent.

SECONDARY PNEUMONIA.

174 cases of secondary pneumonia occurred and 173 cases were investigated during the year. They were associated with the following diseases :—

Measles	121 cases.
Whooping Cough	37 ,,
Bronchitis	11 ,,
Other diseases	4 ,,
Total	173 cases.

The case fatality was 36·9 per cent.

With 37 exceptions the cases occurred among children under five years of age.

Cases of secondary pneumonia are *not* notifiable under the Pneumonia, Malaria, and Dysentery Regulations of 1918.

INFLUENZA.

173 cases of influenza other than influenzal pneumonia came to the notice of this department through the official death returns, the activities of the Health Visitors, and a few by notification from medical practitioners. 170 cases were investigated, of which 41 occurred during December, apparently leading up to the epidemic which followed during the first two months of 1931.

For the year the case fatality was 23·5 per cent.

The distribution according to sex of these investigated cases of influenzal pneumonia and of influenza is as follows :—

	Males.	*Females.*		*Totals.*
Cases	299	181	=	480
Deaths	89	54	=	143

The Health Visitors paid 433 visits in respect of influenza.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRIMARY, INFLUENZAL, AND SECONDARY PNEUMONIA CASES WHICH HAVE COME TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THIS SECTION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING 1930.

THE TABLE ALSO SHOWS THE NUMBER OF NOTIFIED CASES, THE NUMBER OF CASES FULLY INVESTIGATED, AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF KNOWN CASES.

		Notified Cases	Cases fully investigated	Cases not fully investigated	Total known Cases of Primary, Influenzal, and Secondary Pneumonia occurring in 1930
(a) *Primary Pneumonia*—					
1. Number of primary pneumonia cases notified and fully investigated	2,014	2,059	2,014		
2. Number of primary pneumonia cases notified and not fully investigated	45		2,381	45	2,444 (Primary)
3. Number of primary pneumonia deaths not previously notified but fully investigated ..	367		367	63	
4. Number of primary pneumonia deaths not previously notified and not fully investigated	18			18	
(b) *Influenzal Pneumonia*—					
1. Number of influenzal pneumonia cases notified and fully investigated	288	290	288		
2. Number of influenzal pneumonia cases notified and not fully investigated	2		310	2	312 (Influenzal) 2,930
3. Number of influenzal pneumonia deaths not previously notified but fully investigated ..	22		22	2	
4. Number of influenzal pneumonia deaths not previously notified and not fully investigated	0			0	
(c) *Secondary Pneumonia*—					
1. Number of secondary pneumonia cases notified and fully investigated	150	151	150		
2. Number of secondary pneumonia cases notified and not fully investigated	1		173	1	174 (Secondary)
3. Number of secondary pneumonia deaths not previously notified but fully investigated ..	23		23	1	
4. Number of secondary pneumonia deaths not previously notified and not fully investigated	0			0	
TOTALS	2,930	2,500	2,864	66	2,930

PNEUMONIA.

Five Years' Summary.

1. Total known cases of primary, influenzal, and secondary pneumonia occurring in the five years 1926–1930 :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Primary pneumonia	2,219	2,620	2,569	2,850	2,444
Influenzal pneumonia	351	774	397	1,012	312
Secondary pneumonia	127	203	128	274	174
Total known cases	2,697	3,597	3,094	4,136	2,930

2. The case-fatality of the various forms of pneumonia based on the *investigated* cases during the five years is shown below :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	%	%	%	%	%
Primary (lobar)	30·7	31·6	29·0	31·8	30·8
Pneumonia (lobular)	41·3	43·9	39·2	53·2	44·0
Influenzal pneumonia	40·7	39·3	31·4	44·3	33·2
Secondary pneumonia	34·9	46·3	36·2	35·8	36·9

Remarks.

As in the last quinquennial report, the case-fatality of lobular pneumonia is higher than that of lobar pneumonia in each of the five years, and varies more from year to year than lobar, and is probably explained by the influence of epidemics of such diseases as whooping cough and measles, which attack young children, who are most susceptible to lobular or broncho-pneumonia.

3. The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors in connection with all forms of pneumonia 1926–30 is shown in the following table :—

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
6,695	8,813	7,930	9,998	6,856

4. Below is given the relative incidence of the various forms of pneumonia among children of under school age, those attending school, indoor workers, and outdoor workers :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Children under School Age—					
Primary pneumonia	992	995	977	1,054	746
Influenzal pneumonia	32	106	60	112	34
Secondary pneumonia	98	176	110	233	126
School Children—					
Primary pneumonia	316	425	471	375	431
Influenzal pneumonia	27	66	49	79	29
Secondary Pneumonia	28	22	16	39	36
Indoor Workers—					
Primary pneumonia	541	811	685	904	800
Influenzal pneumonia	201	417	189	594	151
Secondary pneumonia	0	0	1	1	4
Outdoor Workers—					
Primary pneumonia	185	170	239	273	239
Influenzal pneumonia	51	86	51	110	62
Secondary pneumonia	0	0	0	0	3
Nil or not stated—					
Primary pneumonia	107	130	132	154	165
Influenzal pneumonia	25	60	33	93	28
Secondary pneumonia	0	3	0	0	4

5. The proportion of males to females attacked by the various types of pneumonia (total known cases) is as follows :—

Years	Primary		Influenzal		Secondary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1926	1,327	892	207	144	57	70
1927	1,566	1,054	423	351	97	106
1928	1,586	983	239	158	58	70
1929	1,668	1,182	533	479	133	141
1930	1,491	953	215	97	86	88
Totals	7,638	5,064	1,617	1,229	431	475

6. The following tables show the number of cases who were—

(*a*) Removed to hospital for nursing purposes.

(*b*) Nursed at home with the help of the district nurse.

	Hospital Cases					Cases nursed by the District Nurse				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Primary pneumonia	699	863	930	1,122	1,073	230	361	380	339	315
Influenzal pneumonia	75	216	130	393	122	59	109	64	116	53
Secondary pneumonia	—	—	57	131	83	—	—	17	21	16

INFLUENZA.

SUMMARY, 1926–1930.

1. The total number of known cases of influenza, the number of cases investigated, and the case-fatality based on the latter is given in the following table :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Total known cases	235	926	243	1,408	173
Number of investigated cases.	227	909	243	1,393	170
Case-fatality per cent.	39·1	18·7	26·7	22·5	23·5

2. The highest number of cases occurred in each year in the following months :—

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
March (52 cases)	*February* (535 cases)	*November.* (41 cases)	*February* (696 cases)	*December* (41 cases)

3. The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors in connection with cases of influenza were :—

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
502	2,196	534	3,103	433

The majority of the cases only became known to the Department after death, or recovery, as the disease, when uncomplicated by pneumonia, is not notifiable.

Cases of influenza complicated by pneumonia, as previously stated, were, when circumstances rendered it desirable, removed to the various hospitals of the City. Serious cases nursed at home were attended by the nurses of the Manchester and Salford District Nursing Association.

In times of epidemic arrangements are made with certain hospitals of the City, whereby cases of influenza which require hospital treatment are removed to a special ward there.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The staff at the end of the year 1930 consisted of a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, 57 Health Visitors, a Cleansing Nurse, and 8 Female Clerks. An additional Health Visitor, who in the summer months assists with the holiday duty at the Infant Welfare Centres, is attached to the Health Visiting Staff during the remainder of the year.

The only alteration in the duties of the Health Visitors occurred in April, in connection with foster children under five years of age, who are affected by the provisions of the Infant Life Protection section of the Children Act, 1908. To avoid overlapping or duality of visits the regular monthly visiting and supervision of these nursed-out children is now undertaken by each Health Visitor in her own district. The recommendation for the licensing, or otherwise, of foster mothers is still carried out by the Infant Life Protection Visitor, who did this work prior to April, 1930.

Table 1 shows the work done throughout the year in each district worked by the Health Visitors.

Table 2 compares the work of 1930 with that of the four preceding years.

Notification of Births Act.

There has been a very slight increase in the number of births registered during the year.

13,057 births were registered in 1930 as compared with 13,032 in 1929.

The total number of notifications received in 1930 under the Notification of Births Act was 14,310, of which 7,346 were from doctors, 6,877 from midwives, and 87 from parents. Out of the total of 14,310, those occurring in the districts covered by the Health Visitors numbered 13,326. The registered births within the City numbered 13,057, and of these 12,497 were referred to the Health Visitors.

In addition to the above, in 1930 the Health Visitors "found" on their respective districts 240 children who were born during the current year, 292 who were born during 1929, 239 born during 1928, 145 born during 1927, and 70 born during 1926, thus adding a total of 986 new cases to be visited, to those already distributed to them through the Notification of Births Act.

These cases were chiefly removals into Manchester from other towns.

Deaths.

1,026 deaths of infants under one year of age occurred in the districts covered by the Health Visitors during 1930. Of these, 136 lived less than a day, 149 died over a day old and within a week, 133 died over a week old and within a month, 202 died over a month and under three months old, 203 over three months and under six months old, 103 over six months and under nine months old, and the remaining 100 between the ages of nine months and one year.

Table 3 shows the various causes of death and distribution of deaths, according to districts, of children under one year of age.

There were 238 deaths of children of one to two years of age during 1930 in the City, and 203 deaths of children of two to five years of age. Of these, 90 occurred in the third year, 61 in the fourth year, and 52 in the fifth year.

Tables 4 and 4a show the various causes of death and the distribution of deaths according to district.

Ante-natal Care.

During the year the Health Visitors continued their care of those expectant mothers who at their last confinement had had a still-born child, or where a neo-natal death had subsequently occurred. The number of these visits, which were paid at intervals of one month, was 634. Many of the mothers attended the Corporation ante-natal clinics, and several others the ante-natal clinics in connection with the maternity wards at Crumpsall and Withington Hospitals. The Health Visitors are only concerned with the still-births which occur in the practice of medical practitioners and in the hospitals; the Inspector of Midwives deals with those occurring in the practice of a midwife. In addition to these visits, 1,668 other expectant mothers were seen and advised. A table showing the number of visits paid with reference to ante-natal care is given on page 177 of the quinquennial statement.

Summer Diarrhœa.

From July 15th to September 30th, 1930, 149 cases of summer diarrhœa were visited. Of these, 33 occurred during the last two weeks in July, 39 during the month of August, and 77 during the month of September. These figures are lower than those for the preceding year, when 183 cases were visited.

The details and distribution of these cases are shown.

TABLE 5.—SUMMER DIARRHŒA. CASES VISITED BY THE HEALTH VISITORS IN 1930 (CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS), COMPARED WITH THOSE VISITED DURING THE FOUR PRECEDING YEARS, 1926, 1927, 1928., AND 1929.

	Year				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Total number of cases visited	370	194	196	183	149
Number of cases occurring in—					
July (15th–31st)	53	30	52	48	33
August	155	86	69	61	39
September	162	78	75	74	77
Cases in Wards.					
All Saints	12	6	8	8	5
Ardwick	21	12	7	6	12
Beswick	24	13	15	10	7
Blackley	2	1	1	2	1
Bradford	15	6	9	11	14
Collyhurst	13	7	10	10	16
Crumpsall	..	..	..	2	2
Gorton North	6	6	2	..	7
Gorton South	5	8	10	4	8
Harpurhey	6	5	8	7	3
Levenshulme	4	8	3	3	..
Longsight	2	..	..	1	1
Medlock Street	27	14	14	18	16
Miles Platting	10	3	6	8	7
Moston	5	8	2	5	0
Moss Side East	5	5	5	..	3
Moss Side West	7	5	7	4	2
New Cross	51	19	19	13	6
Newton Heath	5	1	2	6	3
Openshaw	4	1	..	3	2
Rusholme	19	11	12	15	2
St. Clement's	14	2	4	4	7
St. George's	34	14	20	16	6
St. John's	14	12	10	10	1
St. Luke's	10	5	1	4	3
St. Mark's	16	6	2	4	..
St. Michael's	10	6	11	7	9
Withington, Didsbury, and Chorlton-cum-Hardy	5	2	1	2	6
Number affected under 1 year of age	194	112	104	102	79
Method of feeding at onset of illness—					
Breast	38	32	19	17	22
Mixed	17	14	13	14	9
Hand	139	66	72	71	48
Deaths—					
Total number	69	38	31	32	29
Number under 1 year of age	59	33	27	25	22
Number under 4 months of age	25	18	17	12	11

The Manchester Babies' Hospital.

The 20 Corporation beds for children under one year, and the 10 beds reserved for cases of rickets, have been continuously occupied throughout the year, and there has always been a waiting list, particularly for the "rickets" beds.

During 1930, 154 applications were received for admission to the Corporation beds in the hospital for children under one year. Of these 24 were cancelled for the following various reasons:—4 were admitted into private beds; 10 were admitted to other hospitals; 2 died before beds were available; 4 so much improved whilst on the waiting list that hospital treatment was no longer necessary; and in 4 instances the parents eventually proved unwilling to allow their children to go into hospital. 130 children were admitted to hospital.

The 130 children who were admitted to the Babies' Hospital (small beds) were recommended from the following Child Welfare Centres:—

72, Rosamond Street West, Chorlton-upon-Medlock	10
230, Hyde Road, Gorton	4
45, Higher Ardwick	24
93, Hamilton Street	18
135, Pollard Street, Ancoats	18
1, Manipur Street, Openshaw	5
153, Cheetham Hill Road, Cheetham	5
686, Oldham Road, Newton	2
42, Lower Moss Lane, Hulme	13
26, Clayton Street, Clayton	3
Jubilee Schools, Conran Street, Harpurhey	2
Platt Parish Hall, Wilmslow Road, Rusholme	4
Elm Street Schools, Miles Platting	6
Baptist Schools, Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy	2
United Methodist School, Market Street, Blackley	1
St. Peter's Schools, Barlow Road, Levenshulme	1
Gospel Hall, Mauldeth Road, Withington	1
St. George's Schools, Abbey Hey Lane, Gorton	1
Public Health Office	10
Total	130

The various conditions from which the children were notified to be suffering were :—

Convulsions	1	Adenitis	1
Malnutrition	13	Bronchitis	5
Atrophy	19	Marasmus	16
Dyspepsia	34	Eczema	1
Rickets	14	Anæmia	1
Gastro-Enteritis	10	Prematurity	8
T.B. Abdomen	1	Debility	2
Abscess on Shoulder	1	Meningitis	1
Dental Disturbances	1	Removal of Tonsils	1
		Total	130

The ages of the infants on admission were :—

Under 1 month	5	Aged 7 months	3
Aged 1 ,,	15	,, 8 ,,	4
,, 2 months	15	,, 9 ,,	8
,, 3 ,,	14	,, 10 ,,	7
,, 4 ,,	14	,, 11 ,,	3
,, 5 ,,	5	,, 12 ,,	6
,, 6 ,,	11	Over 12 ,,	20
		Total	130

These children, being greatly underweight and undersized, were admitted as urgent cases to the "small" beds.

The length of stay in hospital varied from one week to 28 weeks. The average was about 7 weeks.

Sixteen of the children died in hospital, and 4 have died since discharge.

Two of the deaths occurred during the epidemic of broncho-pneumonia at the beginning of 1931, and the other 2 children had relapses and subsequently died of marasmus. Three children were transferred to Monsall Hospital suffering from measles ; 1 child is in Withington Nursery ; 4 children removed from Manchester ; and the remaining 92 children have been regularly visited by the Health Visitor. Thirty-four of these may be said to be in a healthy condition, 63 are making satisfactory progress, and 5 still need careful supervision. About 67 per cent. of the mothers attended the Infant Welfare Centre regularly after receiving their infants home again from hospital. In addition to the hospital authorities' own arrangements for keeping in touch with discharged children, reports are made out twice in each year by the Health Visitors (in May and November) with regard to children who have occupied "Corporation" beds, and are sent on to the Hospital.

Seventy-five applications were received for admission to the "Rickets" beds during the year, and 57 children were admitted.

For the various following reasons the other 18 applications were cancelled :—4 children were admitted to other hospitals; 6 children were not admitted because of improved condition; in 2 instances the parents refused to allow the children to go into hospital; and 2 children were admitted to private beds as urgency cases.

The 57 children admitted were recommended from the following Child Welfare Centres :—

St. George's Schools, Abbey Hey Lane, Gorton	5
72, Rosamond Street West, Chorlton-upon-Medlock	3
1, Manipur Street, Openshaw	3
230, Hyde Road, West Gorton	5
93, Hamilton Street, Collyhurst	2
45, Higher Ardwick	16
135, Pollard Street, Ancoats	4
Elm Street Schools, Miles Platting	5
42, Lower Moss Lane, Hulme	5
26, Clayton Street, Clayton	1
Jubilee School, Conran Street, Harpurhey	1
Baptist Schools, Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy	1
153, Cheetham Hill Road, Cheetham	1
686, Oldham Road, Newton Heath	1
St. Peter's Schools, Barlow Road, Levenshulme	1
United Methodist School, Market Street, Blackley	1
Public Health Office	2
Total	57

The ages of the children on admission were :—

Aged 7 weeks (an urgent case)	1	Aged 1 year 9 months	0
" 1 year	3	" 1 " 10 "	2
" 1 " 1 month	2	" 1 " 11 "	6
" 1 " 2 months	3	" 2 years	8
" 1 " 3 "	3	" 2 years 1 month	1
" 1 " 4 "	3	" 2 " 3 "	1
" 1 " 5 "	3	" 2 " 4 "	1
" 1 " 6 "	2	" 2½ to 3 years	11
" 1 " 7 "	1	" 3 to 4 "	4
" 1 " 8 "	1	" 4 to 5 "	1
		Total	57

The length of stay in hospital varied from 3 days to 29 weeks.

Of the 57 children admitted 1 child died in hospital, and the latest reports with regard to those who were discharged state that 14 are now in a satisfactory condition, 32 are improving, 7 are not yet very satisfactory, 1 child has removed from Manchester, 1 child was transferred to Monsall Hospital, and 1 child is still in hospital. 71 per cent. of the children have attended the Centre since discharge from hospital, as compared with 60 per cent. last year.

Crêche Ward.

This ward, which consists of 8 beds, is kept for the reception of children suffering from rickets and malnutrition.

During 1930, 27 applications for admission to the Crêche Ward were received, and 20 children were admitted. Two applications were cancelled because of improved condition, two children were admitted to other hospitals, and in 3 cases the parents eventually refused to allow the children to go to hospital.

The 20 children admitted were attending the following Child Welfare Centres :—

Elm Street Schools, Miles Platting	2
1, Manipur Street, Openshaw	3
135, Pollard Street, Ancoats	3
72, Rosamond Street West, Chorlton-upon-Medlock	3
Platt Parish Hall, Wilmslow Road, Rusholme	2
45, Higher Ardwick	2
26, Clayton Street, Clayton	2
93, Hamilton Street, Collyhurst	1
230, Hyde Road, West Gorton	1
Public Health Office	1
Total	20

Sixteen children were admitted suffering from rickets and 4 from debility.

The length of stay in hospital varied from 5 weeks to 30 weeks.

The ages of the children on admission were:—

Aged 1 year 1 month	1	Aged 2 years	2
,, 1 ,, 3 months	1	,, 2 ,, 1 month	1
,, 1 ,, 5 ,,	1	,, 2 ,, 3 months	2
,, 1 ,, 7 ,,	1	,, 2 ,, 4 ,,	1
,, 1 ,, 9 ,,	1	,, 2½ to 3 years	3
,, 1 ,, 10 ,,	2	,, 3 to 4 ,,	2
		,, 4 to 5 ,,	2
		Total	20

Twelve children were discharged; 9 are reported as quite satisfactory; 3 children continue to improve; and 8 are still in hospital.

Only 6 of these children attended the Infant Welfare Centre after their discharge.

Booth Hall Infirmary

For some years now the names of children under two years of age who have been patients in Booth Hall Infirmary have been notified to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department on discharge, and the cases have been visited immediately and followed up by the Health Visitors. Since the transfer of this hospital to the Public Health authorities in April of this year the lists have been extended to include all discharged cases under 5 years of age, and, in addition, brief clinical notes on each case have been given. These notes are of great assistance to the Health Visitors and are attached to the child's case sheet as part of the record of its first 5 years. When any of these children are attending an Infant Welfare Centre copies of the clinical notes are sent to the Medical Officer of the Centre and are attached to the child's Centre record.

MEASLES, GERMAN MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, PNEUMONIA, AND INFLUENZA.

Measles.

Cases notified by doctors	7,723
Cases found by Health Visitors or notified by others than doctors	3,015
Total number of known cases	10,738
Total number of cases investigated	10,738

An analysis of the 10,738 investigated cases is given below:—

	Nursed at Home 10,331		Removed to Hospitals 384		* Developed Measles whilst in Hospitals 23		Total Cases Investigated
	No Pneumonia Complications	Complicated by Pneumonia	No Pneumonia Complications	Complicated by Pneumonia	No Pneumonia Complications	Complicated by Pneumonia	
Number of cases ..	10,076	255	251	133	17	6	10,738
Recovered ..	10,060	183	243	83	10	1	10,580
Died	16	72	8	50	7	5	158
Case fatality .	·158%	28·23%	3·18%	37·59%	41·17%	83·3%	1·47%

* Patients in hospitals for other conditions developing measles.

In addition to the above, 105 cases of measles, classified as "late" cases, were found after complete recovery had been made.

The Health Visitors paid 32,632 visits in connection with the above measles cases during 1930.

German Measles.

Total number of German measles cases notified..	237
,, ,, ,, ,, visited	237
,, ,, ,, ,, recovered	237
,, ,, ,, ,, died	..
The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors in respect of German measles was	636

Whooping Cough.

Whooping cough, a disease which is not compulsorily notifiable by the medical profession, has since 1911 been included in a local act as one of three infectious diseases in which parents and guardians of school children must notify the head teacher of any child known or suspected to be suffering from this disease.

The information is passed on to the Medical Officer of Health by the Education Department.

Total number of cases notified	1,388
Total number of cases visited	1,388

An analysis of the 1,388 investigated cases is shown below :—

	Nursed at Home 1,311		Removed to Hospitals 76		* Developed Whooping Cough whilst in Hospitals 1		Total Cases Investigated
	No Pneumonia Complications	Complicated by Pneumonia	No Pneumonia Complications	Complicated by Pneumonia	No Pneumonia Complications	Complicated by Pneumonia	
Number of cases ..	1,253	58	48	28	1	..	1,388
Recovered ..	1,245	37	38	17	1	..	1,338
Died	8	21	10	11	..	..	50
Case fatality .	·63%	36·20%	20·83%	39·28%	..	..	3·60%

* Patients in hospital for other conditions developing whooping cough.

As in the case of measles, in addition to the above, 177 cases of whooping cough were found after complete recovery had been made and have been classified as "late" cases.

The Health Visitors paid 4,134 visits in connection with the above whooping cough cases during 1930.

The distribution of measles, German measles, and whooping cough throughout the City during 1930, and the mortality therefrom, together with a report showing how the various age groups have been affected by measles are to be found elsewhere. (See pages 44 to 47.)

Pneumonia.

A full report of the work done during 1930 with regard to pneumonia appears on page 151.

In 1930, 2,500 notifications of pneumonia were received; 2,059 referred to cases of primary pneumonia; 290 to cases of influenzal pneumonia; and 151 to cases of secondary pneumonia. Secondary pneumonia does not come under the Pneumonia, Malaria, and Dysentery Regulations of 1918, but, being notified, a record was kept of the cases and they were investigated.

In addition to the notified cases, 430 deaths from pneumonia, not previously notified, were brought to our notice from the death returns.

On the 2,930 total known cases of pneumonia, 2,864 were fully investigated, and the Health Visitors paid 6,856 visits in connection with these investigations. 112 applications for milk in necessitous cases were allowed and 2,464 pints given.

Influenza.

During 1930, 173 cases of influenza, other than influenzal pneumonia, were brought to the notice of the Department, and 170 cases were fully investigated by the Health Visitors, who paid 433 visits in connection with these cases.

Relief.

The grant (originally made in 1917) to supply milk to young children suffering from measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, etc., in families where the actual income was below the standard scale, was continued during the year.

Throughout the year 520 applications for milk were granted and 8,204 pints of milk were given.

Verminous Work.

During 1930 the number of notifications in respect of verminous cases received from the Education Department was 584, as compared with 556 received during 1929.

Of scabies cases, 646 notifications of families thus affected were received from the Education Department, an increase of 159 as compared with 1929, when 487 notifications were received.

The Cleansing Station was in use on 18 half days for the compulsory cleansing of school children throughout the year, and 52 children were cleansed. Of these, 24 had head vermin only, and 28 had body and head vermin. There were 34 voluntary cleansings carried out at the Cleansing Station this year, an increase of 29 cases.

In addition to her work at the Cleansing Station and the clerical duties appertaining to this appointment, the Cleansing Nurse paid 681 visits to verminous cases, and carried out cleansings of 75 children in their homes at the request of the parents during the year. Where necessary the clothing and bedding have been stoved. She also carried out at the Cleansing Station on the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health 298 treatments of scabies cases. In the previous year 46 such treatments were undertaken.

The Cleansing Nurse was required as a witness in four cases of prosecution for verminous conditions.

Sixteen cases of neglect were referred to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children during the year, and visits from the Society's Officers have been most helpful even without resorting to prosecution.

Visiting the Jewish Poor.

A summary of the work done by the Health Visitor appointed by the Ladies' Society for Visiting the Jewish Poor, which is subjected to the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, is given in the following tables :—

Work of the Health Visitor during the Year 1930.

DISTRICT	HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTIONS		RE-INSPECTIONS			Primary Infants	Subsequent Visits	Children from 1 to 5 years	Expectant Mothers	Total Number of Visits
	Number of Visits	No. of defects referred to Sanitary Dept.	Number of Visits	Defects Remedied	New Complaints Referred					
Red Bank and Strangeways	465	71	100	93	76	205	2047	2279	159	5155

Table 2.

Showing the Work done by the Health Visitors during the Year 1930 and comparing it with the Work done during the Four Preceding Years.

Classification of Visits	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Primary visits to Infants	13,159	12,067	11,879	12,194	13,780
Subsequent visits to Infants	56,606	64,239	60,011	59,612	63,364
Subsequent visits to Children over 1 year of age and under 5 years	144,597	162,357	148,993	137,981	148,524
Other visits *re* Infants and Young Children, etc.	308	334	300	438	113
Special visits *re* Sanitary Defects ..	715	870	694	481	266
Special Investigations	....	....	757	22	15
Visits *re* Limewashing	732	....	....	....	....
Primary visits to Verminous Cases (including Scabies)	739	612	600	558	790
Subsequent visits to Verminous Cases	1,760	1,976	2,031	1,468	2,055
Measles Investigations	10,733	12,951	6,975	9,034	11,252
Subsequent visits	17,835	16,456	16,324	13,101	21,380
German Measles Investigations ..	895	378	1,341	493	259
Subsequent visits	1,136	559	1,859	676	377
Whooping Cough Investigations ..	2,129	2,204	3,134	3,969	1,422
Subsequent visits	3,670	4,579	5,767	8,449	2,712
Visits *re* Relief	137	101	76	87	49
Visits *re* Influenza	502	2,196	534	3,103	433
Visits *re* Pneumonia	6,695	8,814	7,930	9,998	6,856
Unsuccessful visits	2,163	1,907	2,339	1,748	2,419
Still-Birth Investigations	....	68	554	606	803
Other Ante-Natal visits	....	....	142	2,383	2,554
Total visits	264,511	292,668	272,240	266,401	279,423
Number of Health Visitors	55	55	55	57	58 (1 part-time at centres)
Number of Health Visitors dealing only with Measles, Whooping Cough, and Pneumonia Cases	4	4	4	4	4
Number of Districts worked	51 (2 temporary Measles Visitors worked for seven months and 1 for three months)	51 (1 temporary Measles Visitor also worked for one month)	51	53	54 (2 temporary Measles Visitors—1 worked 6 weeks and 1 worked 16 weeks
Attendances at Child Welfare Centres	....	....	1,969	2,667	3,190

Table I.—HEALTH VISITORS' YEARLY SUMMARY—TOTALS FOR THE FIFTY-THREE WEEKS ENDING, JANUARY 3rd 1931.

DISTRICTS	No. of Births	INFANT WORK							ANTI-NATAL CARE					OVERCROWDING AND SANITARY DEFECTS					SCABIES		VERMINOUS WORK		MEASLES WORK				WHOOPING COUGH		PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA		MISCELLANEOUS VISITS							TOTAL VISITS	REMARKS
									Still-Births			Expectant Mothers											Measles		German Measles											Wrong Addresses					
		Primary Visits	Subsequent Visits	Children 1 to 2 years	Children 2 to 3 years	Children 3 to 4 years	Children 4 to 5 years	Investigations re Deaths of Children under 5 years from Diarrhœa	Primary Visits	Subsequent Visits	Neo-Natal Visits	Primary Visits	Subsequent Visits	Over-crowdings	Over-crowdings Abated	Defects Found	Defects Remedied	Special Visits to either	Primary Visits	Subsequent Visits	Primary Visits	Subsequent Visits	Primary Visits	Subsequent Visits	Primary Visits	Subsequent Visits	Primary Visits	Subsequent Visits	Primary Visits	Subsequent Visits	Primary Visits	Subsequent Visits	Visits re Infantile Diarrhœa	Visits re Relief	Visits "Out"	Infants	Infectious Diseases	Special Investigations	Sessions at Centres		
All Saints—North	190	219	1,404	980	842	690	736	1	2	1	..	56	25	..	..	(14)	(14)	5	6	17	10	26	115	240	..	3	18	41	26	57	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	(49)	5,525	
,, —South	277	336	1,426	913	781	657	495	7	11	11	2	62	15	..	..	(17)	(5)	3	13	35	8	35	214	381	..	2	28	51	19	44	..	..	..	10	..	26	..	..	(49)	5,585	
Ardwick—North	201	212	1,365	907	712	665	607	4	5	7	5	31	17	..	..	(3)	..	..	12	14	4	10	110	218	3	6	4	14	35	62	13	15	(8)	1	..	..	..	..	(61)	5,064	
,, —South	201	212	1,378	839	675	613	704	..	7	2	6	50	22	..	..	(4)	..	..	4	10	4	2	84	194	5	8	10	20	37	25	12	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	(56)	4,929	
,, —East	183	254	1,002	814	801	766	947	..	13	16	..	57	94	(1)	..	(25)	(5)	..	7	50	4	50	233	592	1	9	10	94	34	111	2	2	(3)	..	..	..	..	..	(52)	5,963	
Blackley	272	305	987	625	549	464	552	1	11	10	10	41	17	..	..	(2)	..	..	2	1	..	..	62	370	5	3	21	67	32	18	5	5	(6)	..	1	4	..	..	(44)	4,208	
Bradford—East	166	176	985	584	508	536	546	..	14	14	..	51	34	..	..	(43)	(44)	..	4	17	7	26	69	136	2	4	27	52	19	46	2	..	..	1	..	12	3	..	(51)	3,875	
,, —West	170	186	1,366	731	612	494	455	..	6	4	13	62	44	(2)	..	(42)	(44)	27	1	10	23	82	93	180	2	2	6	19	20	23	4	3	..	..	..	16	3	..	(58)	4,487	
Beswick—North	172	176	1,031	801	520	517	611	3	6	6	6	14	3	(3)	..	(47)	(30)	10	10	28	35	48	87	186	3	5	20	40	17	40	3	4	(11)	..	..	..	..	..	(71)	4,236	
,, —South	154	168	871	536	513	497	581	2	5	11	1	41	5	..	(1)	(5)	(6)	12	5	9	4	16	54	127	1	..	7	8	20	24	2	4	..	6	..	2	..	..	(49)	3,532	
Collyhurst—East	158	172	1,321	706	624	932	274	3	6	4	6	26	10	..	..	(25)	(5)	5	6	17	4	25	79	284	..	..	24	66	16	54	5	6	(22)	..	..	3	..	..	(50)	4,678	
,, —West	166	180	669	559	416	355	475	2	..	3	6	77	27	(4)	..	(26)	(1)	1	1	5	9	33	65	183	..	3	16	39	17	18	2	3	(2)	..	..	4	..	..	(41)	3,168	
,, —Central	145	151	1,163	576	755	779	631	6	4	4		36	6	(2)	..	(30)	(8)	..	10	47	16	68	40	151	3	1	40	117	18	64	..	..	(2)	..	..	9	1	..	(50)	4,702	
Gorton—N.E.	113	158	670	841	771	665	514	1	7	1		..	..	(1)	..	(9)	(18)	7	2	1	1	2	79	175	..	..	5	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	(47)	3,920	
,, —N.W.	214	239	1,588	904	819	764	573	..	4	7	..	29	8	..	..	(24)	(18)	4	6	19	10	47	113	382	..	1	23	81	10	28	1	1	(3)	4	..	16	2	..	(52)	5,773	
,, —S.E.	236	259	948	666	579	541	677	3	8	12	1	6	2	..	..	(56)	(29)	62	13	23	12	11	89	280	1	1	24	94	11	56	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	(49)	4,385	
,, —S.W.	223	237	1,257	1,281	1,003	742	364	1	12	12	5	61	16	..	..	(2)	..	..	14	18	11	27	148	316	6	5	31	50	10	29	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	(51)	5,080	
Harpurhey—North	204	231	1,122	745	641	523	691	2	6	9	11	..	..	..	..	(13)	..	..	5	27	31	89	71	289	..	5	20	56	17	29	1	2	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	(109)	4,623	
,, —South	178	186	800	527	410	361	320	3	7	8	2	45	..	..	..	(9)	(2)	2	2	4	2	3	55	148	..	..	12	16	7	13	2	3	..	8	..	4	..	..	(34)	2,050	
Levenshulme	253	319	921	430	391	391	588	3	10	8	4	31	17	..	..	(9)	(6)	18	4	6	..	2	254	543	1	1	8	12	19	44	2	4	..	..	..	19	..	..	(63)	4,050	
Longsight	262	296	1,017	653	593	521	720	3	10	1	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	259	617	4	11	7	13	13	50	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	(65)	4,815	
Medlock Street—East	147	183	1,263	800	668	670	729	1	8	15	9	73	..	(1)	..	(43)	(42)	..	8	20	6	22	153	319	..	3	18	41	44	78	10	12	(15)	..	..	..	..	..	(48)	5,153	
,, ,, —South	225	255	1,248	829	725	690	615	2	6	9	6	8	..	(1)	..	(10)	(1)	..	10	12	7	14	204	340	..	..	4	10	25	41	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(52)	5,063	
,, ,, —S.E.	215	217	1,083	920	800	753	726	3	9	7	5	60	13	..	..	(34)	(53)	58	12	45	4	15	209	630	2	7	22	106	40	118	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	(55)	5,867	
Miles Platting—North	162	167	1,419	803	795	671	637	2	3	1	..	74	14	..	..	(29)	(1)	..	5	16	7	45	39	145	..	..	19	32	25	46	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	(49)	4,970	
,, —East	163	152	1,257	943	652	624	717	..	2	5	6	3	..	..	..	(1)	(1)	..	3	11	7	26	80	194	3	14	18	21	28	46	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	(51)	4,815	
,, —West	173	178	1,183	1,063	974	798	657	1	12	7	1	..	2	..	..	(10)	..	..	4	10	7	23	28	100	1	2	1	3	27	94	2	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	(51)	5,185	
Moss Side—East	327	349	1,450	646	537	437	406	6	11	7	6	30	5	..	..	(15)	(3)	..	6	15	3	22	185	386	..	..	15	41	25	13	6	..	(1)	..	..	23	1	..	(54)	4,631	
,, —West	318	375	1,111	710	548	569	680	4	12	13	10	5	1	(2)	..	..	..	..	7	9	3	4	225	464	3	6	18	34	29	34	8	6	(1)	..	..	..	1	8	(52)	4,897	
Moston	310	348	1,506	1,016	1,062	1,011	955	..	13	5	6	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	1	166	385	12	14	2	10	27	77	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(46)	6,649	
New Cross—Central	180	193	1,722	1,093	795	653	700	2	8	10	5	47	53	..	..	(7)	(2)	4	4	29	12	39	145	406	3	4	3	7	55	184	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	(49)	6,191	
,, —South	219	226	1,486	916	720	714	562	2	11	7	8	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	20	63	166	225	..	..	17	30	58	115	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	(54)	5,449	
,, —West	245	248	1,587	1,454	1,097	879	747	9	9	6	7	43	53	(2)	(5)	(36)	..	..	13	41	2	7	105	305	2	1	..	1	51	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	(53)	6,831	
Newton—North	149	167	1,346	609	494	472	491	..	5	4	1	17	12	..	..	(2)	(1)	1	1	3	3	15	97	254	6	5	10	11	25	120	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	(56)	4,175	
,, —South	132	139	718	569	498	551	603	..	1	8	4	45	30	(5)	..	(18)	(4)	..	3	11	3	18	107	199	9	14	8	18	29	60	3	11	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	(67)	3,659	
Openshaw	290	325	1,181	651	553	502	707	3	7	4	6	3	14	..	..	..	..	1	7	8	5	14	134	349	1	3	36	78	16	24	1	..	..	1	7	2	..	..	(82)	4,043	
Rusholme	257	290	1,231	701	561	427	489	3	4	2	7	24	1	..	..	(17)	(13)	10	1	..	1	11	244	428	4	5	36	97	23	48	23	8	(13)	..	..	..	..	..	(45)	4,679	
St. Clement's	159	153	1,088	816	788	699	655	2	5	3	10	71	5	..	..	(14)	(2)	10	11	38	2	16	108	175	2	3	18	34	38	71	6	5	(8)	..	..	..	..	..	(67)	4,832	
St. George's—East	233	257	1,247	826	766	679	743	4	2	6	4	13	2	..	..	(4)	(14)	4	8	19	18	46	160	335	3	3	17	35	39	82	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	(55)	5,321	
,, —West	235	306	1,187	934	915	963	752	4	4	1	3	16	..	..	..	(17)	..	..	10	19	6	22	268	450	3	2	4	8	37	61	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	(54)	5,981	
St. John's	221	234	738	498	525	456	390	..	11	5	..	10	16	..	..	(10)	(1)	..	10	5	16	48	86	299	4	6	14	23	52	47	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	(41)	3,496	
St. Luke's—North	247	252	1,402	1,042	918	866	887	5	9	3	2	7	..	..	..	(91)	(37)	..	16	22	20	29	87	197	..	..	2	3	15	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(48)	5,806	
,, —South	294	307	1,007	678	522	438	578	2	9	13	3	14	3	..	(1)	(10)	(5)	..	14	12	2	1	148	255	1	1	5	9	22	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(43)	4,065	
St. Mark's—North	180	179	869	859	803	676	872	..	5	5	1	1	2	..	..	(2)	(2)	..	6	18	7	9	236	464	16	23	24	44	27	65	2	7	..	..	..	6	2	..	(52)	5,228	
,, —South	170	222	983	740	662	558	639	1	2	1	..	48	..	..	..	(16)	(5)	14	21	23	21	21	179	330	2	8	10	10	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	(47)	4,527	
St. Michael's—East	236	243	1,635	1,354	1,071	762	477	2	1	10	..	1	1	..	..	(4)	(1)	..	10	13	8	15	36	154	1	3	26	34	23	41	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(52)	5,922	
,, —West	230	239	1,665	1,078	1,089	890	904	1	11	2	11	61	10	..	..	(30)	(2)	..	9	24	14	28	117	319	..	2	21	17	38	92	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	(61)	6,047	
District I.	203	205	903	530	484	391	480	..	3	6	..	15	2	(3)	..	(33)	..	1	7	10	3	21	64	153	4	3	3	3	11	11	..	..	(3)	..	..	10	..	..	(95)	3,323	
,, II.	207	234	787	501	478	414	325	2	3	7	9	38	6	(1)	..	..	(1)	..	1	..	1	4	204	347	2	4	9	14	28	30	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	(164)	3,457	
Wilbraham Estate	183	202	1,096	890	768	664	491	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	192	239	..	1	4	2	17	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(53)	4,588	
Withington—East	292	345	556	527	476	403	501	1	8	5	8	..	1	..	..	(2)	..	..	1	1	..	..	273	507	..	2	22	51	18	21	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(63)	3,731	
,, —West	335	407	989	522	468	336	423	..	6	8	4	27	5	..	..	(4)	(1)	..	4	6	1	..	141	401	..	3	12	19	13	31	2	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	(105)	3,838	
,, —Central	397	391	519	357	314	218	239	1	12	16	..	12	..	..	(1)	(2)	..	2	..	..	2	2	312	501	7	8	10	23	10	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(95)	2,078	
Crumpsall	626	643	1,275	231	183	190	225	3	16	13	13	32	16	..	..	(4)	(2)	1	..	2	2	6	130	306	3	2	18	22	13	31	1	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	(44)	3,384	
Measles I.	..	155	262	236	222	200	297	1	14	24	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	8	1	..	..	743	1,423	30	43	233	464	301	336	11	11	(1)	1	566	20	24	3	..	5,650	
,, II.	..	..	381	470	508	418	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	780	685	41	50	190	201	414	442	18	19	..	..	724	..	..	..	..	5,052	
,, III.	..	7	328	317	313	362	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	800	774	30	24	92	74	436	319	16	2	..	..	424	..	..	..	..	4,722	
,, IV.	* 399	313	341	406	334	329	345	..	9	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	859	1,105	16	34	66	103	181	143	5	1	(2)	2	341	5	5	3	(6)	4,065	*Worked by Measles Visitor as found possible.
,, V.	..	1	23	50	47	53	49	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	168	91	1	..	11	1	25	9	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	546	Temporary to 29-3-30.
,, VI.	..	1	1	50	69	95	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	455	749	10	4	23	10	77	55	1	1	..	..	93	..	4	..	..	1,750	Temporary to 6-6-30.
TOTALS	†12,497	13,780	63,364	43,343	37,717	33,963	33,501	112	405	398	252	1,668	634	(28)	(8)	(870)	(429)	266	378	837	412	1,218	11,252	21,380	259	377	1,422	2,712	2,770	4,086	236	197	(103)	49	2,161	208	50	16	(3,100)	270,423	

† In addition there were 986 "Found Cases" to which "Primary" visits were paid. The bracketed figures are incidents, not actual visits.

CAUSES OF DEATH—CHILDREN UNDER 12 MONTHS.

WARD	Number of Health Visitors working in the District	Number of Deaths of Children under 1 year of age	Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Prematurity	Debility and Marasmus	Dystocia	Enteritis	Convulsions	Tuberculosis	Syphilis	Accidental Deaths, Including Want of Attention at Birth	Influenza	Measles	Whooping Cough	Other Causes
All Saints	2	60	11	10	4	1	10	1	2	1	3	..	4	2	11
Ardwick	3	36	6	11	2	..	5	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	6
Beswick	2	34	9	7	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	6
Blackley	1	15	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
Bradford	2	20	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Cheetham	..	15	1	4	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	1	29	5	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Collegiate	1	23	5	3	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
Collyhurst	3	52	18	12	2	..	6	2	..	..	1	..	4	3	4
Crumpsall	1	11	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Didsbury..	1	15	1	5	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gorton North.. ..	2	19	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
Gorton South.. ..	2	30	3	6	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	9
Harpurhey	2	38	6	12	2	3	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	8
Levenshulme	1	10	1	4	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Longsight	1	18	2	3	..	1	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
Medlock Street ..	3	60	18	11	5	..	8	1	1	..	2	..	6	..	8
Miles Platting ..	3	37	9	8	2	1	5	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	6
Moston	1	18	6	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Moss Side East ..	1	36	12	7	2	..	6	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	5
Moss Side West ..	1	19	6	1	2	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3
New Cross	3	73	19	16	3	1	13	2	..	1	..	..	5	..	13
Newton Heath ..	2	24	4	6	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Openshaw	1	24	5	6	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Rusholme	1	21	5	4	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
St. Clement's	1	16	6	5	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. George's	2	60	14	15	3	1	13	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	11
St. John's	1	13	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	1
St. Luke's	2	55	10	11	3	1	12	2	2	1	..	..	2	..	11
St. Mark's	2	25	4	10	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
St. Michael's	2	45	11	10	2	3	6	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	7
Withington	2	36	5	11	2	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	11
District I.	1	19	2	8	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3
District II.	1	20	2	10	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
Total	55	1,026	222	252	53	18	140	31	15	10	13	4	37	20	211

DEATHS—ONE TO TWO YEARS—1930. TABLE 4.

WARD	Number of Health Visitors working in the District	Number of Deaths among Children 1 to 2 years of age	CAUSES OF DEATH—CHILDREN ONE TO TWO YEARS.										
			Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Debility and Marasmus	Enteritis	Convulsions	Tuberculosis	Syphilis	Accidental Deaths	Influenza	Measles	Whooping Cough	Other Causes
All Saints	2	13	6	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..
Ardwick	3	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Beswick	2	7	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Blackley	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bradford	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Cheetham	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Collegiate	1	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Collyhurst	3	13	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4
Crumpsall	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
Didsbury	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gorton North	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Gorton South	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Harpurhey	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Levenshulme	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Longsight	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Medlock Street	3	19	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	2
Miles Platting	3	11	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Moston	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Moss Side East	1	7	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
Moss Side West	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
New Cross	3	14	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	3
Newton Heath	2	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Openshaw	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Rusholme	1	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Clement's	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
St. George's	2	12	6	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
St. John's	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
St. Luke's	2	17	9	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	1
St. Mark's	2	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1
St. Michael's	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1
Withington	2	15	4	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	3
District I.	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
District II.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ward	Number of Health Visitors working in the District	Number of Deaths among Children 2 to 5 years of age	CAUSES OF DEATH										
			Bronchitis and Pneumonia	Debility and Marasmus	Enteritis	Convulsions	Tuberculosis	Syphilis	Accidental Deaths	Influenza	Measles	Whooping Cough	Other Causes
All Saints	2	11	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	..
Ardwick	3	9	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	2	..	2
Beswick	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Blackley	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bradford	2	6	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Cheetham	..	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Collegiate	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Collyhurst	3	9	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	2
Crumpsall	1	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Didsbury	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gorton North	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Gorton South	2	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Harpurhey	2	8	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1
Levenshulme	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Longsight	1	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medlock Street	3	15	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	5
Miles Platting	3	8	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3
Moston	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Moss Side East	1	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2
Moss Side West	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
New Cross	3	9	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Newton Heath	2	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	3
Openshaw	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Rusholme	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
St. Clement's	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. George's	2	16	6	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6
St. John's	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
St. Luke's	2	13	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	4
St. Mark's	2	9	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
St. Michael's	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Withington	2	14	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	6
District I.	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
District II.	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	55	203	41	..	4	2	30	..	17	1	38	6	64

SUMMARY OF THE FIVE YEARS' WORK—1926-1930.

(HEALTH VISITORS.)

Staff.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Superintendent ..	1	1	1	1	1
Health Visitors	55	55	55	*57	*57
Clerical Staff	8	8	8	8	8
Cleansing Nurse	1	1	1	1	1

* An additional Health Visitor who was occupied with holiday duties at the Infant Welfare Centres during the summer months was attached to the staff for home visiting during the winter.

Number of Districts Worked.

The City is at present subdivided into 54 districts, and with the exception of the four Health Visitors who devote their whole time to the investigation of cases of measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, etc., each Health Visitor is responsible for one of these sub-districts, and attends one or more sessions at the Infant Welfare Centre for her district. The following tables show the increase in the number of districts worked during the last five years, and the number of sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres attended by the Health Visitors :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Districts worked	51	51	51	54	54
Sessions attended at the Centres	..	..	1,969	2,667	3,190

The addition of three districts in 1929 became necessary, first of all on account of the extension of the housing estates on the south side of the City where two large sub-districts were formed in the wards of Withington and Didsbury, and in the second place because of the desirability of bringing a large area on the north side of the City, hitherto unworked, into line. This northern area consisted of the wards of Crumpsall and Cheetham, and that portion of Collegiate Ward not already visited by the Health Visitor appointed by the Ladies' Society for visiting the Jewish Poor.

The table showing the work done by the Health Visitors during the past five years appears in the annual statement on page 170.

A comparison of the duties undertaken by the Health Visitors in 1926, with those undertaken in 1930, is given below :—

1926.	1930.
1. Visitation of infants to completion of fifth year.	1. Visitation of infants to completion of fifth year.
2. Investigation of cases of measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, and influenza.	2. Investigation of cases of measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, and influenza.
3. Following up of cases of vermin and scabies.	3. Following up of cases of vermin and scabies.
	4. Investigation of still-births (hospital and doctor's cases). (August, 1927.)
	5. Attendance at the Infant Welfare Centres during certain sessions. (January, 1928.)
	6. Visits *re* ante-natal care of mothers where neo-natal deaths have previously occurred. (September, 1928.)
	7. The regular supervision of children nursed-out under the provisions of the Children Act, 1908. (April, 1930.)

Table showing the number of births which have occurred in the City during the years 1926–1930 :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of births registered in the City	13,957	13,082	12,909	13,032	13,057
Number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act	14,466	13,860	13,820	14,096	14,310
Number of births referred to the Health Visitors	11,974	11,389	11,200	11,346	12,497

In addition to the foregoing figures the following cases were added to the number of new births each year. They are generally termed "found" cases, as they have been brought to the knowledge of the Public Health Office by the Health Visitors who have come across them in the course of their work. Several of the children were notified to us from other towns as removal cases.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
"FOUND" Cases	712	659	804	795	986

Table showing the deaths occurring in the districts covered by the Health Visitors during the years 1926–1930 :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Children under 1 year	1,104	1,018	1,065	1,195	1,026
Children 1 to 2 years	352	372	294	386	238
Children 2 to 3 years	144	164	107	127	90
Children 3 to 4 years	65	78	63	90	61
Children 4 to 5 years	58	54	64	68	52

The following table shows the age during the first year of life at which the mortality was highest :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of children who lived less than one day	132	132	141	148	136
Number of children other than the above, who lived less than a week	141	127	121	146	149
Number of children who died between the ages of 1 week and 1 month	160	151	138	162	133
Number of children who died over the age of 1 month but under 3 months	183	142	180	178	202
DEATHS of children 3 to 5 months..	190	177	213	226	203
DEATHS of children 6 to 8 months	160	138	137	172	103
DEATHS of children 9 up to 12 months old..	138	151	135	163	100
Totals	1,104	1,018	1,065	1,195	1,026

Ante-natal Care.

In August, 1927, a definite system of re-visits in connection with ante-natal care was began. All cases of still-birth occurring in the practice of doctors, or in hospital, were investigated (*see* the Midwifery Section for those occurring in the practice of midwives), and after an interval of six months were revisited. The following year these revisits were extended to mothers where a neo-natal death had occurred. All ante-natal cases so found were closely followed up until term, and for the month succeeding the confinement, The following table gives the details of the work done by the Health Visitors with regard to ante-natal care :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Expectant mothers advised	1,217	1,960	1,808	1,691	1,668
Expectant mothers' revisits	..	..	58	397	634
Still-births investigated	..	68	341	336	405
Still-births revisits	..	..	213	270	398
Neo-natal cases revisits	..	..	84	295	252

Summer Diarrhœa.

Though not a notifiable disease many cases of summer diarrhœa were brought to our notice each year by the Health Visitors and the Infant Welfare Centres, and a record has been kept of those cases which occurred between the middle of July and the end of September. Many of the cases have been very slight, and medical assistance was not always procured.

A statement showing the known cases of summer diarrhœa during the years 1926-1930 appears in the annual report on page 160.

The Manchester Babies' Hospital.

As will be seen from the following table, 30 "Corporation" beds were retained at the Manchester Babies' Hospital during the five years under consideration. Twenty cots were allocated to the use of children under one year of age, suffering chiefly from nutritional diseases, and 10 cots to cases of rickets, etc., occurring in children over one year of age. The beds have always been full, and the waiting list grows longer each year.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of "Small Beds"	20	20	20	20	20
Number of cases admitted	89	93	75	95	130
Number of "Rickets" Beds.. ..	10	10	10	10	10
Number of cases admitted	38	53	45	53	57

Crêche Ward, Monsall.

The eight beds in the Crêche Ward at Monsall for children suffering from rickets and nutritional diseases have also been retained, and are likewise always full. The number of cases admitted is given below: it is not a very high figure, as the children who go into the Creche Ward are often kept there for a period of six months, or even longer.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of Beds	8	8	8	8	8
Number of cases admitted	16	19	19	15	20

Measles, German Measles, and Whooping Cough.

The distribution of measles, German measles, and whooping cough throughout the City, and the mortality therefrom, etc., are given elsewhere.

The following tables show the number of cases which have occurred each year, and the number of visits paid with regard to each.

Four Health Visitors were devoted entirely to the visiting of these cases, but in times of epidemic the services of the other Health Visitors were needed, and when the epidemic was serious additional temporary Measles Visitors were appointed as required, with the approval of the Ministry of Health.

Measles.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of Cases	10,953	13,987	7,141	9,512	10,738
Number of Cases investigated ..	10,261	13,411	6,509	9,512	10,738
Number of Visits paid	28,568	29,407	23,299	22,135	32,632
CASE FATALITY per cent. of investigated Cases	1·7%	1·4%	1·4%	·90%	1·47%

German Measles.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of Cases	1,128	407	1,498	499	237
Number of Cases investigated ..	869	385	1,386	499	237
Number of Visits paid	2,031	937	3,200	1,169	636

Whooping Cough.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of Cases	2,094	2,244	3,189	4,037	1,388
Number of Cases investigated ..	2,046	2,206	3,180	4,037	1,388
Number of Visits paid	5,809	6,783	8,901	12,418	4,134
CASE FATALITY of the investigated Cases	3·3%	6·6%	3·2%	6·73%	3·60%

Pneumonia and Influenza.

The report of the Health Visitors' work in connection with pneumonia and influenza will be found under the sectional headings of "Pneumonia and Influenza." (See page 153.)

Relief.

Relief in the form of an allowance of milk (usually one pint daily per person for 14 days), which grant dates from 1917, was distributed as follows throughout the years 1926–1930 to children under 3 years of age suffering from measles, whooping cough, bronchitis, and pneumonia.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of applications allowed ..	273	496	487	526	520
Number of pints given	4,396	7,882	7,455	8,509	8,204

Work done in connection with Verminous and Scabies cases.

Practically all the cases of vermin and scabies are notified to us by the Education Authority.

The following tables show the number of cases which have thus been brought to the notice of the Department during the years 1926–1930, and visited by the Health Visitors.

(a) *Verminous Cases.*

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of Cases notified	916	562	434	556	584
Number of Visits paid	2,190	1,841	1,756	1,375	1,630

(b) *Scabies Cases.*

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of Cases notified	229	483	487	449	646
Number of Visits paid	309	747	875	651	1,215

The following tables show the number of days on which the Cleansing Station at Oldham Road was in use, the number of school children who were "compulsorily" cleansed there, the number of voluntary cleansings which were carried out by the Cleansing Nurse, the number of scabies treatments which she administered, and the number of other visits she has paid to verminous and scabies cases.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of compulsory cleansings (school children)	82	43	75	39	52
Number of days the Station was in use	26	13	21	15	18
Number of voluntary cleansings ..	18	19	..	5	34
Number of days the Station was in use	4	4	..	1	6

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of Scabies treatment given.	..	..	45	46	298
Number of days at the Yard for above treatment	..	..	15	15	76
Number of visits paid to Verminous Cases	713	710	626	694	681
Number of Home Cleansings.. ..	69	113	56	68	75

Visiting the Jewish Poor.

A summary of the work of the Health Visitor appointed by the Ladies' Society for Visiting the Jewish Poor, and carried out under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, is given below :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of house-to-house inspections	575	570	442	611	465
Number of reinspections	159	178	197	78	100
Number of primary visits to infants.	220	240	197	217	205
Number of subsequent visits.. ..	2,191	2,247	2,073	2,114	2,047
Number of visits to children, 1 to 5 years	2,196	2,235	2,245	2,383	2,279
Number of ante-natal visits	111	128	122	163	159
TOTAL VISITS of all kinds ..	5,180	5,292	4,975	5,325	5,155

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE MIDWIVES' DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Inspection of Midwives.

No. of midwives who notified intention to practice		206
No. practising in City but resident outside		21
No. of bona-fide midwives practising in the City		4
No. of midwives who—		
Died		1
Removed from area		12
Gave up work		6
Were removed from roll		0
No. of births attended by midwives	as midwife .. 6,142 as maternity nurse 1,102	7,244
No. of births registered		13,696
Per cent. attended by midwives		52·9
Total No. of births in institutions and registered maternity homes		5,318
Home addresses outside Manchester area		1,242
No. of visits paid to midwives		882
No. of midwives interviewed at office		249

The following table shows the number of midwives who notified their intention to practice during the past five years, and the number of cases attended by them :—

Year	Number of Midwives who notified their intention to practice	Number of Births attended by Midwives
1926	208	8,033
1927	208	7,095
1928	204	8,375
1929	219	7,854
1930	206	7,244

It will be seen that the number of practising midwives has varied very little, but there is a decrease in the number of cases attended by them. This decrease is largely explained by the increasing number of births in institutions and maternity nursing homes.

The Local Authority do not employ or subsidise any of the midwives working in their area.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

During the year 1930, 156 cases of puerperal fever and 88 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. In 21 of these cases the diagnosis was later changed—6 from puerperal fever to puerperal pyrexia and 15 from puerperal pyrexia to puerperal fever, which gives a total of 165 cases of puerperal fever and 79 cases of puerperal pyrexia.

An investigation is made into all cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia notified. A medical enquiry is made into those cases occurring in an institution, and those notified from the patient's home address are visited by one of the special maternity nurses. Where the patient is not removed to hospital the nurse's services are offered.

Of the 165 cases of puerperal fever, 40 occurred after abortion or premature labour. Of the abortions, 23 were at the second or third month of gestation, 13 at the fourth month, 2 at the fifth, and 2 at the seventh month of pregnancy.

This number includes 25 cases from outside districts, which were delivered in hospital, having been sent in owing to some abnormal condition of pregnancy or labour. Four of these cases proved fatal.

The total fatal cases numbered 31, of which 5 were cases of abortion.

The attack-rate per 1,000 births was 12·00, against 11·43 in 1929, whilst the case fatality per cent. was 18·7, against 19·40, the average for the 25 years 1905–29.

The mortality from puerperal fever per 1,000 births was 2·2, against an average of 1·64 in the preceding 10 years.

The particulars as to the character of the labour, and the results for 1930, are :—

	Number of Cases	Recovery	Death
Normal full-term labour	60	45	15
Abnormal full-term labour	49	42	7
Abortion or premature	42	37	5
Outside Cases (particulars of labour not obtained)	14	10	4

Of the 50 institution cases, 7 were reported to have received treatment prior to admission to hospital.

Out of 165 cases notified during 1930, 136 were removed to Monsall Hospital. 106 recovered. 19 cases were treated in other institutions, 11 of them recovered. Of the 10 cases who were completely nursed at home, 9 recovered.

The following tables show the number of puerperal fever cases for the last five years, with the various classifications :—

1926	174
1927	135
1928	147
1929	149
1930	165

Year	Number of Cases attended by							
	Midwives		Doctors, including cases of abortion		Midwife and Doctor		Institution Cases	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
1926	41	4	121	27	12	1	Included in Doctors' cases ; not repeated	
1927	33	3	89	17	13	2		
1928	39	7	63	15	10	1	35	6
1929	47	10	61	8	6	0	35	5
1930	39	8	63	10	13	2	50	11

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Of the 79 cases of puerperal pyrexia, 1 occurred after abortion at the second month of gestation, 1 at the third month, 3 at the fourth month, and 3 at the seventh month of gestation. 15 patients were nursed at home and all recovered. Forty cases were removed to Monsall Hospital and recovered. The remaining 24 were treated in other institutions, and all recovered.

The particulars as to the character of labour, and the results, are :—

	Number of Cases	Recovery	Death
Normal full-term labour	50	50	..
Abnormal full-term labour	21	21	..
Abortion or premature..	8	8	..

Subsequent visits have been paid to 22 women who had suffered from puerperal pyrexia or fever. 16 were found to be in good health. In 3 instances the mothers were found to be again pregnant.

The following tables show the number of puerperal pyrexia cases since October, 1926, when puerperal pyrexia was made a notifiable disease, with the various classifications :—

1926	26
1927	74
1928	52
1929	74
1930	79

	Number of Cases attended by							
Year	Midwives		Doctors, including cases of abortion		Midwife and Doctor		Institution Cases	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
1926	8	..	5	..	1	..	26	..
1927	15	..	22	..	7	..	30	2
1928	19	1	18	..	3	..	12	..
1929	22	1	20	..	11	..	21	1
1930	29	..	17	..	6	..	27	..

Public Health Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926.

These regulations provide for a second opinion in doubtful cases.

The Public Health Committee agreed to pay a sum of £3 3s. for each consultation, provided that the consultants be selected from the list of approved practitioners engaged solely in gynæcological and obstetric practice in the city.

In connection with the above provision, 11 applications for payment of fee were received.

In January, 1930, the City Council provided a consultant service for general practitioners, to be called in for obstetric difficulties during the ante-natal period, labour, or the puerperium. The consultant may be selected from a list of practitioners engaged solely in gynæcological and obstetric practice in the city.

A fee of £5 5s. is paid for each case, the fee to cover all necessary services.

Nine applications for fees were received.

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM.

In September, 1925, the Manchester City Council made an order declaring pemphigus neonatorum to be a notifiable disease under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, for a period of six months as from September 10th, 1925, since which date an annual renewal of the order has been made.

112 cases of pemphigus neonatorum were reported, 76 of these cases being infants under 11 days old. The remainder occurred at the following ages:—18 at 2 weeks, 8 at 3 weeks, 7 at 4 weeks, and 3 at 6 weeks. The total fatal cases were 4.

91 of these cases were nursed by the Special Nurses.

The following table shows the number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum occurring in the practice of midwives, doctors, and institutions:—

Year	Midwives		Doctors		Midwives and Doctors		Institutions	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
1930 ..	53	..	5	1	3	..	51	3

Of the 112 cases reported, 102 were of a very mild type; the skin in these cases was not widely affected; the infants did not appear to be seriously ill; the condition seemed to be consistent with a local affection than a systemic disease. In 7 cases a condition of slight conjunctivitis was present. In 10 cases, however, it was remarkable how rapidly the vesicles spread, forming bullæ and involving extensive areas of skin. Four of the cases proved fatal, 3 of these infants being premature. The other 6 made a good recovery.

During the year there occurred in one practice a series of 21 infants suffering from a disease of the skin characterised by superficial blebs. The onset of the disease in each of these cases was under 10 days. Nineteen of the cases recovered completely, but in two instances where the infants were premature, although the onset appeared to be mild, the disease rapidly spread and resulted in death.

The number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum notified in Manchester since this disease was made notifiable have been:—

1926	128
1927	116
1928	106
1929	87
1930	112

MATERNAL DEATHS.

During the year 1930, 43 maternal deaths from causes other than puerperal sepsis were reported. The causes given are set out in the following table :—

Dystocia (complicated labour)	5	Ruptured ectopic gestation	2
Eclamptic conditions	4	Ruptured uterus	1
Post-partum hæmorrhage	5	Chronic nephritis	1
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	2	Pneumonia and other chest conditions	7
Pulmonary embolism	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Placenta prævia	1	Abortion	4
Cæsarean Section	3	Cardiac conditions	1
Hyperemesis gravidarum	2		

In accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health a medical enquiry has been made in each of the above deaths, the result of which has been duly forwarded to the Maternal Mortality Committee.

The number of maternal deaths from causes other than sepsis for the past five years are as follows :—

1926	48
1927	51
1928	45
1929	51
1930	43

It is a matter for regret that I am unable to report a greater decrease in the number of maternal deaths.

SUSPENSION OF MIDWIVES.

165 suspensions of midwives from their work occurred, chiefly on account of their having been in attendance on cases of puerperal infection or other infectious conditions.

COMPENSATION TO MIDWIVES DURING SUSPENSION.

Section 2 (1) of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, gives a midwife who is suspended from practice in order to prevent the spread of infection a right to recover reasonable compensation from the local authority.

During the year 17 claims were paid. It was thought advisable in 2 instances where midwives had been in contact with cases of puerperal sepsis, that they should be suspended pending the result of a swab taken from the throat and nose.

In 1 case hæmolytic streptococci were isolated, and it was found necessary to suspend this midwife for a period of 16 days.

RECORDS OF CALLING IN MEDICAL AID.

The number of medical records received was 3,236, as compared with 3,369 in the previous year. The numbers under the various reasons given for having advised medical aid correspond to those in previous years (see page 188).

Number of Cases occurring in 1930 in which the Midwife advised that a Registered Medical Practitioner should be sent for (Rule E). Also the Number of Applications from Medical Practitioners for Payment of their Fees for Attending Certain Emergency Cases.

Period	Medical aid called in on account of the following causes, as stated by the Midwife			Total	*Application for Fees
Pregnancy	Pelvic Measurements			3	..
	Vaginal discharge			22	3
	Puffiness of hands, face, etc.			29	3
	Excessive sickness			21	10
	Abortions, miscarriages			28	26
	Deformed pelvis			6	2
	Loss of blood			88	..
	Dangerous varicose veins			16	3
	Albumenuria			73	13
	Other unusual features of pregnancy			199	33
Labour ..	Presentations	Head—Malpositions		28	17
		Breech	In primiparæ	5	1
			In multiparæ	2	..
			Para not stated	44	32
		Transverse		1	1
		Funis		9	4
		Unable to make out		7	4
		Footling		7	4
		Hand		3	3
	Delayed labour	Forceps used		7	257
		No record as to forceps		539	148
	Placenta	Retained		29	14
		Adherent		23	13
		Prævia		8	15
	Membranes retained			13	21
	Rupture of perineum			832	513
	Hæmorrhage ..	Ante partum		19	43
		Post partum		50	39
		Hæmorrhage—3rd stage		..	..
	Convulsions			2	2
	Complications			90	22
	Premature labour			14	11
Lying-in ..	Secondary post-partum hæmorrhage			6	1
	Rigor			...	..
	Rise of temperature above 100·4° F.			58	39
	Swelling or inflammation of breasts			13	8
	Progress unsatisfactory or complications			221	101
Newly-born Child	Injuries received during birth			3	2
	Obvious malformations			39	18
	Tongue-tied			61	9
	Feebleness of child			103	48
	Inflammation of eyes and eyelids			224	124
	Unsatisfactory skin condition			42	8
	Illness from prematurity			51	28
	Jaundice			29	15
	Inflammation about the umbilicus			8	8
	Unspecified			140	27
	Convulsions			12	7
	Pemphigus neonatorum			9	18
	TOTALS			3,236	1,718

* These applications have been classified according to the conditions requiring treatment found by the medical practitioner.

In addition to the above cases referred to medical practitioners, 405 cases were referred to the pre-maternity clinics by midwives.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1918—MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO MIDWIFE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY.

Under Section 14 (1) of this Act a midwife is required, in case of any emergency as defined in the rules, to call in to her assistance a registered medical practitioner, and the local supervising authority is required to pay such medical practitioner a fee as prescribed by the Ministry of Health. The local supervising authority has power to recover the fee from the patient or husband unless they are unable, by reason of poverty, to pay such fee.

Particulars of applications from medical practitioners for the payment of their fees:—

	1930
No. of families whose incomes were below the scale.. ..	566
No. of families whose incomes were above the scale.. ..	1,005
No. of families who paid doctor themselves	25
Conditions not fulfilled	34
No account sent (see Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations, 1926)	90
No. paid by Local Supervising Authority	1,661

STILL-BIRTHS.

On January 1st, 1928, compulsory notification of still-births came into force. All still-births are also registered through the District Registrar, copies of which are received at the Public Health Office. The figures, therefore, are a true return of the total number of still-births occurring in the city during the year.

	No. reported	No. in practice of			Percentage to total births
		Doctors and Institutions	Midwives	Midwives and Doctors	
1930	753	531	117	105	5·5

The summary of causes to which it seemed reasonable to credit the still-births occurring in the practices of midwives shows the principal numbers to be :—

	1930
Definite history of ill-health of the mother	4
Albuminuria of pregnancy	7
Congenital deformities	9
Other toxæmias of pregnancy	30
Breech presentations, full time and premature	8
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	2
Probable specific disease from family history	1
Twin pregnancies—full time and premature..	7
Difficult delivery	3

The still-birth rate was highest in Bradford, Openshaw, and Collyhurst.

Subsequent visits have been paid at intervals of 6 months to 206 cases of still-birth which have occurred since June, 1929, in the practices of midwives. Analysis of immediately succeeding pregnancies is as follows :—It was found that in 6 instances the mother had aborted and in 2 instances the mother had given birth to a still-born child. Two of these mothers had received medical attention during pregnancy on account of albuminuria and 1 on account of an unsatisfactory condition of her general health, 3 had medical supervision at an ante-natal clinic, 1 mother was sent to hospital at the eighth month on account of ante-partum hæmorrhage, 1 had no medical supervision. In 25 instances, however, the pregnancy ended in a healthy living child. In addition to this number, 15 mothers were found to be pregnant—the pregnancy had not come to full term at the time of the visit.

Deaths of New-born Children.

102 deaths of newly-born infants occurring in the practices of midwives were notified, in accordance with Rule E 22 (*b*) of the Central Midwives Board. Of these, 12 occurred before a medical practitioner could be obtained.

In 2 cases the certificate was given by the medical practitioner, and in 10 cases the City Coroner, who was notified, did not consider it necessary to hold inquests.

CHARGES OF MALPRACTICE, NEGLIGENCE, OR MISCONDUCT.

No serious breach of the rules of the Central Midwives Board was reported during the year. In a small number of instances where there had been a slight infringement of the rules a verbal caution was deemed to be sufficient.

Reviewing the work of the midwives during the last five years, it must be said that a greater keenness and intelligence has been exhibited by them, not only as regards the actual confinement, but also during the ante-natal period and the puerperium.

HANDY WOMEN.

Visits were paid to all handy women who had been in attendance on cases of puerperal pyrexia and fever, and instructions regarding disinfection given. In several instances the disinfection was personally inspected, as in the case of midwives.

POST GRADUATE INSTRUCTION FOR MIDWIVES.

During the year a further series of lectures was given at the Public Health Office by the Medical Officer of Health, and other recognised specialists, dealing with midwifery and other subjects of interest and help to them in their work. These lectures have been well attended and have undoubtedly had a stimulating effect on the work of the practising midwives.

At the present time there are 6 midwives who are approved by the Central Midwives Board to supervise the practical work of pupils.

WORK OF THE SPECIAL NURSES.

The work done by the nurses during the year 1929 has been tabulated, and is as follows:—

Still-births investigated	271
Deaths of newly-born infants investigated	12
Nursing visits paid to puerperal fever and pyrexia cases, also other cases of raised temperature	960
Visits to old puerperal fever and pyrexia cases to ascertain subsequent histories	109
Investigation visits paid to notified cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia	173
Nursing visits paid to cases of mammary abscess and mastitis	336
Nursing visits paid to cases of phlebitis	58
Nursing visits paid to cases of phlegmasia Alba dolens ..	58
Nursing visits paid to cases of pneumonia and other chest affections	59
Nursing visits paid to cases of houses infected with scarlet fever	12
Nursing visits paid to cases of houses infected with diphtheria	28
Nursing visits paid to cases of houses infected with measles..	23
Nursing visits paid to cases owing to septic skin condition of mother	39
Carried forward	2,138

Work of the Special Nurses—continued

Brought forward	2,138
Number of nursing visits to cases of pemphigus neonatorum and other skin affection in newly-born infants	1,334
Nursing visits to premature infants	383
Number of nursing visits paid to cases of spina bifida	81
Number of nursing visits paid to cases of septic and unsatisfactory umbilicus	1,312
Number of nursing visits paid to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	32
Number of nursing visits paid to cases of unsatisfactory conditions of perineum	36
Visits to mothers in connection with the re-establishment of breast feeding	796
Subsequent visits to cases of still-birth, including further visits to those cases where a condition of pregnancy was found.	532
Special investigation visits concerning medical records and payment of medical fees	78
Special visits to infants on account of unsatisfactory conditions	13
Special investigation visits into maternal deaths	67
Unclassified nursing visits paid to mothers and infants	239
	7,041

During the year 1930 the supervision of the nursing of premature infants, and visits in connection with the re-establishment of breast feeding, have been added to the duties of the maternity nurses. Gratifying results have been achieved in the nursing of these premature infants. In one case an infant, 7 months premature, weighing 2¼lbs. when seen by the nurse at 4 weeks old, was successfully nursed at home, and weighed 7½lbs. when discharged at the end of 14 weeks.

With regard to the re-establishment of breast feeding, some good results have been obtained, showing that this branch of work has been worth while undertaking. In several instances, where breast feeding had been discontinued for periods ranging from two to four weeks, lactation was successfully re-established.

CHILD WELFARE AND ANTE-NATAL CENTRES.

The table on page 183 shows in statistical form the work done at the Child Welfare Centres during the year 1930. The average figures for the previous five years are given for comparison.

The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics show an increase of 6,973 over the average for the previous five years.

Expectant Mothers Report, 1930.

Centre	No. on Register Jan. 1st, 1930	No. of new cases	Transferred from another centre	Total	Nos. still on Register Jan. 1st, 1931	No. of "Term" births	No. of premature births	No. of still-births	No. of mothers who left district before confinement	Transferred to another centre	No. of mothers not pregnant	Total
Ancoats	39	167	2	208	45	136	13	5	3	1	5	208
Ardwick	63	280	3	346	75	207	10	17	6	5	26	346
Chorlton-upon-Medlock	39	144	—	183	35	102	11	8	9	—	18	183
Collyhurst	45	294	1	340	57	251	7	9	4	3	9	340
Cheetham	35	131	—	166	36	86	2	6	8	1	27	166
Clayton	40	139	1	180	25	121	11	5	2	1	15	180
Gorton	44	176	—	220	49	142	4	11	2	3	9	220
Harpurhey	16	102	3	121	31	77	5	1	—	—	7	121
Hulme	24	122	2	148	30	80	15	3	6	1	13	148
Levenshulme	—	76	10	86	28	43	1	2	4	—	8	86
Newton Heath	36	152	1	189	35	121	3	3	3	3	21	189
Openshaw	72	234	1	307	67	207	11	5	3	1	13	307
Rusholme	49	309	—	358	82	213	11	15	11	5	21	358
Total 1930.. ..	502	2,326	24	2,852	595	1,786	104	90	61	24	192	2,852
,, 1929.. ..	376	1,966	—	2,342	502	1,441	94	62	78	—	165	2,342
,, 1928.. ..	209	1,711	—	1,920	376	1,235	25	66	106	—	112	1,920

1930 Still-births (per 1,000) City Rate 49
,, ,, who attended Ante-Natal Clinic .. 45

Expectant Mothers Report, 1930.

Centre	No. of Normal Births	No. of Abnormal Births	Died	Attended for Post-natal examination
Ancoats	124	30	—	52
Ardwick	187	47	1	128
Chorlton-upon-Medlock ..	99	22	—	37
Collyhurst	222	45	—	16
Cheetham	80	14	1	43
Clayton	110	27	—	28
Gorton	140	17	—	94
Harpurhey	70	13	1	12
Hulme	64	34	—	20
Levenshulme	36	10	—	19
Newton Heath	111	16	—	38
Openshaw	192	31	1	15
Rusholme	184	55	1	129
Total 1930	1,619	361	5	631
,, 1929	1,383	209	6	447
,, 1928	1,207	119	3	21

Maternal mortality (per 1,000) City Rate.. .. .. 4·90
,, ,, who attended Ante-Natal Clinic 2·52

In January the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee took over the Didsbury Centre (1 infant clinic), the Withington Centre (3 infant clinics) and the Chorlton Centre (2 infant clinics) from the Manchester Schools for Mothers. They also opened a new centre at the United Methodist School, Market Street, Blackley, at which 1 infant clinic is held. A massage session was added in April.

In January also an extra dental clinic was begun at the Chorlton-upon-Medlock Centre, for children.

In February two cookery classes were started at the Newton Heath and Ancoats Centres, under a trained cookery teacher. These proved a success, and a further class was started at the Chorlton-upon-Medlock Centre in May.

In April a third infant clinic and an ante-natal clinic were begun at the Levenshulme Centre and a remedial exercises class at the Cheetham Centre.

In July a massage session was started at the Chorlton-cum-Hardy Centre and an extra ante-natal and post-natal clinic at the Rusholme Centre.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE AT THE CHILD WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR 1930, COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE YEARS 1925–1929.

	Year	C.-on-M.	Openshaw	Ancoats	Collyhurst	West Gorton	Cheetham	Hulme	Ardwick	Abbey Hey	Newton Heath	Harpurhey	Elm Street	Holy Name	Rusholme	Levenshulme	Clayton	Didsbury	Withington	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	Blackley	Totals
Consultations..	Average..	5,730	8,991	4,878	5,691	7,047	3,818	3,826	8,025	2,204	5,320	3,949	2,097	589 (3 yrs.)	4,141 (3 yrs.)	2,477	1,933	—	..	..	..	66,526
	1930 ..	6,131	6,853	5,882	5,657	6,770	3,971	3,861	7,457	2,290	5,147	3,997	2,332	647	5,370	3,950	2,489	1,277	3,497	2,382	1,170	81,130
Babies Weighed only ..	Average..	7,177	8,835	6,936	8.310	8.517	6.061	5,599	11,347	3,077	6,204	6,299	3,671	642	9,327	5,045	3,068	..	..	..	..	100,115
	1930 ..	7,587	8,203	7,088	8.540	8,925	5,797	6,657	12,063	4,065	5,647	7,063	3,593	703	10,243	6,552	4,800	1,850	4,874	3,023	1,931	119.204
Total Babies attending	Average..	14,611	21,234	12,747	14,943	17,695	9,709	10,140	20,516	5,232	12,046	10,631	5,082	1,125 (3 yrs.)	11,255 (3 yrs.)	6,174	5,001	..	..	..	..	167,374
	1930 ..	13,718	15,056	12,970	14,197	15,695	9,768	10,518	19.520	6,355	10,794	11,060	5,925	1.350	15,613	10,502	7,289	3,127	8,371	5,405	3,101	200,334
Individuals who attended Centres	Average..	1,572	1,850	1,187	1,157	1,460	955	883	1,620	416	990	915	463	129 (3 yrs.)	1,104	593 (3 yrs.)	649	..	..	..	..	14,730
	1930 ..	1,394	1,369	1,215	1,289	1,375	961	989	1,808	473	1,014	971	573	145	1,445	748	744	360	849	567	392	18,681
Number of Attendances for Massage	Average..	1,698	1,850	1,733	2,239	1,715	1.468	1,039	1,700	425	1,574	..	899	..	1,053	..	1,024	..	..	..	..	18,632
	1930 ..	1,574	2.638	1,992	2,018	1,306	1.690	1,237	1,946	606	1,540	1,114	928	..	1,185	478	1,089	..	..	300	408	22,049
Number of Attendances for Remedial Exercises .	Average..	† 169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	† 36	..	† 156	..	..	..	..	361
	1930 ..	508	..	..	..	..	‡ 321	..	..	§ 184	..	..	..	..	684	‡ 196	721	..	..	..	..	2,614
Number of Attendances for Sunlight	Average..	3.842 (2 yrs.)	..	..	..	..	3,208 (4 yrs.)	..	3,850 (4 yrs.)	..	1,866 (2 yrs.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,930 (4 yrs.)
	1930 ..	5,005	..	..	..	..	2,823	..	5,328	..	3,205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,361
Number of Attendances at Cookery Classes.. ..	Average..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1930 ..	* 175	..	‖ 307	..	..	..	..	..	..	‖ 353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	835
Number of Attendances at Ante-natal Clinics ..	Average..	284	597	344	392	326	369	309	722	..	322	¶ 207	..	..	502 (2 yrs.)	..	483	..	..	..	..	3,833
	1930 ..	722 A.N. 14 P.N.	787 54	837 54	1,107 34	861 18	552 43	703 40	1,249 133	.. ..	843 13	499 1	.. ..	.. ..	509 195	342 4	795 28	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10,806 A.N. 631 P.N.
Number of Attendances at Venereal Disease Clinics	Average..	..	..	..	..	..	..	677	728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,246
	1930 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	532	825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,357
Number of Attendances at Dental Clinic	Average..	657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	657
	1930 ..	1,064 Mothers 735 Children	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ...	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,064 Mothers 735 Children

* From May, 1930. † From October, 1929. ‡ From May, 1930. § From October, 1930. ‖ From March, 1930. ¶ From April, 1929.

In October a remedial exercises class was started at the Abbey Hey Centre.

The good relations existing between the Schools for Mothers and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have continued.

Under the Local Government Act of 1929, the infant life protection work was transferred from the Guardians to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department in April, 1930.

In April the responsibility for providing dinners to expectant and nursing mothers and young children was transferred from the Lord Mayor's Unemployment Relief Fund Committee to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT, 1930.

The number of individuals treated with ultra-violet light was 885 and the total number of treatments given was 16,361.

116 of those treated were adults, and 77 were children whose ages ranged from 4 months to 1 year. 630 were discharged on completion of their treatment and 331 ceased to attend.

The mercury vapour lamp was used in all treatment and general irradiations only were given.

Most of the children treated were suffering from rickets, malnutrition, and debility. A few were sent for treatment for asthma, adenitis, rheumatism, and bronchitis, but the best results were observed in the cases of rickets, debility, rheumatism, and asthma. Of the children under one year who were sent for treatment, 41 were suffering from rickets, and those who were brought regularly to the clinic showed rapid improvement.

45 nursing mothers were treated for failing lactation. Unfortunately, only about 50 per cent. of these were able to continue to attend for 9 months, but those who did were able to breast feed their babies wholly, or in part.

25 expectant mothers received treatment for depression, insomnia, and the various minor ailments, and discomforts that so often occur in pregnant women. In most of these cases results were most encouraging. Many of the patients felt so much benefit that they continued to attend for treatment to the last week of pregnancy.

SUMMARY FOR YEARS 1926–1929.

	Number of Attendances				
	Ardwick	Cheetham	No. 72, Rosamond Street West	Newton Heath	Total
1926 .. .. (6 months)	2,570	2,342	—	—	4,912
1927	3,877	4,150	—	—	8,027
1928	4,013	3,345	3,078 (10 months)	940 (3 months)	11,376
1929	4,942	2,996	4,606	2,793	15,337

PROVISION OF MILK FREE OR AT REDUCED COST DURING THE YEAR 1930 COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1929.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING MILK, AMOUNT SUPPLIED, COST, AND MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.

Centre		Number of New Cases put on Milk		Attendances of persons for Milk		Amount of Milk Supplied (Pints or Lbs.)		Total Cost to Corporation		Total
		Fresh Milk	Dried Milk	Fresh Milk	Dried Milk	Fresh Milk	Dried Milk	Fresh Milk	Dried Milk	Fresh and Dried Milk
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
70–72, Rosamond Street West ..	1930..	243	145	4,141	3,159	25,302	3,555	323 2 9	212 3 5	535 6 2
	1929..	141	130	3,371	2.746	23,597	2,951	274 17 4	181 14 10	456 12 2
1–3, Manipur Street	1930..	245	92	4,643	3,409	32,068	3,979	352 3 8	212 9 9	565 13 5
	1929..	196	124	4,405	3,354	31,026	3,696	322 17 10	198 16 8	521 14 6
153, Cheetham Hill Road	1930..	80	35	1,572	948	11,185	1,024	125 9 1	63 10 9	188 19 10
	1929..	78	54	1,488	1,104	10,414	1,160	116 7 0	75 13 8	192 0 8
135, Pollard Street	1930..	203	89	3,558	2,799	24,950	3,272	278 5 2	193 13 3	471 18 5
	1929..	174	92	3,529	2,477	24,833	2,685	289 17 6	168 0 1	457 17 7
93, Hamilton Street	1930..	244	95	3,922	3,596	27,566	4,107	306 1 11	245 15 6	551 17 5
	1929..	111	120	3,609	3,294	25,439	3,689	293 8 10	223 13 5	517 2 3
230, Hyde Road, West Gorton ..	1930..	194	153	2,933	4,746	20,542	5,675	230 15 7	348 15 1	579 10 8
	1929..	218	111	4,029	3,128	28,263	3,559	322 3 4	217 13 4	539 16 8
40–42, Lower Moss Lane	1930..	146	105	2,798	2,401	19,578	2,790	225 10 3	172 6 8	397 16 11
	1929..	90	94	2,155	2,457	15,267	2,678	171 10 10	161 8 4	332 19 2
45, Higher Ardwick	1930..	185	253	3,446	5,013	24,369	5,557	264 1 1	314 16 3	578 17 4
	1929..	97	207	2,971	4,516	20,912	4,629	238 19 0	277 4 4	516 3 6
Jubilee Schools, Harpurhey	1930..	103	69	2,259	1.596	15,960	1,898	181 19 8	124 7 2	306 6 10
	1929..	109	50	1,677	1,302	11.746	1,485	127 7 0	84 7 2	211 14 2
686–8, Oldham Road, Newton Heath	1930..	65	40	773	738	5,420	872	54 7 3	40 10 2	94 17 5
	1929..	50	28	685	898	4,798	977	50 18 6	48 12 1	99 10 7
Abbey Hey Lane	1930..	43	25	646	849	3,663	1,008	45 11 3	57 2 4	102 13 7
	1929..	41	22	693	653	4,983	730	45 17 4	38 8 7	84 5 11
Elm Street School	1930..	72	70	900	1,195	6,266	1,394	61 10 4	76 10 5	138 0 9
	1929..	53	58	1,084	782	7,605	858	79 16 2	43 9 10	123 6 0
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	1930..	24	15	317	242	3,004	178	33 9 1	10 19 8	44 8 9
	1929..	4	—	182	1	1,274	—	16 8 7	—	16 8 7
Rusholme	1930..	167	51	2,877	2,010	20,201	2,371	228 1 6	145 10 8	373 12 2
	1929..	123	79	2,639	1,509	18,459	1,544	195 3 6	37 7 7	282 11 1
Levenshulme	1930..	54	37	1,038	802	7,309	927	66 0 0	49 17 2	115 17 2
	1929..	20	30	891	434	6,367	463	63 0 4	24 3 0	87 1 4
Clayton	1930..	101	60	1,837	1,228	12,850	1,436	144 4 7	83 16 11	228 11 6
	1929..	29	56	313	865	2,317	933	26 12 8	56 6 4	82 19 0
Blackley	1930..	22	16	266	108	1,911	130	22 6 0	9 4 2	31 10 2
	1929..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withington..	1930..	31	18	290	159	2,030	193	19 14 11	13 0 2	31 15 1
	1929..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1930..	2,222	1,368	38,216	34,998	269,227	40.266	2,962 14 1	2,374 9 6	5,337 3 7
	1929..	1.5444	1,245	33.721	29,520	237,300	32.047	2,635 5 9	1.886 19 3	4,522 5 0

Comparison of Children in Age Groups attending the Child Welfare Centres, December 31st, 1930.

Centre	On Register at beginning of year			New patients			Transferred from age group	Transferred from other Centres	Transferred to other Centres	Died	Marked off not attending			On Register, January 1st, 1931		
	0—1	1—2	2—5	0—1	1—2	2—5					0—1	1—2	2—5	0—1	1—2	2—5
Abbey Hey	109	90	85	201	35	38	300	15	11	4	15	75	88	144	119	103
Ancoats	289	180	234	465	94	166	779	28	25	35	62	161	228	335	237	325
Ardwick	399	303	324	699	163	209	1,254	32	52	37	79	269	347	477	377	451
Blackley	—	—	—	197	51	89	159	55	6	1	9	43	31	126	63	107
Cheetham	248	184	178	400	73	103	619	13	16	6	67	176	212	284	197	223
Chorlton	114	76	93	212	69	72	401	52	7	6	21	94	102	169	140	128
Clayton	141	110	163	256	128	136	427	14	11	9	44	238	141	173	149	220
Chorlton-upon-Medlock ..	313	210	227	593	61	196	829	47	33	39	82	66	292	425	245	320
Collyhurst	334	181	239	493	114	163	794	28	16	52	83	224	269	315	274	289
Didsbury	107	75	45	162	22	37	273	4	4	—	15	67	60	129	80	79
Gorton	388	225	248	576	85	143	871	18	57	17	78	230	255	409	300	295
Harpurhey	269	198	202	362	67	86	691	19	49	10	43	138	195	270	213	244
Holy Name	33	28	23	65	6	12	94	8	7	2	8	24	25	41	33	32
Hulme	236	159	152	452	71	107	567	17	15	34	51	164	162	325	198	217
Levenshulme	211	124	133	303	40	76	494	30	21	7	39	112	134	236	163	177
Miles Platting	158	84	108	229	49	70	369	7	23	11	42	112	120	150	104	128
Newton Heath	248	168	227	393	72	121	611	15	21	16	53	169	220	287	215	240
Openshaw	364	228	293	489	114	152	851	35	52	29	84	240	268	333	268	361
Rusholme	380	249	236	586	77	128	889	39	50	24	75	204	252	412	324	310
Withington	202	140	113	369	38	78	485	40	18	6	41	117	130	278	189	197
Total 1930..	4,544	3.012	3.423	7.502	1.429	2.177	11.757	516	494	345	991	2.923	3.531	5.318	3.888	4,446
,, 1929..	4,266	3,122	3.392	6.905	1,336	1.892	11,777	582	672	421	828	3,600	4.438	4.544	3.012	3.323
,, 1928.. .. .	4,021	2,918	2,940	6,540	1.212	1,652	13.145	409	377	506	465	2,920	3.965	4.266	3,122	3.392

Comparison of Registered Births and New Cases Attending the Centres during 1930.

Ward	Births	New cases at Centres under 1 year	Per cent.
All Saints	495	268	54·14
Ardwick	555	459	62·71
Beswick	485	196	40·41
Blackley	285	183	64·21
Bradford	496	369	74·39
Cheetham	333	175	52·55
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	509	244	47·93
Collegiate Church	291	130	44·67
Collyhurst	489	270	55·21
Crumpsall	239	133	55·64
Didsbury	363	145	39·94
Exchange	1	—	—
Gorton North	331	209	63·14
Gorton South	458	267	58·29
Harpurhey	394	239	60·66
Levenshulme	273	129	47·25
Longsight	285	141	49·47
Medlock Street	584	338	57·87
Miles Platting	496	294	59·27
Moston	331	168	50·75
Moss Side East	331	193	58·3
Moss Side West	268	183	68·28
New Cross	665	381	57·29
Newton Heath	300	188	62·66
Openshaw	462	225	48·7
Oxford	9	—	—
Rusholme	280	144	51·42
St. Ann's	2	1	50·00
St. Clement's	148	95	64·18
St. George's	578	344	59·51
St. John's	111	53	47·74
St. Luke's	520	321	61·73
St. Mark's	440	196	44·54
St. Michael's	457	238	52·07
Withington	793	450	56·74
Total 1930	13,057	7,369	56·43
,, 1929	13,032	6,772	51·11
,, 1928	12,909	6,406	49·61

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

During the year 1930, seven applications for registration were received. Three were registered, one did not proceed with the matter, and the remainder are carrying out certain requirements.

In connection with these homes, 23 visits were paid.

56 visits were paid to homes previously registered.

One visit to a house suspected of being used as a nursing home, but no action was found to be necessary.

Two registrations were cancelled owing to the premises being closed.

The total registrations for 1930 were 8, and the total number of visits, 80.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR THE YEARS 1928, 1929, AND 1930.

			1928	1929	1930
No. of applications for registration		Maternity	5	4	2
		Maternity and other	4	4	3
		Other	13	4	2
No. of homes registered		Maternity	1	7	2
		Maternity and other	1	10	4
		Other	4	7	5
No. of Orders made...	Refusing	Maternity	—	—	—
		Other..............	—	—	—
	Cancelling	Maternity	—	1	—
		Other..............	—	1	1
No. of Appeals against such Orders	Refusals	Maternity	—	—	—
		Other	—	—	—
	Cancellations	Maternity	—	—	—
		Other..............	—	—	—
No. of Cases in which such Orders have been	Confirmed or Appeal	Maternity	—	—	—
		Other	—	—	—
	Disallowed	Maternity	—	—	—
		Other..............	—	—	—
No. of applications for exemption from registration		Maternity	1	1 appeal	—
		Other..............	1	1	1
No. of Cases in which exemption has been	Granted	Maternity	—	—	—
		Other..............	1	1	1
	Withdrawn	Maternity	—	—	—
		Other..............	—	—	—
	Refused............	Maternity	1	1 appeal	—
		Other..............	—	—	—

SUBSIDISATION OF MATERNITY BEDS.

The Manchester City Council at a meeting on March 7th, 1928, sanctioned the arrangements for subsidising six municipal maternity beds, two in St. Mary's Hospital for first and abnormal confinements, two in Denison House, and two in Crossley Hospital.

During the year 1930, 189 applications were received. 41 of these were cancelled. Of the remaining 148 applicants, 95 were confined during the year.

Summary of Work for Years 1928, 1929, and 1930.

	1928	1929	1930
Number of applications received	98	192	189
,, cancelled	22	41	41
,, confined during the year	45	95	95
,, not accepted—unsuitable	1	5	—
,, not accepted—resided outside Manchester	2	2	—
,, confined during year who applied previous year	—	28	49

SUMMARY OF WORK OF INVESTIGATORS FOR 1930, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE FOR 5 YEARS 1925–1929.

	1930			*Average for Five Years*, 1925-1929.		
No. of visits in connection with Milk Investigations..	New cases ..	146	288	New cases ..	4,537	9,596
	Reinvestigations	142		Reinvestigations	5,059	
No. of milk investigations at Centres	New cases ..	3,903	14,291	—	—	—
	Reinvestigations	10,388		—	—	—
No. of visits in connection with Dinner Investigations:						
For Nursing and Expectant Mothers and Children	New cases ..	34	189	New cases ..	382	639 (3 yrs.)
	Reinvestigations	155		Reinvestigations	257	
No. of dinner investigations at Centres	New cases ..	441	637	—	—	—
	Reinvestigations	196		—	—	—
No. of visits in connection with Medical Fees ..	New cases ..	2,047	2,988	New cases ..	1,423	1,780
	Reinvestigations	936		Reinvestigations	357	
No. of medical fees investigations at Centres	New cases ..	5		—	—	—
Investigation visits *re* Home Helps	New cases ..	95	189	New cases ..	135	135 (4 yrs.)
Investigation at Centre *re* Home Helps	New cases ..	94		—	—	—
Investigations visits *re* Maternity Beds	New cases ..	106	247	New cases ..	172	172 (2 yrs.)
Investigations at Centre *re* Maternity Beds	New cases ..	130		—	—	—
	Reinvestigations	11		—	—	—
	Total		18,829	Total		12,322

	1930		*Average for Five Years*, 1925-1929.	
Centre Work:	Superintendent's duties ..	Nil	Superintendent's duties	24 days (2 yrs.)
	Milk Clerk's duties	48½ days	Milk Clerk's duties ..	72½ ,,
	Office Work—Clerical duties ..	92 ,,	Office work	57 ,,
	Total	140½ ,,	Total	153½ ,,

HOME HELPS.

The arrangements for the supply of Home Helps in Manchester are made by the Manchester Home Helps Society.

The Society is subsidised by the Public Health Committee.

During the year 1930, 14 Home Helps attended 136 cases for a total of 290 weeks, this being an average of 2·1 weeks per case.

The amount received in fees was £168 1s. 9d.

The Helps are remunerated at the rate of 30s. per week, plus travelling expenses and insurance. They receive no retaining fee when unemployed.

Twenty-five free Home Helps were granted by the Public Health Committee· These cases extended over a period of 55 weeks. Three free Home Helps were granted by the Society itself, and these cases covered a period of seven weeks.

The remainder of the cases dealt with by the Society paid the costs of the Home Helps to the extent shown in the following table :—

Cases	No. of Weeks Attended	Rate per Week		Amount Paid by Patients		
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2	4	1	0	0	4	0
2	5	1	6	0	7	6
2	4	2	0	0	8	0
3	6	2	6	0	15	0
1	2	3	0	0	6	0
1	2	3	9	0	7	6
1	2	4	0	0	8	0
9	22	5	0	5	10	0
8	15½	7	6	5	16	3
1	2	8	0	0	16	0
1	2	8	6	0	17	0
23	47½	10	0	23	15	0
1	2	12	0	1	4	0
2	5	12	6	3	2	6
18	40	15	0	30	0	0
5	12	17	6	10	10	0
6	10	20	0	10	0	0
2	4	25	0	5	0	0
18	40	30	0	60	0	0
2	5	35	0	8	15	0
108	232	—		£168	1	9

Applications are made either through the Infant Welfare Centres, or direct to the Secretary of the Home Helps Society. All applications are investigated by officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. If not suitable for a free Home Help, in accordance with a scale applicable to grants of milk under the Child Welfare Scheme, the information is passed on to the Secretary of the Society, who assesses payment.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR 1928, 1929, 1930.

			1928	1929	1930
ndividual Home Helps employed			22	22	14
ases attended			148	103	136
otal number of weeks worked			338	217	290
verage weeks per case			2·3	2·1	2·1
Free Home Helps	Corporation	No. of families granted free Helps	48	20	25
		Total weeks attended	104	44	55
	Home Helps Society	No. of families granted free Helps	—	2	3
		Total No. of weeks attended	—	5	7
Fees recovered			£ s. d. 242 2 9	£ s. d. 157 19 5	£ s. d. 168 1 9

11. There is no special institution provision made by the Corporation for unmarried mothers and illegitimate infants, but they are admitted to the Public Assistance Institutions (Crumpsall and Withington) on application.

The City Council pay grants to the Homes for Unmarried Mothers and their Infants, 42, High Street, and the Macalpine Maternity Home, 2, Willow Bank, Fallowfield.

DAY NURSERIES.

The Manchester Corporation subsidise five beds in the Spence Day Nursery, and five in the Openshaw Day Nursery. These are both remedial Day Nurseries conducted by voluntary Agencies.

The children attend the Infant Welfare Centres, and are recommended by the Centre doctors for admission.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During the year 1930, 587 cases of inflammation of the eyes were notified from various sources, and visited by the eye nurses.

Of these, 266 were cases of disease in children. 150 suffered from simple, and 34 from purulent conjunctivitis, 33 from lacrymal obstruction, 9 from blepharitis, and 1 dacryocystitis. Three had corneal ulcer, 13 nebula cornea, 2 phlyctenulae, and 2 keratitis, 8 cases of congenital cataract, 3 congenital mole, 1 congenital anophalmos, 1 strabismus, and 2 cases of optic atrophy. There were 3 cases of enucleation of one eye, 2 of which were following injury.

The following table shows the number of cases of eye disease in children for the last 5 years :—

1926	377
1927	358
1928	306
1929	338
1930	266

During the year 1 child, aged 14 months, suffering from coloboma iris and choroid was admitted to the Sunshine Home for Blind Babies, at Southport.

321 cases of inflammation of the eyes of newly-born children occurred ; 144 were notified by the medical attendants (either private or at the Royal Eye Hospital) as cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. The remaining 177 cases were notified by midwives, by medical record, as having called in medical aid for unsatisfactory eye condition of the newly-born infant.

Swabs were taken from the conjunctiva in all cases where possible, and sent to the Public Health Laboratory to be examined bacteriologically for the presence of gonococcus. Twenty-seven swabs were examined, and of these 6 gave a positive result. In cases where the result of the swab was positive the mothers were advised to seek medical advice either from their own doctor or at the Eye Hospital or from the Clinic.

Since June, 1929, 7 mothers have been revisited after an interval of 6 months, in cases where the result was positive. It was ascertained that of the 2 mothers who had a history of discharge, one was in poor health and was having treatment for the discharge, which still persisted. The other mother reported that the discharge had cleared without treatment, and her health was good. Of the remaining 5, 4 were in good health and had no discharge, and 1 had removed from the district.

Twenty-one mothers were revisited where the examination of the swabs had shown the presence of pus cells. Two of these mothers had a history of discharge, 1 mother reported the discharge had cleared without treatment, the other had removed from the district. Of the remaining 19, 2 were under medical treatment for discharge, and 1 for her general health. The other mothers were all in good health, and stated they had no discharge.

Table A shows the distribution of cases, both as regards the districts in which they occurred and the month of the year. The cases in which the cornea was affected are also shown in this table.

The largest number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred in the wards of Collyhurst, New Cross, and Medlock Street.

The monthly rate of notified cases varies considerably, and there seems no special reason for the rise and fall in numbers. May heads the list, followed by June and July.

TABLE A, 1930—NOTIFIED CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, ALSO CASES REPORTED BY MIDWIVES BUT CONSIDERED TO BE CASES OF CONJUNCTIVITIS.

Month of Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Cases of Conjuncti-vitis reported by Midwives	Cases with Corneal Com-plications
All Saints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	1
Ardwick	2	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	9	14	..
Beswick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	..
Blackley	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..
Bradford	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	6	1
Cheetham	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Chorlton-cum-Hardy ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	..
Collegiate Church	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..
Collyhurst	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	2	1	1	2	1	14	19	..
Crumpsall	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Didsbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Gorton—N.	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..
Gorton—S.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	..
Harpurhey	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
Levenshulme	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	6	1
Longsight	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	..
Medlock Street	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	12	9	1
Miles Platting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Moston	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	..
Moss Side—E.	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	7	4	2
Moss Side—W.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
New Cross	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	10	12	..
Newton Heath	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	11	4	..
Openshaw	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..
Rusholme	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
St. Clement's	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	2	..
St. George's	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	7	7	..
St. John's..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
St. Luke's	..	2	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	10	2	
St. Mark's	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..
St. Michael's	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	5	10	..
Withington	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Totals	13	14	13	7	18	16	16	9	14	10	8	6	144	177	..
Cases with Corneal Complications ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	6

TABLE B—1930. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND CONJUNCTIVITIS. HISTORY OF MOTHER.

	Age of Mother							Parity										Labour		Attendant not present at birth	No. of mothers having had previous cases of Ophth. Neon.	History of yellow discharge	Legitimacy	
	Under 20	20—	25—	30—	35 and Over	Not ascertained	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	Not Ascertained	Normal	Abnormal				Legit.	Illegit.
Notified Cases ...	2	36	46	32	27	1	144	35	45	21	21	6	5	3	1	7	—	137	7	12	10	9	137	7
Not Notified	1	44	54	32	46	—	177	44	40	31	14	17	14	9	1	7	—	163	14	11	5	7	174	3
Corneal Cases ...	—	—	3	3	—	—	6	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	1	5	1

Total cases notified	144
Total cases not notified	177
	321

TABLE C—1930. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	Interval in days between birth and onset											Attended by				Where treated				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total	Midwife	Doctor and Institution	Midwife and Doctor	Total	Home	Out-Patients at Hospital	In-Patients at Hospital	No Doctor	Total
Notified Cases ...	12	6	14	12	14	13	16	13	11	33	144	87	48	9	144	110	24	10	—	144
Not notified	11	9	13	12	13	14	26	13	26	40	177	163	—	14	177	175	1	—	1	177

Total cases notified 144
Total cases not notified ... 177

Table C shows the day of onset, the attendant at birth, and the place of treatment.

The greatest number of onsets were on the seventh and ninth days of life, and in over one-half of the cases the first signs of disease appeared after the first five days.

285 cases were treated by private doctors and 35 received treatment at the Royal Eye Hospital.

In 6 instances there was involvement of the cornea, and of these 5 cases were admitted into the Royal Eye Hospital.

The number of cases with corneal involvement was 6 in all, the same as last year. Two have completely recovered, 3 have nebula cornea (which will clear), and 1 case removed during treatment.

TABLE D.—CASES WITH INVOLVEMENT OF THE CORNEA.

	1929	1930
Right Eye..	4	2
Left Eye	1	3
Both Eyes..	1	1
	6	6

TABLE E.—RESULTS OF THE 144 CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM AND OF THE 177 OF CONJUNCTIVITIS IN NEWLY-BORN INFANTS.

	Complete recovery	One Eye blind, other normal	One Eye blind, the other damaged	Both Eyes defective	Both Eyes damaged	One Eye damaged	Death before recovery	Removed before recovery	TOTALS
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	136	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	144
Conjunctivitis ..	173	..	..	1 (Congenital Malformation)	..	..	3	..	177

TABLE F.—TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES OF OPHTHALMIA AND CONJUNCTIVITIS IN NEWLY-BORN INFANTS AND THE PERCENTAGE WITH CORNEAL COMPLICATIONS, 1911-1930.

Year	No. of Cases	Percentage with Corneal complications
1911	525	7·23
1912	667	11·39
1913	573	12·04
1914	681	9·25
1915	642	7·79
1916	620	6·13
1917	539	6·86
1918	567	8·64
1919	698	4·73
1920	974	4·83
1921	921	2·28
1922	604	2·3
1923	569	1·7
1924	572	2·0
1925	533	1·3
1926	478	2·7
1927	444	2·7
1928	375	1·0
1929	334	1·7
1930	321	1·8

In previous reports from 1922–1929 the figures in this table have included all eye cases reported to the Department.

The above table shows the decrease in the number of cases of ophthalmia and conjunctivitis in the newly-born, during the past 5 years. This decrease has been especially noticed in the number of cases of eye discharge occurring in the practices of midwives.

The midwives have been most prompt in calling medical aid for any slight eye condition. There has been a steady decrease in the number of cases with corneal complications.

There has been no case of total blindness resulting from ophthalmia neonatorum for the past 10 years

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

These regulations, which came into force on May 1st, 1925, are administered by the Public Health Committee in so far as Part V., which relates to shops, stores, etc., is concerned. With a view to the equitable administration of the regulations, the co-operation of the interested trades was sought, and mutual agreement with the associations concerned was arrived at on the following points :—

Requirements.

1. Meat shall not be hung outside premises.
2. All meat which is displayed must be protected from the dust of the streets by glass windows.
3. Reasonable precautions must be taken to protect meat from flies.
4. The provision of a covered receptacle of suitable material for refuse and sweepings is imperative, and the receptacle must be kept clean.
5. Shops must be adequately ventilated.

Suggestions.

1. That means be adopted for keeping all prepared meats covered. (Transparent paper could be used with good effects.)
2. That each shop be provided with a cold store or ice box for the storage of meat.
3. Persons engaged in the sale or handling of meat should wear white overalls. (Coloured ones now in use when worn out to be replaced by white.)
4. That notices be exhibited in shops to the effect that foodstuffs should not be handled by customers.
5. That, wherever possible, vertical glass fronts be provided on counters to protect meat, etc., from contact with or handling by customers.
6. Particulars of structural arrangements required in premises where food is prepared may be obtained on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

These agreed conditions have greatly facilitated the administration of the Meat Regulations. This strikingly illustrates the value of conference between the Public Health Committee and accredited representatives of interested trades as a preliminary to administration of such regulations.

2,477 visits were paid during the year to meat shops by the special inspectors, and it was found that these requirements and suggestions were generally being carried out.

In 16 cases a cautionary letter was necessary. In three instances court proceedings had to be taken under Section 20 of the Regulations, for the exposure of meat at open windows, and penalties of £1, £2, and £5 were imposed.

BAKEHOUSES AND OTHER PREMISES IN WHICH FOOD IS PREPARED.

The total number of visits made by inspectors to bakehouses during the year was 6,356, and their routine work is referred to on page 223.

Visits were made in connection with 48 applications for approval of the use of premises as bakehouses, with the result that 15 were considered unsuitable and 33 were approved, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions.

Fifty applications for sanction to the establishment of fish frying businesses were considered by the Public Health Committee. Ten were granted subject to the requirements of the Medical Officer of Health being completed satisfactorily, and 40 were refused on the grounds of unsuitability of the premises or the site.

Supervision of all places where food is prepared has been maintained, and minor alterations and improvements have been obtained in many cases without formal notice. In certain cases more extensive alterations have been required, and these have been dealt with by serving a specification prepared by the Housing Manager, with the following results:—

Nature of Business	Ward	Date Specification sent out	Result up to December 31st, 1930
Making of ice wafers and cones	St. George's ..	21–1–30	Conditions changed.
Butchers	Gorton North ..	24–1–30	Work in progress.
Delicatessan, butchering, and chip potato frying	Collegiate Church	19–2–30	Work almost complete.
Bakehouse	Miles Platting ..	11–3–30	Nothing done.
Manufacture of lemon curds, etc.	St. George's ..	24–4–30	Work almost complete.
Bakehouse	Moss Side West.	12–5–30	Work complete.
Butchers	Collegiate Church	14–5–30	Work almost complete.
Pork shop	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	24–6–30	Work almost complete.
Ham boiling	Longsight ..	16–7–30	Work almost complete.
Dog biscuit manufactory.	Withington ..	25–8–30	Nothing done.
Sausage factory	St. George's ..	15–9–30	Work almost complete.
Bakehouse	St. Clement's ..	25–9–30	Work almost complete.
Marine store	St. Mark's ..	27–11–30	Nothing done.
Rag and bone dealer ..	St. Mark's ..	23–12–30	Nothing done.
Mineral water works ..	Miles Platting ..	..	....

SPECIAL INSPECTORS' REPORT, 1930.

Visits *re* Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924	2,477
,, ,, Other Food Shops	95
,, ,, Nuisances	47
,, ,, Specifications of Work required at Meat Shops	9
,, ,, Prosecutions at the City Police Courts	4
,, ,, Unauthorised Markets	12
,, ,, Food Poisoning	17
,, ,, Gas Poisoning	2
,, ,, Export of Old Clothes, Washed Mutton Cloths, and Rags	79
,, ,, Smallpox	95
,, ,, Psittacosis	6
,, ,, Vermin	29
,, ,, Miscellaneous Complaints	56
,, ,, Waste Beer	37
Specimens submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory :—	
Food Poisoning	11
Beer Deposits	17
Statistics (Days), Housing, Rickets, etc.	147
Health Exhibitions (Days)	27

REPORT OF THE SANITARY SECTION.

9,996 complaints were received during the year, of which 6,458 were from the Medical Officer of Health, 1,970 from the public, 139 from H.M. Inspector of Factories, 17 from the Police, and 1,412 from various other sources. (See Tables 1 and 12.)

The District Inspectors made 168,257 inspections of various premises, etc., arising out of which 3,235 reports were sent to the Medical Officer of Health and 5,035 to various Committees. (See Table 2.)

10,720 notices were issued during the year under the Public Health, Housing, and Local Acts and Bye-laws, and 11,279 were complied with. 2,603 were in respect of notices served in previous years. (See Tables 3 and 12.)

ACTION TAKEN IN CASES OF DEFAULT.

419 cases of non-compliance with notices, etc., were reported to the Committee. Legal proceedings were taken in 15 instances, and fines amounting to £9 10s. were imposed in 6 cases, 1 defendant was committed to prison for 14 days, 1 Magistrates' Order granted, 3 ordered to pay costs only, and 6 withdrawn. Total amount of costs, 10s.

Of the remaining 404 cases, 399 were complied with after preliminary action, 4 cases were referred to other Committees, and 1 case is still pending. (See Table 5.)

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

During the year 10 first inspections and 3,381 reinspections of Offensive Trades have been made, satisfactory conditions being observed in all but one or two isolated cases.

The number of Offensive Trades on the Register is 826, and there have been 53 applications for permission to establish Offensive Trades, 50 of which were in connection with Fried Fish Shops, 1 Rubber Spreading, 1 Poultry Food Manufacture, and 1 Gut Scraping. Of these applications, 10 relating to Fried Fish Shops, 1 for Poultry Food Manufacture, and 1 for Gut Scraping were granted. The application for permission to establish a Rubber Spreading business was refused, as were 40 applications *re* Fried Fish Shops.

10 of the 12 businesses sanctioned were established during the year and 10 businesses were discontinued. Sanction in each case was given for a limited period only. (See Table 4.)

WORKSHOPS, BAKEHOUSES, SHOPS ACTS, AND ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER.

7,092 inspections under the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901 have been made. The provision of means of escape in case of fire in factories and workshops has received attention and all known cases of danger have been dealt with.

There are 635 bakehouses in the City (38 in basement premises), and 6,356 inspections have been made.

15,382 inspections have been made of the 20,146 shops on the register (See Table 6.) There have been no additions to the orders of exemption from compulsory closing made in 33 trades, the orders fixing the weekly half-holiday in 6 trades, and the orders fixing the closing day in the several days of the week in 3 trades. (See Table 7.)

34 infringements of the Factory and Workshops and Shops Acts were reported to the Committee, and in 20 cases legal proceedings were ordered, the remainder being cautioned. Of the 20 cases summoned 10 were fined, the fines amounting to £9, and 7 cases were ordered to pay costs only (£1 15s.), and 3 cases were withdrawn. (See Table 8.)

318 firms in the City employ 1,363 Outworkers or Contractors (1,212 within the City), and the Female Factory and Workshops Inspectors have paid 4,982 visits to the homes of these Outworkers, and in only 6 cases were the houses found dirty. Constant visitation is however very necessary to maintain the desired standard of cleanliness; the people as a rule are very willing to carry out suggestions for keeping the houses clean, but it is almost impossible for small houses, sometimes containing large families, to be kept in such a satisfactory condition as workshops. (See Tables 6 and 9.)

Table 10 is the Annual Report on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as required by the Home Office.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

2,700 day and 37 night inspections were made of the 2,016 registered houses. 20 infringements of the Bye-laws were reported to the Committee; 17 were cautioned and 3 summoned before the Magistrates, who imposed fines in all cases amounting to £4. (See Table 11.)

SMOKE NUISANCES.

1,345 timed observations have been taken and 101 offences were reported to the Committee. Of these 35 were cautioned and 66 ordered to be summoned before the Magistrates, who imposed fines in 48 instances which totalled £134; 17 orders of abatement were granted (costs in connection therewith, £6 16s.), and 1 case was dismissed.

In addition to the above, 107 notices for the abatement of nuisances were served and in 260 cases firms were cautioned by the Inspectors for the emission, of black smoke of less than two minutes' duration. (See Table 13.)

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

3,302 samples have been taken, of which 104 were reported to be adulterated. Magisterial proceedings were taken in 28 cases, fines amounting to £40 being imposed in 22 instances, 5 ordered to pay costs only, and 1 withdrawn. The total costs were £21 11s. 3d., 1 case was cautioned by the Committee, and no action was taken in the remaining 75 as the adulteration was slight or the sample taken informally.

The percentage of samples adulterated was 3·15 as compared with 3·97 in 1929.

1,351 samples of milk were analysed, of which 91 were certified to be adulterated. No certificates were issued in 71 cases as the adulteration was slight or the sample had been taken informally. The percentage of milk samples adulterated, including those not certified, was 6·73 as compared with 8·81 in 1929. (See Table 14.)

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-27.

During the year the provisions of the Regulations have been enforced and all appropriate samples have been examined for the presence of preservative.

The following samples were found not to conform to the requirements of the Regulations :—

Potted Meat.

Sample No. 711B contained 60 parts per million parts of sulphur dioxide.

Legal proceedings were taken, and the Magistrates imposed a fine of 5s. with costs 10s. 6d.

Potted Meat.

Sample No. 797B contained 40 parts per million parts of sulphur dioxide. Legal proceedings were instituted. There were two defendants, who were fined each £2. The total costs were 10s. 6d.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

There are 321 canal boats on the register, and 1,685 inspections have been made. Notices were served on the owners or masters of 10 boats, 9 of which have been complied with, 1 cautionary letter has been sent, and in 17 cases the Inspector verbally cautioned the owners or masters for infringements, all of which were attended to.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

230 visits have been made and 52 samples taken, of which 2 did not conform to the standard of cleanliness prescribed by the Act. Magisterial proceedings were taken in 1 case and the summons was dismissed, but on a summons taken out by the defendant in accordance with section 3 of the Act, the manufacturer was fined £10 and costs. (£1 10s.). The remaining case was cautioned by the Committee.

FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACT, 1913.

161 visits under the provisions of the Act have been made, but no samples taken, as in no case would the vendor declare the material to be non-inflammable.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

Under this Act and the Regulations made thereunder 29 licences have been renewed and 1 new licence issued.

HOUSING AND UNHEALTHY DWELLINGS.

82,118 inspections and reinspections of houses have been made, irrespective of those made under the provisions of the Housing Acts; 7,579 dwelling-houses were rendered fit as a result of the service of informal notices.

Under the Housing Acts, 1925 to 1930, 1,641 dwelling-houses were dealt with by notices, 1,679 being rendered fit (421 being in respect of notices served in previous years), 1,553 by owners and 126 by the Local Authority in default.

1,013 dwelling-houses were dealt with by notices issued under the Public Health Acts, the majority of which were rendered fit.

The number of houses certified and dealt with by the Committee from 1885 to December, 1930, is 27,468. (See Table 15.)

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of pail closets still in existence is 513 in connection with dwelling-houses and 303 in connection with business premises, recreation grounds, etc.

Practically the whole of the former are in connection with derelict property which cannot be dealt with immediately owing to the house shortage, and the latter to a great extent are situate in places where sewers are not available.

There are only 56 midden-privies and 18 slopwater-closets left in the City.

Since 1891 the total number of pail-closets, midden-privies, and slopwater-closets altered to water-closets under the supervision of this section are as follows :—

Pail-closets	58,739
Midden-privies	26,203
Slopwater-closets	553
Total	85,495

The number of water-closets in Manchester is estimated at (December 31st, 1930) 255,720, of which 199,823 are in houses and 55,897 are in warehouses, workshops, etc.

DRAINAGE BRANCH.

The drainage branch has, after notice or at the request of the owners, dealt with 682 dwelling-houses and 412 business premises at a cost of £8,349 18s. 3d., of which amount £6,718 12s. 1d. was charged to the owners and the remainder (£1,631 6s. 2d.) to the City Fund. (See Table 16.)

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are 23 public conveniences for males and 18 for females, and during the financial year ended 31st March, 1931, the receipts were £7,141 17s. 8d. (See Table 17.) In addition there are 94 public urinals, etc., within the City.

Several schemes for the erection of public conveniences are under consideration and endeavours are being made to acquire suitable sites in areas where the accommodation is inadequate.

MUNICIPAL HOSTELS.

"ASHTON HOUSE," the Hostel for Women, has 210 beds in separate cubicles. 63 cubicles are let at 1s. per night, or 6s. per week, the remainder at 10d. per night or 5s. per week.

The hostel was erected in 1910 and contains large dining room and recreation hall, and is well appointed for its purpose. The shop offers a variety of foods at moderate charges.

67,010 persons have been accommodated during the financial year ended 31st March, 1931, an average of 183 per night. The income, including the sale of provisions, amounted to £3,848 7s. 4d.

" WALTON HOUSE," the Hostel for Men, was erected in 1899 upon the site of a condemned area in Harrison Street, Ancoats. There are 463 cubicles which are let at 1s. per night or 6s. 6d. per week.

Dining, reading, smoke, and writing rooms are provided, and many excellent facilities are available to the residents, Food may be obtained at the shop and kitchen at reasonable prices; all crockery, etc., being provided without charge.

The improvements and renovations which have been in progress during the past three years have met with a very satisfactory response, and the accommodation has been insufficient to meet the demand.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1931, the house has been consistently full, and 1,948 applications for beds have had to be refused. The total number of applications refused during the past three years is 5,712.

The income, including catering, was £14,815 15s. 3d.

TABLE No. 1.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

MUNICIPAL WARD	Medical Officer of Health	Sanitary Inspector's	Cleansing Department	Surveyor's Department	H.M. Inspector of Factories	Police	Public	Others	Anonymous	Totals
All Saints	54	3	18	1	8	..	256	2	2	344
Ardwick	108	65	27	..	6	2	258	..	1	467
Beswick	124	19	3	..	..	..	153	..	1	300
Blackley	10	2	16	..	..	..	79	..	..	107
Bradford	130	7	31	..	1	..	173	..	..	342
Cheetham	30	26	7	..	4	..	256	..	..	323
Chorlton-cum-Hardy .	21	1	13	2	..	..	251	..	1	289
Collegiate Church ..	59	130	..	..	32	1	236	..	..	458
Collyhurst	80	3	2	1	1	2	136	..	1	226
Crumpsall	19	15	12	..	..	..	132	..	2	180
Didsbury	13	2	11	1	..	1	182	1	..	211
Exchange	..	..	1	..	6	..	8	..	..	15
Gorton North	111	5	66	..	..	..	252	..	..	434
Gorton South	143	5	22	..	..	..	260	..	2	432
Harpurhey	26	..	23	..	1	1	125	..	..	176
Levenshulme	26	2	23	..	..	1	130	..	..	182
Longsight	25	30	22	..	2	1	174	..	..	254
Medlock Street	116	8	2	5	3	..	314	..	1	449
Miles Platting	67	19	5	..	..	..	187	1	2	281
Moston..	25	2	1	..	..	..	74	..	..	102
Moss Side East ..	17	72	9	2	..	1	266	..	16	383
Moss Side West.. ..	23	63	2	..	3	..	142	..	6	239
New Cross	182	82	6	3	16	2	420	3	7	721
Newton Heath	74	2	6	..	1	..	129	..	..	212
Openshaw	93	1	32	1	2	1	136	..	3	269
Oxford	5	..	2	..	8	1	46	..	..	62
Rusholme	40	52	44	..	..	..	202	..	1	339
St. Ann's	6	1	..	..	4	..	34	..	3	48
St. Clement's	34	3	11	1	11	..	94	..	1	155
St. George's	38	89	..	..	3	..	324	..	4	458
St. John's	29	18	..	..	15	1	100	..	..	163
St. Luke's	89	25	18	..	8	..	273	..	2	415
St. Mark's	61	56	24	2	..	..	278	..	1	422
St. Michael's	68	3	3	1	4	2	203	..	..	284
Withington	24	13	41	1	..	..	175	..	..	254
TOTALS.. ..	1970	824	503	21	139	17	6458	7	57	9996

TABLE NO. 2. SHOWING NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS,

MUNICIPAL WARD	Dwelling-houses under Housing Acts	Dwelling-houses	Business Premises	Offensive Trades	Schools	Stables	Cellars	Houses Let in Lodgings	Slaughter-houses	Tips	Sanitary Accommodation at Parks	New Buildings	Shops	Factories and Workshops	Bakehouses	Miscellaneous Inspections	Investigations *re* Infectious Diseases	Inspections of Infected Houses	Total Inspections, etc.	Infected Rooms Disinfected	Drains Tested by Water	Reports sent to Medical Officer of Health	Reports sent to Other Committees
All Saints	239	2154	218	85	..	146	..	307	..	..	..	41	488	155	205	108	303	727	5176	292	95	53	132
Ardwick	2165	1791	268	151	32	327	..	307	..	27	16	18	404	192	181	294	372	1183	7728	650	46	163	345
Beswick	2299	1671	51	163	1	177	..	29	..	..	11	..	340	36	202	98	501	1171	6750	458	24	127	273
Blackley	260	517	1	66	..	160	..	3	..	32	40	..	328	61	206	92	292	643	2701	261	67	72	38
Bradford	814	1964	64	222	..	245	..	33	..	46	16	4	362	66	151	149	466	796	5398	328	68	205	182
Cheetham	271	1004	25	34	..	191	..	37	..	94	13	28	283	93	180	23	285	549	3110	177	46	129	127
Chorlton-c.-H	1456	1674	62	64	10	204	..	10	..	3	26	131	447	56	282	85	411	1006	5927	435	152	33	112
Collegiate Ch.	258	1346	130	66	..	283	..	585	1	52	10	28	253	559	214	78	168	964	4995	127	29	128	122
Collyhurst	800	1329	26	98	1	140	..	18	..	..	3	..	414	45	130	166	472	1328	4970	486	13	70	310
Crumpsall	367	1141	4	27	..	305	..	8	..	23	51	107	213	32	107	224	206	431	3246	303	160	143	30
Didsbury	527	736	31	38	6	345	..	4	..	36	56	441	314	199	181	51	150	490	3605	182	494	105	82
Exchange	..	2	116	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	182	560	13	5	16	11	919	1	9	..	7
Gorton North	735	1650	6	100	..	260	..	2	..	10	12	3	286	75	191	21	460	1123	4934	523	16	126	126
Gorton South	266	1643	27	156	1	228	..	..	..	73	40	19	484	113	233	48	442	1292	5065	465	49	212	100
Harpurhey	644	1352	25	86	5	124	..	52	..	36	30	2	576	85	259	157	343	851	4627	375	11	74	129
Levenshulme	420	1376	78	71	1	347	..	19	..	10	23	49	387	143	273	93	213	526	4029	165	63	114	79
Longsight	972	2946	13	77	10	164	..	5	..	36	12	43	435	121	201	161	351	994	6541	474	108	84	124
Medlock Street	770	2671	94	195	..	182	..	155	..	..	..	..	548	141	216	167	466	1414	7019	396	9	121	202
Miles Platting	730	1241	142	113	15	214	..	11	..	..	20	..	926	111	240	133	457	1551	5904	411	14	96	198
Moston	273	1012	1	87	..	164	..	1	..	73	24	55	443	41	189	39	383	1228	4013	265	49	110	47
Moss Side East.	137	1559	3	110	1	177	..	97	..	..	18	28	336	115	124	132	199	601	3637	271	15	43	178
Moss Side West	684	3343	7	55	..	233	..	6	..	..	..	83	744	99	272	314	173	631	6644	289	98	20	293
New Cross	779	3055	32	190	..	257	..	156	..	..	37	14	994	95	191	128	411	1303	7642	753	39	169	175
Newton Heath	783	818	39	118	68	165	..	16	..	72	38	33	550	70	217	203	631	786	4607	395	47	194	94
Openshaw	761	1639	10	107	4	245	..	27	..	23	12	3	256	47	246	101	445	950	4876	367	17	138	113
Oxford	..	72	609	6	4	250	..	14	2	..	..	19	431	811	83	115	25	33	2474	18	34	10	66
Rusholme	414	1383	94	74	16	290	..	22	..	..	22	164	515	136	166	137	187	496	4116	211	178	54	163
St. Ann's	..	9	247	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	184	275	57	9	11	9	815	10	40	6	11
St. Clement's	2	787	420	50	1	238	..	57	..	..	..	11	127	158	85	38	76	306	2356	183	29	10	50
St. George's	2691	3408	158	224	7	383	..	135	..	..	9	..	349	159	323	315	469	1186	9816	399	5	59	332
St. John's	230	537	254	54	4	253	..	193	..	16	..	40	76	351	24	49	122	259	2462	139	3	29	76
St. Luke's	405	1685	94	86	..	398	..	203	..	..	10	1	268	168	234	70	397	1011	5030	283	27	81	144
St. Mark's	977	2496	117	147	4	307	..	3	1	..	21	..	174	80	189	68	476	1318	6378	424	48	90	233
St. Michael's	903	1383	143	163	4	148	..	219	..	..	8	1	120	82	58	112	261	1060	4665	320	16	88	234
Withington	935	1355	173	95	5	297	..	2	..	..	44	582	566	128	233	79	466	1142	6082	459	706	79	108
TOTALS	23967	52749	3782	3391	207	7847	..	2737	4	662	622	1955	13803	5658	6356	4062	11086	29369	168257	11295	2824	3235	5035

In addition to the above the District Inspectors made 10,029 visits of a miscellaneous character, and the Female Factories, etc., Inspector made 1.579 Inspections of shops 1,434, of factories and workshops, 4,982 houses of outworkers, and 92 inspections of sanitary accommodation for females at Parks.

TABLE NO. 3.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NOTICES ISSUED AND COMPLIED WITH UN THE PUBLIC HEALTH, HOUSING, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP, AND THE VARIOUS LO ACTS AND BYE-LAWS DURING 1930.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT	WORK REQUIRED TO BE DONE	Number of Notices issued	Num of No comp with
P.H. Act, 1875, S. 41, and P.H. Act Amend. Act, 1890, S. 19	Reconstruction of drains	309	33
P.H. Act, 1875, S. 23	Provide sufficient drains	3	
Manchester Improvement Act, 1845, S. 46 ..	Open, cleanse, etc., drains	1,062	1,11
P.H. Act, 1875, S. 36	Provide ashbins, repair water-closets, etc. ..	347	36
P.H. Act, 1875, S. 91	To abate nuisances	200	21
Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvements Act, 1869, Sec. 29	Renew defective downspouts and gutters ..	1,240	1,36
Manchester New Streets Act, 1853, Sec. 41..	Flagging of yards and passages	626	51
Manchester New Streets Act, 1853, S. 41, and Manchester Corporation Act, 1891, S. 38	Repairs to surfaces of yards and passages ..	1,289	1,42
P.H. Act Amendment Act, 1907, S. 49 ..	Provide sinks and drains, etc.	..	
Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvements Acts, 1867-1869	Repairs to privies, etc.	543	60
Housing Act, 1925	General repairs to houses, internal and external	881	89
Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1869, S. 31	Discontinue keeping swine	4	
Manchester Police Act, 1844, S. 86	Cleanse and limewash houses	63	66
P.H. Act, 1875, S. 91–94; Factory and Workshops Acts, 1878–1901	To remedy defects in Workshops	26	22
Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, S. 2, and P.H. Act, 1875	Cleanse and limewash Workshops	25	18
P.H. Act, 1875, S. 49	Removal of manure	..	..
Manchester New Streets Act, 1853	To close cellar dwellings	..	..
Not issued under any Act of Parliament ..	Preliminary notice for general repairs, internal and external	3,730	4,007
Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, S. 15, and Bye-laws made thereunder	Provide adequate means of escape in case of fire	67	38
Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, S. 14 (2)..	Provide adequate means of escape in case of fire	7	2
(Factory erected before 1892. Workshop before 1896.)			
Bye-laws	Removal of horse manure and provision of manure-steads	21	18
	Houses let in lodgings	143	137
	Tents, vans, etc.	134	130
	TOTALS	10,720	11,279

In addition to the above, 926 circular-letters were sent to owners *re* defective water-closets, and 1,273 order on the Cleansing Department for new ashbins were issued to owners or contractors; also 10 notices were issue for repairs to canal boats, 9 of which were complied with.

* In these figures are included a number of notices outstanding from the previous year.

WARDS	Fish Curers	Bone Boilers	Blood Boilers	Poultry Food Manufacturers	Chemical Manufacturers	Fish Fryers	Gut Cleaners & Sausage Skin Preparers	Horse Slaughterers	Rubber Spreaders	Oilcloth, etc., Manufacturers	Oil Gas Manufacturers	Size Manufacturers	Pickle Manufacturers	Rag and Bone Dealers	Soap Boilers	Tanners and Leather Dressers	Tallow Melters, Oil Refiners, etc.	Tripe Boilers	Totals
All Saints	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	23
Ardwick	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	41
Beswick	..	..	..	..	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	34
Blackley	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	19
Bradford	..	1	..	..	11	29	1	1	6	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	3	57
Cheetham	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	19
Chorlton-cum-Hardy ..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Collegiate Church	1	1	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	13
Collyhurst	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Crumpsall	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11
Didsbury	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Exchange	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
Gorton North	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	19
Gorton South	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Harpurhey	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	20
Levenshulme	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15
Longsight	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Medlock Street	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	49
Miles Platting	..	..	..	..	2	27	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	38
Moston	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Moss Side East	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Moss Side West	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
New Cross	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	49
Newton Heath	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	22
Openshaw	..	..	..	..	2	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	42
Oxford	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rusholme	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
St. Ann's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Clement's	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
St. George's	..	..	..	2	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	48
St. John's	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	9
St. Luke's	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	35
St. Mark's	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	36
St. Michael's	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	27
Withington	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Totals	1	2	1	2	19	716	3	2	16	3	1	4	8	27	4	5	5	7	826

Table No. 5.—Showing Offences reported by the Inspectors to the Nuisance, etc., Sub-Committee and the Action taken; also showing the Disposal of those Ordered to be Summoned before the Magistrates.

Offence	Committee Proceedings					Magisterial Proceedings.							
	Cases Reported	Ordered to be Summoned	Cautioned	Referred to other Committees	Pending	Number Summoned	Number Fined	Ordered to Pay Costs only	Magistrates' Orders Granted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Amount of Fines £ s. d.	Amount of Costs £ s. d.
Neglecting to provide effective downspouts after notice..	207	1	205	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	0 5 0
Neglecting to abate overcrowding after notice	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neglecting to repair or provide privies, water-closets, etc., after notice	99	1	98	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Neglecting to comply with bye-laws *re* tents, vans, etc. ..	57	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neglecting to cleanse houses after notice	3	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1 0 0	..
Neglecting to remove accumulations of offensive matter, etc., after notice	24	3	21	..	..	3	1	..	*1	2	..	1 0 0	..
Neglecting to provide subsoil drains after notice	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neglecting to discontinue keeping swine after notice ..	5	4	..	..	1	4	1	2	..	1	..	5 0 0	0 5 0
Obstructing the Inspector in the execution of his duty ..	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	0 10 0	..
Assaulting the Inspector in the execution of his duty ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	†1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neglecting to inscribe the names and addresses of the owner and Medical Officer of Health in the rent book	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premises in such a state	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neglecting to pave court after notice	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conveying fish offal without a proper covering	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..
Neglecting to discontinue keeping animals after notice ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	419	15	399	4	1	15	6	3	1	6	..	9 10 0	0 10 0

TABLE No. 9. SHOWING THE WORK DONE BY THE INSPECTORS UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS AND SHOPS ACTS DURING 1930.

MUNICIPAL WARD	SHOPS				FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS								BAKEHOUSES						OUTWORKERS	
	Number visited	Number of infringements reported to Committee	Number of cases in which Magisterial proceedings were taken	Number on Register	Number visited	Number in which sanitary arrangements were found defective	Not provided with proper means of escape in case of fire	Means of escape in case of fire not being maintained in accordance with requirements of the Act	Reports referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories	Number of infringements reported to Committee	Number of cases in which Magisterial proceedings were taken	Number on Register	Number visited	Number in which sanitary arrangements were found defective	Reports referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories	Number of infringements reported to Committee	Number of cases in which Magisterial proceedings were taken	Number on Register	Visits to houses where Outworkers are employed	Number of houses found dirty
All Saints	488	10	10	778	155	8	4	..	..	..	..	328	205	..	..	..	..	23	..	..
Ardwick..	404	..	..	795	192	12	21	8	10	..	..	256	181	..	..	..	..	21	..	..
Beswick	340	..	..	717	36	..	5	..	..	..	..	80	202	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
Blackley	328	..	..	364	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	206	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
Bradford	362	..	..	527	66	1	5	..	1	..	..	130	151	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
Cheetham	283	..	..	544	93	..	2	..	1	..	..	135	180	..	..	2	..	17	..	..
Chorlton-cum-Hardy ..	447	..	..	446	56	..	..	..	2	..	..	79	282	..	..	..	..	23	..	..
Collegiate Church ..	253	2	2	814	559	2	..	..	24	..	..	691	214	..	..	1	1	20	..	..
Collyhurst	414	..	..	790	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	88	130	..	..	..	..	16	..	..
Crumpsall	213	..	..	188	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	75	107	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
Didsbury	314	..	..	316	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	181	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
Exchange	182	..	..	591	560	1	1	2	..	1	..	399	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Gorton North	286	..	..	380	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	191	..	..	..	..	19	..	..
Gorton South	484	..	..	577	113	..	..	..	3	..	..	62	233	..	..	..	..	23	..	..
Harpurhey	576	..	..	599	85	8	..	..	1	..	..	70	259	..	..	..	..	26	..	..
Levenshulme	387	..	..	412	143	..	..	..	2	..	..	78	273	..	1	..	..	27	..	..
Longsight	435	..	..	393	121	..	2	..	9	..	..	87	201	..	..	..	..	19	..	..
Medlock Street	548	..	..	1,145	141	..	4	..	1	..	..	153	216	..	..	..	..	23	..	..
Miles Platting	926	..	..	627	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	240	..	..	..	..	23	..	..
Moston	443	..	..	354	41	..	..	..	.. 2	..	..	32	189	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
Moss Side East	336	2	.. 1	396	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	124	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
Moss Side West	744	..	..	595	99	2	..	..	..	..	..	87	272	..	..	..	..	27	..	..
New Cross	994	..	..	917	95	1	3	1	.. 4	..	..	395	191	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
Newton Heath	550	3	3	499	70	1	..	..	3	..	..	92	217	1	1	..	..	20	..	..
Openshaw	256	..	..	752	47	..	3	..	..	..	..	143	246	..	..	..	..	24	..	..
Oxford	431	1	1	343	811	1	27	16	..	4	1	482	83	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Rusholme	515	..	..	399	136	..	..	..	5	..	..	82	166	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
St. Ann's	184	1	..	479	275	5	17	.. 5	17	..	..	220	57	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
St. Clements'	127	..	..	593	158	2	11	..	11	2	..	417	85	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
St. George's	349	..	..	1,097	159	20	..	..	..	..	..	221	323	..	..	..	..	34	..	..
St. John's	76	..	..	358	251	5	9	5	28	1	..	316	24	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
St. Luke's	268	..	..	651	168	2	4	..	1	1	1	281	234	..	..	..	..	26	..	..
St. Mark's	174	..	..	706	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	189	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
St. Michael's	120	..	..	594	82	2	2	2	4	1	..	237	58	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
Withington	566	.. 1	..	410	128	..	..	..	2	1	..	50	233	..	..	..	..	22	..	..
Mrs. Rosa G. Clift ..	866	..	..	..	332	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,909	3
Miss M. F. Gunn.. ..	713	..	..	..	1102	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,073	3
TOTALS	15,382	20	17	20,146	7,092	125	120	39	131	11	2	6,281	6,356	1	2	3	1	635	4,982	6

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing the Orders made by the Local Authority under the Shops Act, 1912, for Exemption from Compulsory Closing, and for "Fixing the Day" for the Weekly Half-Holiday, and for "Fixing the Closing Hour" for the several days of the week.

Trade or Business	Date when Order of Exemption was made
Antique and Fine Art Dealers	2nd April, 1913
Artificial Flower Dealers	2nd April, 1913
Bassinette, etc., Dealers	2nd July, 1913
Booksellers and Stationers	8th January, 1913
Brush and Basket Dealers	5th March, 1913
Bazaars	2nd July, 1913
Chemists	2nd July, 1913
Drapers	2nd April, 1913
Dress, Costume, and Mantle Dealers	5th February, 1913
Furniture, etc., Dealers	2nd July, 1913
Foreign Stamp Dealers	2nd April, 1913
Farriers	5th, March, 1913
Grocers and Provision Dealers	7th August, 1912
Glass and China Dealers	2nd April, 1913
Hardware Dealers	5th February, 1913
Hatters	2nd April, 1913
Hosiers and Outfitters	8th January, 1913
Jewellers	8th January, 1913
Knitting Machine Dealers	5th March, 1913
Machinery (Typewriters, &c.) Dealers	1st April, 1914
Music and Musical Instrument Dealers	30th August, 1912
Milliners	2nd July, 1913
Naturalists	2nd July, 1913
Opticians and Instrument Dealers	5th February, 1913
Photographers	2nd July, 1913
Portmanteau, Trunk, Bag, and Fancy Leather Dealers	7th August, 1912
Rubber Goods and Waterproof Dealers	5th March, 1913
Second-hand Booksellers	7th August, 1912
Theatrical Costumiers	30th August, 1912
Toy and Fancy Goods Dealers	8th January, 1913
Tailors	2nd April, 1913
Umbrella Dealers	2nd April, 1913
Wig Makers, Hair Workers, and Hairdressers' Sundries Dealers	2nd April, 1913

TABLE NO. 7—continued.

Showing the Orders made by the Local Authority under the Shops Act, 1912, for "Fixing the Day" for the Weekly Half-Holiday, and for "Fixing the Closing Hour" for the several days of the week.

Trade or Business	Date when Order was made "Fixing the Day" for the Weekly Half-Holiday	Day Fixed
*Corn and Provender Dealers	8th January, 1913	Saturday or (at the option of the shopkeeper) Wednesday
Cloggers	8th January, 1913	Wednesday or (at the option of the shopkeeper) Saturday
Hairdressers and Barbers ..	7th January, 1914	
Pawnbrokers	5th August, 1914	
Boot and Shoe Dealers.. ..	3rd February, 1915	
Sale of Meat	14th July, 1920	

* An Exemption Order has been made in this trade fixing the closing hour on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

Trade or Business	Date when Order was made "Fixing the Closing Hour" for the several days of the week	Closing Hour					
		Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Hairdressers and Barbers (except Central Area)	6th March, 1907	9–0	8–0	1–0	9–0	9–30	11–30
Boot and Shoe Dealers	28th April, 1915	8–0	8–0	1–0	8–0	9–0	10–30
Sale of Meat	25th October, 1920	7–0	7–0	1–0	7–0	8–0	7–0

TABLE NO. 8.—SHOWING THE INFRINGEMENTS OF THE SHOPS, ETC., ACTS REPORTED TO THE COMMITTEE, THE ACTION TAKEN, AND THE DISPOSAL WHERE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WERE INSTITUTED.

OFFENCE	COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS					MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS							
	Cases Reported	Ordered to be Summoned	Cautioned	Referred to	Excused	Number Summoned	Number Fined	Ordered to pay Costs only	Magistrates' Orders Granted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Amount of Fines £ s. d.	Amount of Costs £ s. d.
Did exhibit the prescribed form incorrectly stating the assistants' half-holiday	10	9	1	..	..	9	3	6	..	..	..	2 10 0	1 10 0
Shop open in contravention of Closing Orders, etc.	8	7	1	..	..	7	5	..	..	2	..	2 10 0	..
Employing assistants on weekly half-holiday .	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..
Neglecting to comply with notices *re* defects	5	1	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	0 5 0
Neglecting to comply with notices *re* W.C.'s, etc.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neglecting to cleanse and limewash workshops	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neglecting to maintain means of escape in case of fire in a satisfactory condition	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staircase of factory inadequately lighted	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bakehouse in dirty condition.	3	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..
Totals	34	20	14	..	..	20	10	7	..	3	..	9 0 0	1 15 0

TABLE No. 9.

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AS OUTWORKERS BY FIRMS WITHIN THE CITY, AND THE NUMBER OF SUCH FIRMS.

TRADES	No. of Employers	No. of Outworkers or Contractors employed
Makers of Wearing Apparel	267	1,001
Button Carding	1	4
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	3	10
Artificial Flower Makers	1	..
Chamois Mops	5	32
Furriers	1	2
Fent Sorters	2	3
Handkerchief Hemmers	2	8
Quilt, Cushion, etc., Makers	11	151
Umbrella Trimmers	17	96
Window Blinds	1	1
Shopping Bag Makers	3	46
Sponge Cloths, Dusters, etc.	2	7
Lace, etc.	1	1
Lamp Shades	1	1
Totals	318	*1,363

*1,212 of these are in the City, the remainder are in the districts of other Local Authorities, to whom lists showing the names and addresses have been sent.

TABLE No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1930, FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER, ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .. Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) .. Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	13,448	125	3

TABLE NO. 10—*continued*

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects			No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—**				
Want of cleanliness	131	128	2	1
Want of ventilation	4	4	..	..
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors ..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	57	54	5	1
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	15	4	..	..
Unsuitable or defective ..	15	3	1	..
Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	..	..
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ..	..	..	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921).	51	43	..	1
Total	274	237	8	3

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Structural requirements of the Factory and Workshops Acts :—

1. Means of escape from fire :—

Bye-laws have been in operation since 1908. These have been amended, and in their amended form were approved by the Local Government Board in 1913.

A large amount of work has been done under these bye-laws, and practically the whole of the factories and workshops have been dealt with.

2. Sanitary accommodation :—

Although the work has not been carried out under the Sanitary Accommodation Order, 1903, the conditions stated in the Memorandum have been enforced, and all the factories and workshops have been dealt with, although changes are constantly occurring.

Table No. 11.—Showing the Number of Houses Let in Lodgings in the City, the Number of Visits to such Houses, and the Number of Cases Reported for Offences against the Bye-laws during 1930.

Municipal Ward	Number of Houses let in Lodgings on the Register	Number of Visits		Number of Offences reported to the Committee	Number ordered to be summoned	Number cautioned, excused, or reported to other Committees
		Day	Night			
All Saints	275	305	2	2	..	2
Ardwick	83	303	4	3	3	..
Beswick	10	29	..	..	..	..
Blackley	7	3	..	..	..	..
Bradford	22	29	4	..	..	..
Cheetham	46	36	1	4	..	4
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	3	10	..	..	..	..
Collegiate Church	404	570	15	..	..	..
Collyhurst	14	18	..	..	..	..
Crumpsall	6	7	1	..	..	..
Didsbury	6	4	..	..	..	..
Exchange	1	1	..	..	..	..
Gorton North	4	2	..	..	..	..
Gorton South	4	..	..	..	..	..
Harpurhey	29	52	..	..	..	..
Levenshulme	6	19	..	..	..	..
Longsight	18	5	..	..	..	..
Medlock Street	103	153	2	8	..	8
Miles Platting	24	11	..	..	..	..
Moston	..	1	..	..	..	..
Moss Side East	90	97	..	1	..	1
Moss Side West	27	6	..	..	..	..
New Cross	137	156	..	..	..	..
Newton Heath	5	16	..	..	..	..
Openshaw	9	26	1	..	..	..
Oxford	4	14	..	..	..	..
Rusholme	15	22	..	..	..	..
St. Ann's	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Clement's	15	57	..	..	..	..
St. George's	104	135	..	1	..	1
St. John's	92	193	..	..	..	..
St. Luke's	308	196	7	1	..	1
St. Mark's	10	3	..	..	..	..
St. Michael's	131	219	..	..	..	..
Withington	4	2	..	..	..	..
Totals	2,016	2,700	37	20	3	17

Table showing the Number of Cases in which Magisterial Proceedings were Taken and the Result of Same.

Offence	Number of Summonses taken out	Number in which Fines were imposed	Number in which Costs only were ordered to be Paid	Number excused, dismissed, or withdrawn	Amount of Fines imposed	Amount of Costs ordered to be Paid
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Neglecting to comply with Notices *re* defects	3	3	..	..	4 0 0	..
Totals	3	3	..	..	4 0 0	..

TABLE No. 12.

SUMMARISED REPORT OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS, YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM

Medical Officer of Health	1,970	Police	17
Sanitary Inspectors	824	Public	6,458
Cleansing Department	503	Others	7
Surveyor's Department	21	Anonymous	57
H.M. Inspector of Factories	139	TOTAL	9,996

INSPECTIONS	1st Inspections	Re-Inspections	INSPECTIONS	1st Inspections	Re-inspections
Dwelling Houses under Housing Acts	10,340	13,627	Slaughter Houses	1	3
Dwelling Houses	15,222	37,527	Tips for Refuse	2	660
Business Premises	1,119	2,663	*Parks, etc.	..	622
Offensive Trades	10	3,381	New Buildings	569	1,386
Schools	43	164	Miscellaneous	2,631	1,431
Stables	13	7,834	TOTAL	30,006	71,979
Cellars	..	...			
Houses let in lodgings	56	2,681			

* In addition, the Female Factories Inspectors ma 92 inspections of sanitary accommodation for femal in parks.

INVESTIGATIONS *re* INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Smallpox	1	Erysipelas	470	Contacts—	
Scarlet Fever	3,662	Chicken Pox	3,188	Smallpox	2,200
Phthisis	..	Malaria	1	Scarlet Fever	338
Diphtheria	1004	Encephalitis Lethargica	89	Other	54
Enteric Fever	46	Others	33		
		TOTAL	8,494	TOTAL	2,592

Number of Patients removed to Hospital	3,799	Inspections of Infected Houses	8,211
Number of Rooms Disinfected by Corporation	5,609	Re-inspections of Infected Houses	21,158
Number of Rooms Disinfected by Tenants	5,686		

Number of Drains Tested by Water	2,824
Number of other Visits (not inspections)	10,029
Number of Premises entered for Examination of Drains, Water Closets, etc.	484

	Number registered during the year	Number removed or discontinued during the year	Total number o Register at end of year
Shops	835	609	20,146
Workshops	110	254	2,762
Bakehouses	48	74	635
Factories	100	192	3,519
Houses let in lodgings	68	156	2,016
Offensive Trades	10	10	826
Stables	5	32	1,187

TABLE NO. 12.—*continued.*

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, &C.	WORK REQUIRED TO BE DONE	Number of Notices, &c., Outstanding. Previous year, ending 31st, Dec., 1929		Total Number of Notices, &c., complied with. Outstanding from previous year, ending 31st Dec., 1929		Total Number of Notices served since 31st Dec., 1929		Total Number of Notices complied with since 31st Dec., 1929, including Outstanding Notices	
		Notices	Premi's	Notices	Premi's	Notices	Premi's	Notices	Premi'
.H.A., 1875, S. 41, and P.H.A. Amendment Act, 1890, S. 19	Reconstruction of drains..	106	257	99	230	309	566	334	636
.H.A., 1875, S. 23	Provide sufficient drains ..	5	5	5	5	3	3	6	6
anchester Improvement Act, 1845, S. 46	Open, cleanse, &c., drains	177	243	177	243	1,062	1,343	1,114	1,379
.H.A., 1875, S. 36	Provide ashbins, repair water closets, &c.	56	73	56	73	347	420	366	449
.H.A., 1875, S. 91	To abate nuisances	60	72	42	55	200	197	218	228
anchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1869, S. 29	Renew defective downspouts and gutters	322	542	319	535	1,240	1,772	1,361	2,000
anchester New Streets Act, 1853, S. 41	Flagging of yards and passages	131	541	123	516	626	2,001	519	1,781
anchester New Streets Act, 1853, S. 41, and Manchester Corporation Act, 1891, S. 38	Repairs to surfaces of yards and passages	375	1,022	372	1,011	1,289	3,034	1,425	3,357
.H.A. Amendment Act, 1907, S. 49	Provide sinks and drains, &c.	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1
anchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvement Acts, 1867–1869	Repairs to privies, &c. ..	136	212	136	212	543	761	600	840
ousing Acts, 1925 and 1930 ..	General repairs to houses, internal and external	204	421	204	421	881	1,641	894	1,679
anchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1869, S. 31	Discontinue keeping swine	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	3
anchester Police Act, 1844, S. 86	Cleanse and limewash houses	12	12	12	12	63	65	66	66
.H.A., 1875, S. 91 to 94, Factory and Workshops Acts, 1878 to 1901	To remedy defects in workshops	5	5	5	5	26	29	22	25
actory and Workshops Act, 1901, S. 2, and P.H.A., 1875	Cleanse and limewash workshops	..	..	..	..	25	22	18	20
.H.A., 1875, S. 49	Removal of manure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
anchester New Streets Act, 1853	To close cellar dwellings..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ot issued under any Act of Parliament	Preliminary notice for general repairs, internal and external	1,022	2,260	1,020	2,253	3,730	7,023	4,007	7,579
actory and Workshops Act, 1901, S. 15, and Bye-laws made thereunder	Provide adequate means of escape in case of fire	23	23	13	13	67	86	38	44
actory and Workshops Act, 1901, S. 14 (2)	Ditto	1	1	1	1	7	7	2	2
(Factory erected before 1892,	workshop before 1896.)								
ye-laws	Removal of horse manure and provision of manure steads	..	..	..	..	21	20	18	17
	Houses let in lodgings ..	8	8	8	8	143	155	137	146
	Tents, vans, &c.	10	9	10	9	134	133	130	128
	TOTALS ..	2,654	5,707	2,603	5,603	10,720	19,282	11,279	20,368

Table No. 12.—*continued.*

Reports to other Committees	Reports	Premises
Cleansing—		
Ashbins require renewal	756	773
Ashpits require emptying	10	12
Receptacles require emptying ..	28	35
Ashplaces left dirty after emptying.	1	1
Streets, courts, and passages require cleansing	94	..
Soughs stopped in streets, courts, and passages	1,075	..
Waterworks (burst pipes, &c.)	994	1,239
Highways (settling, &c., in streets, paving of streets and passages, projections, &c.)	656	..
Gas (escape of gas, &c.)	83	88
Markets	..	..
Watch	9	8
Rivers	3	..
Drainage	15	15
Miscellaneous Reports	70	48
Total	3,794	

Reports Sent to	Reports	Prem
Medical Officer of Health	3,235	2,2
City Architect	856	1,4
City Engineer	83	3
City Surveyor	302	7
Total	4,476	

Infringements of Bye-Laws and Local and

P.H. Acts Reported to Committee.

Housing Acts	
Public Health Acts, 1875, Section 306	
Houses let in lodging Bye-laws	
Tents, Vans, &c., Bye-laws	
Police Act, 1844	
Nuisances, Section 91	
Manchester Corporation Waterworks, &c., Acts.	3
Shops Acts	
Factory and Workshops Act	
Total	47

Notices referred to Drainage Sub-Committee in default of compliance by owner	1,05
Number of letters sent asking for work to be done	2,18
Number of letters complied with	1,50
Number of circulars sent asking for defects to water-closets to be remedied	92

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS AND SHOPS ACTS.

Shops		Factories and Workshops						Bakehouses			
Number visited	Number of infringements reported to Committee	Number visited	Number in which the sanitary arrangements were found defective	Not provided with proper means of escape in case of fire	Means of escape in case of fire not being maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Act	Reports referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories	Number of infringements reported to Committee	Number visited	Number in which the sanitary arrangements were found defective	Reports referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories	Infringements
13,803	20	5,658	125	120	139	131	11	6,356	1	2	

In addition to the above, 7,995 visits (Shops, 1,579; Factories and Workshops, 1,434; Outworkers, 4,982) were m by the Female Factory and Workshops Inspector.

TABLE NO. 13.—SHOWING THE PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES FROM BLACK SMOKE.

INSPECTOR	Number of Observations Made	Number of Mills, etc., Visited	Number of Notices Served	Number Cautioned by Inspector under Two Minutes' Black Smoke
M. C. WAITE	306	185	27	63
A. E. CROSSLEY	455	245	39	53
S. M. SMITH	347	189	23	75
A. BRADSHAW	237	175	18	69
TOTALS	1,345	794	107	260

Offences reported to Committee.

OFFENCE	Number of Cases Reported	Number ordered to be Summoned	Number Cautioned	Number Excused
Allowing black smoke to be emitted from chimneys of works after notice	17	17	..	..
Neglecting to comply with Magistrates' Order to abate nuisance from offensive smoke	84	49	35	..
TOTALS	101	66	35	..

Magisterial Proceedings.

OFFENCE	Number Summoned	Number Fined	Ordered to pay Costs only	Magistrates' Orders Issued	Number Withdrawn	Number Dismissed	Amount of Fines £ s. d.	Amount of Costs £ s. d.
Allowing black smoke to be emitted from chimneys of works	17	..	..	17	..	..	..	6 16 0
Neglecting to comply with Magistrates' Order to abate nuisance from offensive smoke	49	48	..	..	..	1	134 0 0	..
TOTALS	66	48	..	17	..	1	134 0 0	6 16 0

TABLE NO. 14.—SHOWING THE PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND THE MARGARINE ACTS DURING 1930.

ARTICLE	Number of Samples obtained	Number Adulterated	Number not Adulterated	Number ordered to be Summoned	Number Cautioned by Committee	No action taken. Slightly Adulterated or Informal Sample	MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS							
							Number Summoned before Magistrates	Number Fined	Number ordered to pay Costs only	Number Dismissed or Withdrawn	Amount of Fines Imposed			Amount of
											£	s.	d.	£
Arrowroot and Corn Flour ..	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Bacon and Ham	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Baking Powder	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Beer	32	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Beef Dripping	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Bread	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Butter	63	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Camphorated Oil	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Castor Oil	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Cheese	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Cider	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Cocoa	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Cod Liver Oil	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Coffee and Coffee Essence ..	44	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Confectionery and Mincemeat	155	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Cream	36	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Drugs	343	1	342	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	0	10	0	0
Flour	124	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Fish (Tinned and Potted) ..	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Fruit (Tinned)	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Honey	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Jams	37	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Jellies	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Ketchup and Sauces	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Lard	44	1	43	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		..		
Margarine	45	* 1	44	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	0	10	0	0
Meat (Tinned and Prepared) ..	58	2	56	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	5	0	1
Malt Extract	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Milk	1351	91	1260	19	1	71	19	16	2	1	32	0	0	16
Milk (Condensed & Evaporated)	28	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Mineral Waters, Cordials, etc...	45	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Mustard	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Oatmeal	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Olive Oil	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Barley	28	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Pepper	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Pickles	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Rice, Tapioca, etc.	76	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Suet	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Neats Foot Oil	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Spices	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Sugar	38	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Tea	42	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Treacle and Golden Syrup ..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Tripe	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Vegetables (Tinned) Prepared..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Vinegar	27	1	26	1	..	..	1	..	1	..		..		0
Wines	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Whiskey	40	1	39	1	..	..	1	..	1	..		..		0
Rum	39	2	37	1	..	1	1	..	1	..		..		0
Brandy	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Gin	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Bread and Butter	5	4	1	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	3	0	0	1
Fruit (Dried)	66	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Raw Fruit	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Distilled Water	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
Paraffin Oil..	4	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		
TOTALS	3302	104	3198	28	1	75	28	22	5	1	40	5	0	21

In addition to the above, 746 samples of milk have been procured from farmers' cans, for bacteriological examinat

* Offence :—Exposing for sale unlabelled and selling in unstamped wrapper.

HOUSING PARTICULARS FOR THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

The figures are summarised below.

The number of houses certified and dealt with from February, 1885, to December 31st, 1930, is as follows :—

	Number Certified and ordered to be Closed *	Number of Houses added together or to other Houses	Number Demolished	Number Repaired and Reopened	Number Closed	Number not Closed	Number which stand Adjourned
Totals	27,468	3,391	7,099	13,717	1,208	1,962	91

* This work is carried out under a Local Act.

Owing to the prevailing conditions with regard to housing shortage, only one house has been certified as unfit for human habitation during the year, and this has been demolished.

TABLE A.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACTS.

TABLE SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSES INSPECTED IN EACH WARD DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1930, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

WARDS	Number of Houses Inspected	Number of Rooms								Good	Minor Defects	Serious Defects		Unfit: cannot be remedied	Business Premises	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	over 7			Remediable without reconstruction	Irremediable without reconstruction		Partial	Total
All Saints	203	1	9	30	114	22	20	6	1	18	57	5	32	91	14	1
Ardwick	257	..	..	9	33	84	84	35	12	77	113	..	47	20	73	15
Beswick	591	..	..	29	292	262	8	..	..	134	447	3	6	1	20	5
Blackley	278	..	..	..	218	59	1	..	..	218	58	2	..	..	9	..
Bradford	221	..	..	5	149	58	8	1	..	32	39	149	1	..	10	..
Cheetham	245	..	..	..	7	110	103	25	..	65	101	79	..	..	16	..
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	454	..	..	2	281	121	43	1	6	183	261	10	..	..	14	..
Collegiate Church	262	..	..	113	43	28	21	31	26	193	40	13	16	..	14	4
Collyhurst	292	..	1	49	195	40	6	..	1	91	200	..	..	1	21	4
Crumpsall	260	..	..	..	66	61	78	30	25	222	38	..	..	..	10	2
Didsbury	313	..	4	75	59	101	33	14	27	31	232	18	20	12	32	..
Exchange	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gorton North	340	..	..	94	140	79	26	..	1	14	291	35	..	..	24	1
Gorton South	206	..	..	2	133	64	7	..	..	169	37	..	..	..	10	..
Harpurhey	255	..	1	13	193	26	19	1	2	136	119	..	..	..	31	..
Levenshulme	319	..	..	..	46	203	49	21	..	221	98	..	..	..	..	..
Longsight	522	..	..	..	105	102	196	91	28	240	280	..	1	1	23	..
Medlock Street	272	..	3	32	134	89	8	4	2	..	54	34	95	89	47	..
Miles Platting	404	..	11	84	238	71	..	..	..	298	32	..	54	20	9	1
Moston	259	..	..	15	192	42	9	1	..	165	92	2	..	..	14	4
Moss Side East	133	..	..	..	56	42	33	2	..	37	96	..	..	..	4	..
Moss Side West	494	..	..	..	129	135	120	107	3	218	276	..	..	..	11	2
New Cross	419	..	35	92	241	37	10	..	4	22	103	36	120	138	53	..
Newton Heath	250	..	..	3	193	44	9	..	1	151	98	..	1	..	17	..
Openshaw	385	..	7	76	218	67	17	..	..	115	179	38	1	52	16	..
Oxford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rusholme	409	..	..	..	236	111	57	..	5	346	62	1	..	..	12	..
St. Ann's	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
St. Clement's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. George's	550	1	27	45	230	146	86	12	3	..	66	8	266	210	35	5
St. John's	120	..	4	6	53	19	22	4	12	40	36	4	35	5	8	..
St. Luke's	360	..	..	13	209	117	17	3	1	59	296	5	..	..	14	..
St. Mark's	501	..	..	159	211	96	24	7	4	54	441	..	6	..	71	2
St. Michael's	448	..	37	101	208	91	8	2	1	54	248	43	28	75	21	..
Withington	398	..	1	1	109	192	23	17	55	149	219	25	5	..	15	..
TOTALS	10,421	2	140	1,048	4,731	2,719	1,145	415	221	3,752	4,709	510	735	715	668	46

TABLE B.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACTS.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE HOUSES INSPECTED IN EACH WARD DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1930, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

WARDS	Lack of Free Ventilation	Deficiency of Light	Drainage	Paving	Want of Cleanliness	Dampness		Closets			Ashplaces		Defects		Overcrowding		
						From Ground	From Roof	W.C.'s	Pails	Privies	Bins	Boxes	Remediable	Irremediable	Over 2 Persons per Room	Over 2½ Persons per Bedroom	Social
All Saints	104	109	10	31	1	6	17	203	..	..	203	..	62	123	8	50	35
Ardwick	17	30	43	20	3	38	51	257	..	..	257	..	113	67	1	26	9
Beswick	4	3	93	107	4	93	95	591	..	..	591	..	450	7	12	137	90
Blackley	4	..	10	17	..	25	32	278	..	..	278	..	60	..	3	40	45
Bradford	..	2	77	106	..	117	133	221	..	..	221	..	188	1	6	41	37
Cheetham	..	..	32	86	3	73	34	245	..	..	245	..	180	..	1	20	1
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	..	..	31	127	3	15	28	454	..	..	454	..	271	..	2	36	41
Collegiate Church	29	4	5	1	..	6	19	262	..	..	262	..	53	16	11	45	39
Collyhurst	1	2	60	55	12	..	23	292	..	..	292	..	200	1	10	65	66
Crumpsall	..	..	4	21	..	2	12	260	..	..	260	..	38	..	..	9	8
Didsbury	18	9	17	47	1	53	72	313	..	..	311	..	250	32	9	34	32
Exchange	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gorton North	..	..	27	68	..	64	83	340	..	..	340	..	326	..	18	76	68
Gorton South	..	..	11	16	..	4	7	206	..	..	206	..	37	..	..	18	22
Harpurhey	..	..	20	106	..	1	5	255	..	..	255	..	119	..	..	15	37
Levenshulme	..	..	34	39	..	36	31	319	..	..	319	..	98	..	..	9	6
Longsight	2	..	79	149	4	118	48	522	..	..	522	..	280	2	1	33	23
Medlock Street	211	188	18	97	1	1	27	272	..	..	272	..	88	184	1	36	31
Miles Platting	75	75	9	10	..	14	30	404	..	..	404	..	32	74	21	82	77
Moston	..	..	6	60	..	1	10	259	..	..	259	..	94	..	..	20	31
Moss Side East	..	..	8	26	..	3	10	133	..	..	133	..	96	..	2	14	11
Moss Side West	3	..	116	150	..	44	45	494	..	..	494	..	276	..	1	20	23
New Cross	166	95	27	12	1	45	57	415	4	..	419	..	139	258	39	143	122
Newton Heath	..	..	12	20	1	..	32	250	..	..	250	..	98	1	11	43	32
Openshaw	44	17	78	123	1	68	91	385	..	..	384	1	217	53	14	62	76
Oxford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rusholme	..	..	18	37	..	18	18	409	..	..	405	4	63	..	1	47	72
St. Ann's	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
St. Clement's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. George's	330	423	42	108	1	32	33	548	2	..	550	..	74	476	24	156	136
St. John's	41	42	8	1	2	1	8	113	7	..	120	..	40	40	2	23	22
St. Luke's	1	..	32	115	..	9	13	360	..	..	360	..	301	..	3	29	34
St. Mark's	..	..	78	161	..	17	187	501	..	..	498	3	441	6	21	84	91
St. Michael's	85	45	48	20	6	..	19	448	..	..	446	2	291	103	17	92	96
Withington	18	2	45	125	4	46	127	398	..	..	397	1	244	5	1	14	23
TOTALS	1,154	1,047	1,098	2,061	48	950	1,397	10,408	13	..	10,410	11	5,219	1,450	240	1,519	1,436

TABLE C.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS, 1930.

This Table is comparable with figures given in the Census Report, 1911.

No. of Rooms per Tenement	No. of Individuals in Private Families or Tenements			No. of Individuals per Room			No. of Children under 10 years per Family or Tenement			Overcrowding		
	Families or Tenements	Population	Individuals per Family or Tenement	Rooms	Population	Individuals per Room	Families or Tenements	Children under 10	Children per Family or Tenement	Registrar-General's Standard	Man-chester Standard	Social Standard
One	2	2	1·0	2	2	1·0	2	—	—	—	—	—
Two	140	495	3·5	280	495	1·8	140	162	1·1	32	78	47
Three . .	1,048	4,332	4·1	3,144	4,332	1·4	1,048	1,026	1·0	115	228	242
Four . .	4,731	18,716	3·9	18,924	18,716	1·0	4,731	3,623	0·8	82	913	1,063
Five	2,719	10,625	3·9	13,595	10,625	0·8	2,719	1,573	0·6	7	210	69
Six	1,145	4,755	4·1	6,870	4,755	0·7	1,145	635	0·5	2	69	12
Seven . .	415	1,950	4·7	2,905	1,950	0·7	415	240	0·6	1	17	2
Over Seven	221	1,155	5·2	—	—	—	221	151	0·7	1	4	1
TOTALS	10,421	42,030	4·03	45,720	40,875	0·89	10,421	7,410	0·71	240	1,519	1,436

TABLE NO. 15.

HOUSING CONDITIONS—YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

General Statistics.

Number of new houses completed during the year :—

(*a*) Total, including numbers given separately under (*b*) ..	2,222
(*b*) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—	
(i.) By the Local Authority	1,232
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	990

1. *Unfit Dwelling-houses.*

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	*23,433 †58,685
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	10,421
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1,450
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	5,219

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	7,597

*** First Inspection. † Re-inspection**

TABLE NO. 15—*continued*

General Statistics—continued

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

(A) *Proceedings under Section* 3 *of the Housing Act,* 1925, *and Section* 17 *of the Housing Act,* 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1,641
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(*a*) By owners	1,553
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	126
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close..	None

(B) *Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,013
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(*a*) By owners	878
(*b*) By Local Authority in default or at request of owners	235

(C) *Proceedings under Sections* 11, 14, *and* 15 *of the Housing Act,* 1925, *and under Sections* 19, 21, *and* 51 *of the Housing Act,* 1930.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders	None
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	None
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	None
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	None
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	None

TABLE NO. 10.

SHOWING THE AMOUNTS RECEIVED FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC CONVENIENCES, AND THE WORKING EXPENSES, ETC., DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1931.

SITUATION OF CONVENIENCE		Cost of Construction	Wages and Clothing	Gas, Water, and Repairs	Amount received for Use of Water-closets	Amount received for Use of Lavatories	Amount received for Storage of Parcels	Amount received from Sale of Sanitary Towels	Commission on Receipts from Weighing Machines	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Surplus	Deficit
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Albert Square (Males)		948 7 10	440 2 8	117 19 8	230 3 3	48 3 2	..	..	14 10 5	292 16 10	558 2 4	..	265 5 6
Victoria Buildings (Females) ..		630 6 10	591 5 4	270 11 10	727 16 3	53 17 6	156 2 2	42 14 8	10 6 8	990 17 3	861 17 2	129 0 1	..
Piccadilly	Females	887 12 9	355 14 8	181 1 10	851 12 5	52 19 2	69 1 0	20 10 2	9 4 6	1003 7 3	536 16 6	466 10 9	..
	Males	1384 14 5	570 14 1	428 10 0	550 0 6	207 9 0	212 1 2	..	91 1 9	1060 12 5	999 4 1	61 8 4	..
Market Place (Males)		1035 9 5	415 16 0	159 12 11	299 0 4	113 14 10	..	..	13 4 8	425 19 10	575 8 11	..	149 9 1
South Street (Males)		1615 7 6	369 7 6	99 8 6	73 14 1	31 10 10	..	..	3 17 5	109 2 4	468 16 0	..	359 13 8
Great Bridgewater St. (Males).		1711 18 9	455 5 11	142 17 1	176 9 4	78 11 0	..	..	27 13 6	282 13 10	598 3 0	..	315 9 2
Victoria Street (Males)		2196 15 3	469 10 3	233 14 10	299 8 10	83 10 8	93 6 4	..	12 2 11	418 8 9	703 5 1	..	284 16 4
New Cross	Females	1615 5 5	258 17 5	202 14 0	170 10 1	12 18 6	9 15 4	6 11 8	1 11 4	201 6 11	461 11 5	..	260 4 6
	Males	1755 5 1	458 5 10	137 13 6	149 0 4	43 12 4	..	..	18 4 11	210 17 7	595 19 4	..	385 1 9
Stevenson Square	Females	1605 16 11	260 2 4	142 10 6	279 10 7	11 0 0	18 6 6	15 12 6	2 10 10	327 0 5	402 12 10	..	75 12 5
	Males	1724 16 11	464 17 2	169 10 7	178 6 8	47 18 10	61 6 0	..	9 16 4	297 7 10	634 7 9	..	336 19 11
a Blackley (Females)		959 8 9	..	59 16 8	..	..	..	..	..	30 0 0	59 16 8	..	29 16 8
Blackley (Males		1026 12 9	363 3 4	79 11 8	16 1 10	2 16 0	0 6 8	..	8 12 1	27 16 7	442 15 0	..	414 18 5
b Corporation Street (Males) ..		2364 10 9	415 17 9	125 8 7	51 19 6	17 13 2	10 19 6	..	4 13 6	104 15 8	541 6 4	..	436 10 8
Withington (Females)		267 14 6	252 9 9	163 4 0	71 10 4	1 0 6	18 17 2	3 6 6	0 17 0	95 11 6	415 13 9	..	320 2 3
Lloyd's Hotel, Chorlton-cum-Hardy (Males)		..	12 14 10	3 16 1	5 3 10	..	..	..	..	5 3 10	16 10 11	..	11 7 1
Shudehill (Males)		1631 9 3	392 14 9	158 10 2	102 11 8	20 13 2	24 1 8	..	3 4 2	150 10 8	551 4 11	..	400 14 3
Longsight (Males)		260 14 1	66 17 8	18 1 2	34 11 6	..	..	..	..	34 11 6	84 18 10	..	50 7 4
Ardwick Green (Females) ..		605 10 7	252 8 6	50 16 10	69 13 10	16 13 6	4 14 8	4 3 10	0 14 4	96 0 2	303 5 4	..	207 5 2
c Brooks's Bar ..	Females	112 16 10	211 0 10	73 10 11	24 8 7	0 4 4	..	..	1 7 6	26 0 5	284 11 9	..	258 11 4
g	Males	112 16 10	18 0 2	45 5 0	10 13 7	..	..	..	..	10 13 7	63 5 2	..	52 11 7
Gorton Lane ..	Females	201 19 10	252 7 10	50 1 2	14 9 2	0 4 10	..	..	0 8 1	66 8 4	302 9 0	..	220 18 7
	Males	201 19 10	89 3 7	13 7 4	17 7 5	..	..	..	..	17 7 5	102 10 11	..	85 3 6
Carried forward.. ..		24857 11 1	7436 18 2	3127 14 10	4334 3 11	844 11 4	618 18 2	92 19 4	234 1 11	6285 10 4	10564 13 0	656 19 2	4936 1 3

TABLE No. 16—*continued*

SITUATION OF CONVENIENCE		Cost of Construction	Wages and Clothing	Gas, Water, and Repairs	Amount received for use of Water-closets	Amount received for Use of Lavatories	Amount received for Storage of Parcels	Amount received from Sale of Sanitary Towels	Commission on Receipts from Weighing Machines	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Surplus	Deficit
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward . .		24857 11 1	7436 18 2	3127 14 10	4334 3 11	844 11 4	678 18 2	92 19 4	234 1 11	6285 10 11	10564 13 0	656 19 2	4936 1 3
c Moston Lane . .	Females	230 14 6	44 7 11	18 9 5	3 14 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 14 0	62 17 4	. .	59 3 4
	Males	230 14 6	44 7 11	17 1 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	61 9 1	. .	61 9 1
c Southern Cemetery	Females	405 18 8	39 18 10	18 18 9	19 8 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	19 8 2	58 17 7	. .	39 9 5
	Males	405 18 8	39 18 10	18 14 2	8 5 2	. .	. .	. .	8 12 8	16 17 10	58 13 0	. .	41 15 2
c Barlow Moor Road	Females	270 0 0	. .	18 0 11	40 6 5	. .	. .	. .	1 3 9	41 10 2	18 0 11	23 9 3	. .
	Males	270 0 0	. .	18 0 10	21 16 7	. .	. .	. .	10 8 9	32 5 4	18 0 10	14 4 6	. .
e Levenshulme	Females	249 10 4	252 7 10	104 9 8	43 18 0	0 15 6	4 13 10	1 6 2	0 8 11	91 2 5	356 17 6	. .	265 15 1
	Males	249 10 3	85 1 8	38 18 9	20 18 3	. .	. .	. .	5 14 10	26 13 1	124 0 5	. .	97 7 4
c Gorton Town Hall	Females	550 0 0	141 14 9	29 4 1	62 1 0	0 12 8	. .	0 2 8	2 6 8	65 3 0	170 18 10	. .	105 15 10
	Males	820 0 0	33 8 10	65 17 8	35 15 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	35 15 0	99 6 6	. .	63 11 6
North Road (Females)		521 4 9	35 5 11	10 0 10	6 2 0	. .	. .	. .	0 14 9	6 16 9	45 6 9	. .	38 10 0
Queen's Road	Females	555 0 11	35 5 11	10 18 10	20 17 2	. .	. .	. .	1 6 11	22 4 1	46 4 9	. .	24 0 8
	Males	555 0 11	22 5 11	8 6 9	19 13 11	. .	. .	. .	8 5 10	27 19 9	30 12 8	. .	2 12 11
West Point	Females	644 6 10	32 0 11	18 15 7	18 15 4	. .	. .	. .	1 8 7	20 3 11	50 16 6	. .	30 12 7
	Males	644 6 9	32 0 11	20 6 1	13 15 8	. .	. .	. .	7 13 0	21 8 8	52 7 0	. .	30 18 4
f Kitchen Bank (Females)		776 7 4	252 7 1	63 0 6	34 15 8	0 8 0	0 8 4	0 16 10	0 17 3	51 12 7	315 7 7	. .	263 15 0
Dean Lane	Females	1121 0 0	252 7 2	38 18 9	30 18 8	0 4 4	0 10 0	0 10 4	1 1 1	33 4 5	291 5 11	. .	258 1 6
	Males	. .	22 5 11	6 12 11	6 11 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	6 11 11	28 18 10	. .	22 6 11
Wellington Hotel, Didsbury (Males)		86 4 1	22 5 11	3 2 11	5 0 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	5 0 2	25 8 10	. .	20 8 8
Proportion of Cost of Maintenance of Joint Tram Shelters, etc., received from Transport Department		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	296 13 4	. .	296 13 4	. .
Sundry Receipts		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	32 2 2	. .	32 2 2	. .
TOTALS		33443 9 7	8824 10 5	3655 13 5	4746 17 0	846 11 10	684 10 4	95 15 4	284 4 11	7141 17 8	12480 3 10	1023 8 5	6361 14 7

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a This Convenience was let with the shop at a rental of £30 per annum and rates, the Public Health Committee undertaking to pay for gas, water, and electricity.

b Includes £19 10s. for privileges extended to Tramways employees at this Convenience.

c Tramways Committee to pay half cost of construction (except Barlow Moor Road Conveniences, the amount stated being the cost apportioned to the Public Health Committee) and working expenses, and receive half receipts.

d Includes £51 6s. 3d. rent, etc., received for portion of premises.

e Includes £40 rent, etc., received for portion of premises.

f Includes £14 6s. 6d. rent, etc., received for portion of premises.

g Conveniences demolished January 19th, 1931—Road widening scheme.

TABLE NO. 17.

Showing the work done by the Drainage Branch.

DATES	Total Number of Orders received	Number of Orders executed and in progress by the Owners after circular issued by the Drainage Department stating that the Corporation was about to proceed with the work				Number of Orders cancelled on account of property being dealt with by the Housing and Unhealthy Dwellings Committee, or owing to dangerous condition of walls	Number of Orders where the Drainage Department have done the work, also the number of Orders in progress, the cost of the work, and the apportionment thereof; also the number of Orders received from Owners to execute work without notice being served								
		Number of Orders executed	Number of Orders—Work in progress	Number of Houses included in the Orders	Number of Business Premises, Works, Public Buildings, etc.		Number of Orders executed	Number of Orders—Work in progress and in abeyance	Number of Orders received from Owners of Property	Number of Orders received from Public Health Committee and other Committees	Total number of premises dealt with under such Orders		Total Cost of Work executed	Apportioned to	
											Houses	Business Premises, etc.		Owners	Highways Department City Fund Account
													£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From January 1st, 1930, to December 31st, 1930	1,733	333	..	453	16	82	1,113	205	172	250	682	412	8,349 18 3	6,718 12 1	1,631 6 2
From the formation of Department, April, 1896, to December 31st, 1930..	67,968	10,874	..	26,417	854	1,824	53,941	1,329	7,842	11,984	105,571	19,010	713,901 0 10	555,280 5 2	158,620 15 8

In addition to above, the Department has complied with 133 requests from owners for the supply of ashbins.

REPORT FROM MARKETS DEPARTMENT AS TO SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Medical Officer of Health is indebted to Mr. A. Chadwick, General Superintendent, for the following particulars relating to the operations of the Markets Department during the year ending 31st March, 1930.

At the City Abattoir and Wholesale Meat Market the business has considerably increased during the past 30 years, as is shown in Statement "A" attached.

The bulk of the meat, fish, fruit, etc., which is condemned is found to be unfit for food on arrival at the markets, railway stations, wholesale houses, etc., and by the system which operates of carrying out an efficient inspection at the centre of distribution, the risk of diseased meat, etc., being exposed in retail shops is lessened.

Statement "B" shows the total condemnations in the City, and Statement "C" the total weight of meat condemned at the City Abattoir.

Statement "A."

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT CITY ABATTOIR DURING CERTAIN YEARS.

Year ending 31st March	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Calves	Pigs
1900	34,675	106,855	45,595	872	18,163
1910	38,389	193,855	57,553	2,179	10,486
1920	89,143	214,363	48,656	8,202	9,636
1921	44,278	116,407	46,004	6,432	12,747
1922	53,348	232,581	57,159	5,359	19,601
1923	65,138	222,875	97,087	5,631	17,897
1924	55,332	192,906	78,739	3,364	15,662
1925	60,171	252,382	80,474	3,667	19,168
1926	54,027	271,127	76,460	5,192	16,106
1927	55,054	275,571	94,173	5,401	13,623
1928	65,386	330,894	111,286	5,518	18,584
1929	68,510	308,361	134,489	5,343	18,803
1930	73,244	272,868	119,299	5,472	15,259

Statement "B."

TOTAL CONDEMNATION OF VARIOUS FOODSTUFFS DURING CERTAIN YEARS.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Meat	361¾	332½	325¼	406¼	342	386¼	426	407¾	472¼
Fish	195½	133¾	110	83¼	91½	181¼	111¼	118½	98½
Fruit	30½	55¼	61¾	85¼	74¼	72½	31½	28½	20½
Vegetables	93¾	82¼	64½	207	261½	149	81¾	132¾	199¼
Eggs (number	32,828	34,001	29,922	95,368	14,739	2,595	15,781	786	1,150
Game (head)	1,006	78	386	3,350	1,342	1,789	2,089	1,097	645
Poultry (head) ..	5,769	4,332	6,192	4,870	4,712	5,695	3,608	3,153	3,440
Rabbits (head) ..	54,319	13,842	19,021	20,611	14,290	12,861	12,780	5,325	7,895
,, (tinned) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement "C."

MEAT CONDEMNED AT THE CITY ABATTOIR AND WHOLESALE MEAT MARKET DURING CERTAIN YEARS.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Total weight of meat condemned at the City Abattoir and Wholesale Meat Market	310½	287¼	293¼	370½	311¼	353¼	399	379	451¾
Of which the weight of dressed meat consigned from places other than the City was ..	154¾	139½	168¾	171¾	121¼	151½	136	142¾	167½
Included in which were Imported Offals amounting to	7½	8¾	2½	2¾	5¼	3½	5½	½	2½

AMOUNT OF UNWHOLESOME FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1930.

	1928-29	1929-30
MEAT :—	lbs.	lbs.
Beef	777,484	909,718
Mutton	39,144	41,202
Veal	12,468	20,928
Venison..	—	246
Pork	83,022	80,273
Imported Offal	1,359	5,565
	913,477 = 407¾ tons	1,057,932 = 472¼ tons
FISH :—		
Fish	236,144	188,876
Shellfish	29,749	32,098
	265,893 = 118½ tons	220,974 = 98½ tons

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR—*continued*

	1928-29	1929-30
	HEAD	HEAD
GAME	1,097	645
POULTRY	3,153	3,440
RABBITS	5,325	7,895
	LBS.	LBS.
FRUIT	64,034 = 28½ tons	46,034 = 20½ tons
VEGETABLES	297,217 = 132¾ tons	446,473 = 199¼ tons
MISCELLANEOUS :—	NO.	NO.
Eggs	786	1,150
	LBS.	LBS.
Condensed Milk	790	160
Sundry Provisions	649	514½

With the exception of the following, which were seized while deposited or exposed for sale, the above quantities were surrendered after being condemned by the Inspectors of the Department :—

	1928-29	1929-30
	LBS.	LBS.
Meat	517	10½
Fish	840	135
Fowl	..	..
Rabbits	..	..
Fruit	..	540
Poultry	10	..

NOTE.—The term "surrendered" includes cases in which the Inspectors have discovered the diseased meat, etc., in the course of their duty, but in which, owing to salesman's acceptance of the Inspector's decision, it has been deemed unnecessary to obtain a magistrate's order prior to destruction.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Officer of Health is indebted to Mr. Jones, Director of Public Cleansing, for the following particulars relating to the operations of the Cleansing Department during the year ending 31st March, 1930.

The administration of the Cleansing Department of the City of Manchester is under the supervision of a Director, with a staff of about 77 officials and 1,947 workmen.

For Departmental purposes the Cleansing of the City is divided into a House and Trade Refuse Section and a Street Cleansing Section.

The work of the House and Trade Refuse Section includes the emptying of old privies and pail closets and the collection and disposal of household refuse ; whilst the Street Cleansing Section deals principally with the cleansing of the streets and disposal of refuse collected therefrom.

The extent of the Department's operations may be gathered from the following general statistics :—

The net expenditure of the Department, including loan charges, amounted to :—

	£	s.	d.
House and Trade Refuse Section	212,346	12	0
Street Cleansing Section	159,253	18	7
	£371,600	10	7

House and Trade Refuse Section.

There are within the City 179,184 dwelling-houses, 3,900 lock-up shops, 15,846 mills, warehouses, and offices, and 10,745 miscellaneous premises. From these premises during the past year there were collected and disposed of 170,433 tons of ashes, 4,254 tons of night-soil and pail contents, 24,486 tons of warehouse and trade refuse, 6,274 tons of slaughter-house refuse, 2,267 tons of stable manure, and 852 tons of fish refuse.

Previous to 1872 the midden-privy system was in operation, but the Corporation then decided upon the introduction of what is known as the pail-closet system, the scarcity of water preventing the adopting of the water-carriage method. Since the water difficulty has been solved the conversion of pail-closets into water-closets has been proceeded with, and is rapidly nearing completion. There are now only 60 privies and 917 pail-closets within the City.

In later years it was decided to replace the wooden ash-boxes by galvanized iron receptacles with lids, and there are now 197,631 of the latter.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF PRIVIES, PAILS, ASH-BOXES, AND ASH-BINS FOR PERIOD 1912-1930.

Year	No. of Privies (with Ashpits)	No. of Pails	No. of Wooden Ash-boxes	No. of Galvanized Iron Ash-bins with Lids
1912	1,982	10,000	50,421	88,762
1913	292	3,850	41,645	101,239
1914	218	2,128	31,875	112,843
1915	157	1,710	24,677	121,191
1916*	236	1,671	16,653	142,107
1917	230	1,665	12,469	146,246
1918	230	1,633	11,230	147,616
1919	217	1,327	8,011	151,609
1920	217	1,326	4,827	153,962
1921	217	1,322	2,181	156,587
1922	217	1,310	1,681	160,347
1923	217	1,300	1,440	165,165
1924	217	1,244	1,140	168,905
1925	217	1,229	940	171,184
1926	217	1,225	716	183,930
1927	80	1,148	520	187,242
1928	73	1,127	—	191,814
1929	73	957	—	195,619
1930	60	917	—	197,631

* District of Withington incorporated.

The removal of domestic refuse takes place once a week.

The fleet of barges for removal of refuse is now 13.

Eighteen motor and 41 horse-sweeping machines are employed on the streets, a total of 44,431 loads of sweepings, litter, etc., being collected.

General.

The total weight of material dealt with by the House and Trade Refuse and Street Cleansing Sections of the Department during the year was 256,492 tons, being equal to, say, 850 tons per working day.

TABLE SHOWING THE DISPOSAL OF MATERIAL COLLECTED TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH, 1930.

House and Trade Refuse.

	Tons
Incineration	122,919
Boat to Estates	34,189
Rail to Estates	2,074
Sales to Farmers	2,730
Concentrated Manure Manufacture	1,650
Salvage	1,591
Tipping	34,095
Mortar Manufacture	16
Meat Products	557
Separation Plant	12,763
Drainage	64
	212,648

Street Cleansing.

	Loads
Incineration	923
Boat to Estates	9,741
Tipping	14,292
Sales to Farmers	2,009
Rail to Carrington	12,815
Drainage	4,650
	44,431

The amount of refuse taken to the Carrington and Chat Moss Estates since they were purchased by the Corporation is as follows:—

Chat Moss Estate	1,670,759	tons in 32	years.
Carrington Estate	1,195,696	,, 42	,,

The estates are divided among 58 tenants, occupying an aerodrome, farmsteads, and nurseries.

The Corporation erected the farmsteads, together with an adequate supply of town's water. There are 2 railway sidings on the estate and 2 wharves on the Ship Canal. The market value of the estates has considerably increased since their purchase, chiefly through cultivation and owing to the proximity of the Manchester Ship Canal.

VETERINARY AND MILK CONTROL SECTION.

By R. C. Locke, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. (Vict.),

Veterinary Officer.

A brief summary of the work done by the above section of the Department during 1930 is submitted herewith in the usual tabular form.

The policy pursued has been the same as during the previous few years, and considerable improvement has been made in regard to milkshops and dairies.

Country Farms.

In 1930 examinations were made of the milk from 750 country farms, this number representing a larger area sampled than in any previous year.

This is a section of the work which has shown a steady increase, as will be realised from the following figures :—The average number of farms from which samples of milk were taken during the five years 1921 to 1925 was 318, whilst during the years 1926 to 1930 the average number was 644. Despite this, there is still room for further extension before it can be said that the ground is being efficiently covered.

The percentage of farms sampled, found to be sending tuberculous milk, is 14·26, and this shows an increase of 1·6 per cent. over the figure for 1929, and it would indicate that no headway is being made towards a reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis in dairy herds in this country. In fact, the average percentage for the last five years is 13·17, as against 9·92 for the five years ending 1925.

In view of the great depression which agriculture has been recently experiencing, with the consequent lowering effect on the general health and condition of the cattle, it is quite probable that the percentage of infection will continue to remain high, and it is desirable to emphasise again that a system of regular veterinary inspection of dairy herds throughout the country is essential in order to prepare the way for a serious attempt at eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

1,473 samples of milk were taken during the year 1930, as shown in Table II. This shows an increase of 150 over the previous year, and an increase of 75 per cent. over 1925, when 820 samples were taken.

City Farms.

The number of farms on the register is 45, with accommodation for approximately 940 cows.

Speaking generally, the high standard of previous years has been maintained. The decrease in the number of farms in the City during the past five years has been considerable, as there were 75 on the register in 1925. Action with regard to farms in the City, with a view to bringing them up to the standard required by the Milk and Dairies Order, has been delayed on account of this decrease, which has been due in the main to housing requirements. Many of the farms remaining require considerable improvement, and this matter will have to be dealt with in the near future.

During the year five cases of tuberculosis of the udder were found, all of them being cows in good condition, and the disease was detected in its early stage in each case.

City Dairies.

The policy of the section has been pursued on the same lines as formerly, and again it is gratifying to report considerable improvement in the existing dairies and the erection of a number of new premises by the smaller dairymen.

The increase in the sale of milk in bottles becomes more evident each year. In the Annual Report for 1929 wax-paper containers were mentioned as a possible rival to the bottle for purposes of milk delivery. There has been no headway made in this direction in the City; in fact, their use, for the present at least, has been entirely discontinued.

During the year, 7 prosecutions were instituted as against 13 in 1929. The details are given in Table VI., and in each case a conviction was obtained.

In addition, an appeal was lodged by a dairyman, who was registered with a neighbouring authority, against the decision of the City Council refusing to register on the grounds of the person being unsatisfactory. This appeal was dismissed by the Magistrates, and no further appeal was lodged.

The demand for "Certified," "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," and "Grade A" milk still remains very small. The particulars of licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, are given in Table V. The figures on the whole are the same as in 1929, with the exception of a decrease from 17 to 13 in the number of licences to sell milk as "Certified." One further licence to pasteurise milk was issued.

In comparison with 1925, the number of "Grade A" milk producers within the City, namely 1, remains the same. There are 13 dealers' licences to use the designation "Certified" as compared with 2 in 1925. Two dealers' licences to use the designation "Grade A" as compared with 1, 1 dealer's licence to use the designation "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" as against none in 1925, and 16 licensed pasteurising establishments against 8 in 1925.

Retail Milkshops.

The work of elimination of those shops selling loose milk which were considered unsatisfactory has been carried on, and as a result there has been a further reduction of 57 in the number of registered milkshops and dairies in 1930. The number, 1,016, is less than half that of 1925, when there were 2,134 registered milkshops and dairies in the City.

One person only was struck off the register during the year, but there has been a surprising increase in the number of persons found selling milk unregistered.

The number of applications for registration shows a decrease of 27, but a bigger percentage of these were approved by the Committee. The number of such applications for 1930 was 95, compared with 297 in 1925.

The Milkshops Inspectors have carried out 5,653 visits to milkshops during 1930, an increase of 600 over 1929, and, speaking generally, there has been an all-round improvement in the conditions found. One phase which has shown an advance has been the provision of better washing accommodation. Table VI. shows the details of this side of the work of the section.

Ice Cream.

The main feature with regard to ice cream is the provision contained in the Manchester Corporation (General Powers) Act, 1930, for the registration of premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold. This Act does not come into operation until January, 1931, and it may be some little while before its effects are felt. It is very certain that the powers conferred will make the control of premises much simpler than it has been in the past. The next step which should be taken is the introduction of a quality standard such as exists for milk, and it is encouraging to know that the better section of the ice cream trade is wholly in favour of legislation being introduced to this effect.

The Milkshops Inspectors have paid 2,554 visits to ice cream premises during the year, an increase of 827 over 1929, and again insistence on all-round cleanliness has been their object. In 1925, 45 visits were paid by inspectors to ice cream premises, and it will be seen from this how much the supervision has increased.

During the year three prosecutions were instituted, it being felt that some sort of warning action was necessary owing to the increase in the number of dirty utensils found—see Table IV. In each case a conviction was obtained.

In addition to the work previously reported upon, the Milkshops Inspectors have taken 20 samples of "Certified" milk on behalf of the Ministry of Health.

Manchester Corporation Hospitals' Supply.

The farms supplying milk to Monsall Hospital and Baguley Sanatorium have again been under the supervision of the Veterinary Officers. As in previous years, there has been no cause for complaint either as regards bacterial count, dirt estimation, or tuberculous infection.

During the year the Poor Law Institutions and Hospitals were taken over by the Corporation. These institutions were supplied with milk direct from farms, the majority of which were situated in Derbyshire. Many of these farms had a history of tuberculous infection, and none of them could be said to approach the standard necessary for hospitals supply. It was therefore decided to provide the hospitals with a supply of pasteurised milk as from October 1st, the milk to conform to standards laid down in the contract.

The milk thus supplied has so far given satisfaction in use, and regular sampling has shown no cause for complaint, but a better testing period will be the summer months in 1931.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the services of the staff for the way in which they have carried out their duties during the year.

R. C. LOCKE,
Veterinary Officer.

TABLE I.

City Farms.

Total number of farms in City Accommodation for 940 cows.	45
Number of visits paid to farms by Veterinary Officers	111
,, cowsheds inspected	227
,, cows examined	1,242
,, samples taken	24
,, cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder	5

Country Farms.

Number of visits paid to farms by Veterinary Officers	158
,, cowsheds inspected	443
,, cows examined	4,247
,, cows found with tuberculous udders	95
,, cows removed from farms prior to visits of Veterinary Officers	47

TABLE II.

MILK SAMPLES.

Total number of samples taken during the year	1,473
Samples Examined for Tubercle Bacilli.	
Collected by Food and Drugs Inspectors at—	
(*a*) Railway Stations	97
(*b*) Vehicles entering the City by road	649
Collected by Milkshops Inspectors at—	
(*a*) Day Nurseries and Hospitals	66
(*b*) City Dairies and Railway Stations	102
(*c*) Vehicles entering the City by road	227
Number of samples taken at farms by Veterinary Officers	51
Number of samples not examined from various causes	4
Number of samples proved to cause tuberculosis	†135
Samples Examined for Chemical Analysis, Bacterial Count, Bacillus Coli, etc.	
Collected by Milkshops Inspectors at Hospitals, Dairies, Vehicles, etc.	*535

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* Of these, 254 were also examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

† This figure includes 10 control samples.

TABLE III.

SAMPLES OF MILK TESTED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Results of Examinations of Samples taken from January 1st to December 31st, 1930.

County	No. of Farmers represented by Samples of Milk	No. of Farmers sending Tuberculous Milk	Percentage
Cheshire	388	66	17·01
Lancashire	74	6	8·10
Derbyshire	105	15	14·28
Staffordshire	172	20	11·62
Shropshire	..	..	..
Westmoreland	1	..	..
Cumberland..	3	..	..
Montgomeryshire	1	..	..
Yorkshire	6	..	..
Lincolnshire	..	..	..
Totals	750	107	**14·26**

TABLE IV.

ICE CREAM.

Number of visits by Milkshops Inspectors	2,554
,, applications for permission to manufacture	46
,, applications to manufacture ice cream refused	40
,, premises in disrepair	10
,, persons warned for dirty utensils	126
,, ,, ,, uncovered mixture	80
,, ,, ,, dirty clothing	11
,, ,, ,, dirty premises	134
,, prosecutions taken in respect of dirty premises	2
,, ,, ,, ,, dirty utensils	1

TABLE V.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Licences issued during the year 1930.

Producer's licence to use the designation "Grade A"	1
Dealer's licence to use the designation "Certified"	13
Dealer's licence to use the designation "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)"	1
Dealer's licence to use the designation "Grade A"	2
Dealer's licence to use the designation "Pasteurised":—	
(*a*) Pasteurising establishments	16
(*b*) Shops	4

TABLE VI.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915, AND ORDER.

Number of registered premises—December 31st, 1930	1,016
,, visits to dairies and milkshops by Milkshops Inspectors..	5,653
Total number of applications for registration	95
Number of applications approved by Committee	72
,, applications refused by Committee	14
,, applications withdrawn before consideration by Committee	9
,, persons struck off register by resolution of City Council..	1
,, persons found selling milk unregistered	103
,, milk vessels uncovered	68
,, milk vessels found dirty	40
,, milkshops found dirty	177
,, premises in disrepair	25
,, unsatisfactory washing accommodation	81
,, milk conveyances found dirty	25
,, milk conveyances without name and address	17
,, milk purveyors found bottling milk in street	2
,, sites inspected for new dairies	24
,, persons warned for opening sealed bottled milk	33
,, prosecutions taken in respect of bottling milk in street	2
,, prosecutions taken in respect of persons selling milk not being registered for such purpose	1
,, prosecutions taken in respect of dirty premises	1
,, prosecutions taken in respect of dirty vehicle	1
,, prosecutions taken in respect of using vehicle without name and address on same	1
,, prosecutions taken in respect of not taking practicable precautions to prevent milk from becoming contaminated	1

Table VII.

Year	Number of Farmers' Milk tested during the year	Total number found to cause Tuberculosis in the experimental animal	Percentage of Farmers sending Tuberculous Milk	Percentage of Farmers from each county whose Milk was proved to cause Tuberculosis									
				Cheshire	Derbyshire	Staffordshire	Shropshire	Lancashire	Yorkshire	Cumberland	Montgomeryshire	Westmoreland	Lincolnshire
1901 ..	272	27	9·90	10·46	9·23	8·00	10·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902 ..	345	36	10·40	12·72	8·65	4·01	..	8·31	..	..	..	..	..
1903 ..	329	45	13·60	14·76	9·58	15·15	40·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904 ..	318	29	9·10	11·17	6·02	..	..	7·14	25·00	..	..	..	..
1905 ..	565	47	8·30	10·26	6·00	6·38	..	2·98	12·50	..	..	..	..
1906 ..	542	42	7·70	8·60	6·50	9·30	12·50	4·00	..	..	..	..	..
1907 ..	562	38	6·76	7·71	4·48	6·94	12·50	3·70	..	..	..	..	..
1908 ..	289	27	9·34	11·56	6·25	7·70	..	2·94	12·50	..	..	..	..
1909 ..	535	31	5·79	4·80	7·47	8·57	11·11	3·33	..	..	..	..	..
1910 ..	468	30	6·41	6·20	8·69	5·55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911 ..	494	51	10·32	11·11	2·50	12·12	10·00	12·20	50·00	..	..	..	..
1912 ..	484	54	11·15	12·94	4·00	10·20	33·33	6·00	10·00	..	..	..	..
1913 ..	486	60	12·51	13·99	11·58	9·26	33·33	5·88	20·00	..	..	..	..
1914 ..	352	34	9·66	12·39	8·19	..	..	2·77	..	..	..	..	..
1915 ..	69	9	13·04	16·21	..	..	..	13·63	..	..	..	..	..
1916 ..	321	38	11·83	11·59	8·80	13·04	..	6·97	..	..	..	..	..
1917 ..	365	37	10·13	13·54	9·30	4·30	..	11·70	..	..	..	..	..
1918 ..	288	18	6·25	8·17	5·12	4·16	..	3·57	..	..	..	..	..
1919 ..	240	20	8·30	8·84	8·00	4·55	..	8·10	..	..	..	..	..
1920 ..	194	29	14·94	18·75	10·71	..	..	5·88	..	..	..	..	..
1921 ..	305	37	12·13	16·23	4·17	..	..	10·52	..	..	..	..	..
1922 ..	243	21	8·64	10·52	6·34	6·66	..	3·57	..	..	..	..	..
1923 ..	296	33	11·14	12·94	7·14	10·34	..	9·75	..	..	..	..	..
1924 ..	453	43	9·49	10·80	8·69	8·82	..	5·12		..	..	..	..
1925 ..	292	24	8·21	10·00	11·86	4·34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1926 ..	474	49	10·33	12·26	11·76	6·94	..	5·76	..	..	..	..	..
1927 ..	604	67	11·09	14·11	4·62	6·52	..	14·81	..	..	..	..	..
1928 ..	694	122	17·57	18·10	24·50	16·83	33·33	10·00	..	22·22	50·00	..	..
1929 ..	697	88	12·62	12·85	13·0	13·84	..	9·89	42·85	..	..	..	..
1930 ..	750	107	14·26	17·01	14·28	11·62	..	8·10	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	12326	1293	10·49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table VIII.

SOURCE OF SAMPLES			NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI				Number of visits paid to Farms	Number of Cows Examined	COWS WITH TUBERCULOUS UDDERS		
			Primary and Subsequent	Control	Total	Positive Results			Found	Slaughtered under Tuberculosis Order, 1925 (Condemned Clinically)	Removed from Farm prior to visit
By Food and Drug Inspectors	Railway Stations		91	6	97	*11	..	..	..	..	..
	Carts and City Dairies ..		578	71	649	†77	..	..	..	..	..
By Milkshops Inspectors	Nurseries and Hospitals (Mixed)		66	..	66	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Carts, City Farms, City Dairies, and Railway Stations		324	5	329	31	..	..	..	..	..
By Veterinary Officers	Country Farms	Individual	17	..	17	2	158	4,247	72	23	47
		Group ..	10	..	10	1					
	City Farms	Individual	17	..	17	6	111	1,242	5	..	..
		Group ..	7	..	7	1					
Totals			1,110	82	1,192	135	269	5,489	77	23	47

* Includes 1 control sample proved positive.

† Includes 9 control samples proved positive.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT,

1929.

TOTAL NUMBER OF BEDS AT HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS NOW IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The transfer of the hospital and institution functions of the Guardians to the City Council has multiplied by nine times the number of such beds in the charge of the Public Health Committee. Previous to April, 1930, the Public Health Hospitals provided a total of 1,045 beds. The total number of beds now in charge of the Committee is 9,034.

These beds are distributed as shown in the subjoined statement :—

Establishments owned by City Council—

	Number of Beds	
Original Public Health Hospitals	1,045	
Transferred Hospitals	4,790	
Transferred Institutions	3,199	
		9,034
Beds retained by arrangement or contract before April, 1930	180	
Beds retained by arrangement or contract in Convalescent Homes transferred, April, 1930	240	
		420
Total		9,454

DECLARED FUNCTIONS.

DECLARATION.

At a meeting on 28th August, 1929, the City Council made a declaration for the hospital treatment of sick persons. The declaration is as follows :—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

POOR LAW—TRANSFER AND ADMINISTRATION OF FUNCTIONS.

ADMINISTRATIVE SCHEME FOR THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Copy of Scheme made by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Manchester, acting by the Council, in pursuance of the Local Government Act, 1929, at a meeting of the City Council held on the Twenty-eighth day of August, 1929, including the modifications set out in the Instrument of Approval by the Minister of Health dated 15th January, 1930.

Interpretation.

1. (1) In this scheme—

" The City " means the City of Manchester.

" The Council " means the Council of the City.

" The Act " means the Local Government Act, 1929.

" The Minister " means the Minister of Health.

Other words and expressions have the same meanings as are assigned to them in the Act.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of this scheme as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Declaration that certain assistance is to be provided otherwise than by way of poor law relief.

2. (1) It is hereby declared that all assistance to necessitous persons for which provision is made in the services set out in this clause shall be provided exclusively by virtue of the Act or Acts under the heading of which the service is set out, and not by way of poor relief :—

The Blind Persons Act, 1920, the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, and the Education Act, 1921.

The provision of assistance to all blind persons except—

(*a*) Blind persons who are suffering from some disability (other than blindness), which renders them unsuitable for admission to special homes for the blind, and who require institutional care.

(*b*) Blind persons with sighted dependants requiring assistance in their own homes.

(*c*) Blind persons for whom hospital treatment is provided.

The Education Act, 1921.

The education of children in homes or institutions (other than the Styal Cottage Homes) which in the opinion of the Council are not utilised primarily for the treatment of sickness.

The Public Health Acts, 1875 to 1926, as extended by section 14 (2) of the Local Government Act, 1929, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act, 1921, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

The provision of hospital treatment for the sick.

The Public Health Acts, 1875 to 1926, as extended by section 14 (2) of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The provision of institutional treatment for adult sane epileptics.

(2) Nothing in this scheme shall diminish or otherwise affect the duty of the Council under section 34 of the Poor Law Act, 1927, to provide relief for the poor, and if any application for assistance is made to the Public Assistance Committee, or a Sub-Committee thereof, or to an officer of the Public Assistance Committee, and the assistance required is assistance in respect of which a declaration is made under this clause, the appropriate Committee of the Council shall forthwith be notified of the application, and pending the decision of that Committee the Public Assistance Committee or Sub-Committee or officer shall render any necessary assistance, either in an institution or otherwise.

Constitution of Public Assistance Committee.

3. (1) There shall be constituted a Committee of the Council to be called the "Public Assistance Committee," consisting of 48 persons, who shall be members of the Council.

(2) The first members of the Public Assistance Committee shall be appointed by the Council at the first meeting of the Council held after the approval of this scheme, and thereafter the Public Assistance Committee shall be appointed at the quarterly meeting of the Council held in November of each year.

(3) The members of the Public Assistance Committee shall hold office until the date on which their successors are appointed.

Functions of Public Assistance Committee.

4. The functions transferred to the Council under Part I. of the Act, other than those specified in section 2 of the Act, and excepting those for which provision is otherwise made by this scheme, are hereby referred to the Public Assistance Committee, subject to their proceedings being submitted to the Council for confirmation or otherwise, in the same manner as the proceedings of other Committees of the Council, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Acts and the Standing Orders of the Council.

Meetings and Procedure of Public Assistance Committee.

5. (1) The Public Assistance Committee shall meet at least once in each quarter.

(2) Three clear days at least before any meeting of the Public Assistance Committee, a summons to attend the meeting, specifying the business proposed to be transacted thereat, and signed by the Town Clerk, shall be left or delivered by post at the usual place of abode of every member of the Public Assistance Committee.

(3) No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Public Assistance Committee other than that specified in the summons relating thereto.

(4) The Public Assistance Committee shall not proceed to the transaction of business unless there be present at least 15 members who shall form a quorum.

Discharge of certain Functions of Public Assistance Committee by other Committees.

6. Subject to the general direction and control of the Public Assistance Committee—

(*a*) The functions of the Public Assistance Committee in so far as they relate to—

(1) children maintained under the Boarding-out Order, 1911.

(2) children at the Styal Cottage Homes and the Dr. Rhodes Memorial Home,

(3) The maintenance of healthy children in establishments not belonging to the Council for whom the Council are responsible,

shall be discharged on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee by the Education Committee ;

(*b*) The functions of the Public Assistance Committee in so far as they relate to (1) domiciliary medical relief, and (2) the care and maintenance of persons in—

The Crumpsall Institution,

The Withington Institution,

The Swinton Home for non-educable mentally-defective children and children suffering from post-encephalitis lethargica,

shall be discharged on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee by the Public Health Committee ;

(*c*) the functions of the Public Assistance Committee in respect of blind persons with sighted dependants requiring assistance in their own homes shall be discharged on their behalf by the Blind Presons Act Special Committee.

Sub-Committees of Public Assistance Committee.

7. The Public Assistance Committee may appoint such local or other sub-committees, consisting wholly of members of the Committee, as they think

fit, for the discharge of such of the functions of the Committee as could be more efficiently discharged through a Sub-Committee.

Given under the Common Seal of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Manchester.

The Common Seal of the Corporation of the City of Manchester was hereunto affixed in pursuance of an Order of the Council of the said City in the presence of

G. Westcott,
Lord Mayor.

F. E. W. Howell,
Town Clerk.

111485

Note.—The foregoing scheme includes the modifications set out in the Schedule attached to the following Instrument of Approval, namely :—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929: PART I.

Approval of Administrative Scheme.

City of Manchester.

Whereas in pursuance of section 4 of the Local Government Act, 1929, the Council of the City of Manchester made, on the 28th August, 1929, a scheme (hereinafter referred to as the administrative scheme) of the administrative arrangements proposed to be made for discharging the functions transferred to the Council under Part I. of the said Act, and have duly submitted the administrative scheme to the Minister of Health for approval :

And Whereas it appears to the Minister that the administrative scheme should be approved subject to certain modifications :

Now Therefore the Minister of Health in pursuance of his powers in that behalf hereby approves the aforesaid administrative scheme with the modifications set out in the Schedule attached hereto.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Health this Fifteenth day of January, 1930.

(Signed) H. W. S. Francis,
Assistant Secretary,
Ministry of Health.

APPROPRIATION.

All establishments to which the declaration applies have been appropriated under the Act.

The various hospitals and buildings to which the declaration applies and which were thus appropriated are :—

	Number of Beds
Crumpsall Hospital	1,568
Withington Hospital	1,293
Booth Hall Hospital	760
Rose Hill Convalescent Home	123
Langho Colony	622

Crumpsall, Withington, and Booth Hall Hospitals.

General Statement.

Crumpsall and Withington Hospitals provide facilities for the treatment of general medical and surgical cases, gynæcological cases, diseases of the ear, nose and throat, diseases of the eye, orthopædic cases, maternity cases—practically any medical or surgical condition for which hospital treatment is required.

The treatment of certain groups of diseases has been allocated specifically to individual hospitals. Thus, in-patient treatment of cases of venereal disease is provided at Crumpsall, where special wards are set aside for this purpose ; similarly, cases of pulmonary phthisis (both male and female) are dealt with at Withington. Withington Hospital is officially approved by the Ministry of Health as a sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Non-pulmonary tubercle is treated both at Withington and Crumpsall. Cases of mental disorder and of mental deficiency (non-educable type) are housed in Crumpsall Institution (see "Delegated Services," page 286).

Booth Hall Hospital is a general hospital for diseases of children. Patients are admitted up to the age of 16 years. The hospital deals with all forms of disease occurring in children, with the exception of the notifiable infectious diseases. Convalescence after recovery from the acute stage of illness is provided for at Rose Hill Convalescent Home (see page 278), and at other convalescent homes in which beds are retained by the Corporation on a contractual basis (see Convalescent Homes, page 285). A noteworthy feature of the work of this hospital is the scheme for the treatment and supervision of children of school age suffering from disease of the heart run in conjunction with the school medical service. These cases—the majority of whom are sent in by the school medical service—undergo treatment at first in the hospital ; they are then transferred to Rose Hill Convalescent Home for a period of three or four months. On final discharge to their homes the cases come once more under the direct care of the school medical service and are specially supervised throughout the period of school life.

All three hospitals—Crumpsall, Withington, and Booth Hall—have attached to them a consultant staff for the medical and surgical services provided, viz. :—General medicine ; general surgery ; orthopædic surgery ; gynæcology and obstetrics ; diseases of the eye, of the skin, and of the ear, nose, and throat ; diseases of children ; tuberculosis ; radiology and dentistry.

Each hospital has its own clinical pathological laboratory. This service is centred in the main pathological laboratory at Crumpsall. General clinical pathology is done at each hospital. Special pathological examinations are carried out at the central laboratory in Crumpsall. The pathological staff consists of one pathologist and one assistant pathologist, with laboratory assistants. The pathologists visit the hospitals by routine arrangement, and also whenever required for special or urgent pathological examinations.

Each hospital is provided with an X-ray Department. Ultra-violet ray equipment is also provided.

Withington Hospital possesses a special physiotherapy department—specially equipped and staffed for various forms of electric, radiological, massage, and other forms of physiotherapy.

One or more operating theatres are provided at each hospital. The main operating theatre at Withington Hospital is not up to modern standards, and the Committee is at present considering the provision of a new theatre to replace the existing one.

All three hospitals are recognised training schools for nurses. Withington and Crumpsall also provide a training course for the examination of the Central Midwives Board, and Withington a course at the physiotherapy department for the Certificate of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics.

"*Paying Beds.*"—These are beds to which are admitted patients who undertake to pay a weekly charge, fixed by the late Guardians, as reasonably meeting the costs of their maintenance while in hospital. The fee was fixed by the late Guardians at three guineas per week.

Paying beds exist both at Crumpsall and Withington Hospitals. At Crumpsall these are arranged in wards or blocks. At Withington the paying section of the hospital—known as the Auxiliary Hospital—is a separate block of buildings in the hospital grounds. Paying cases admitted to both hospitals include practically all medical or surgical conditions and maternity cases. The number of paying beds in the two hospitals is :—

	Beds	Cots
Crumpsall	54 ..	18
Withington	94 ..	19

Rose Hill Convalescent Home is provided for convalescent children and children suffering from heart disease. This home was originally used for the treatment of ophthalmic disease in children. These diseases in childhood have been very largely eliminated by the combined activities of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, the School Medical Service, and Booth Hall Hospital, so that for some years it has not been necessary to devote Rose Hill solely to this purpose. The home is now used for the convalescence of children from all medical and surgical conditions, with the exception of tuberculosis and some of the infectious diseases of childhood. The cases are admitted from Booth Hall Hospital and are under the care of the same children's specialist—Dr. Hugh T. Ashby—in both institutions. The duration of stay of the ordinary run of case is approximately three weeks. The heart cases (see paragraph on Booth Hall Hospital) stay for two to three months.

The Langho Colony for Sane Epileptics is a remedial residential institution situated in Ribblesdale, about five miles from Blackburn. The two farms are attached to the Colony and form part of the estate. The provision of institutional treatment for adult sane epileptics is a specific part of the "declaration" made by the City Council in the Administrative Scheme approved under the Local Government Act, 1929. The patients necessarily remain in Langho for long periods. In addition to purely medical treatment, suitable vocational occupation forms an important part of the therapeutic régime in the life of the patients. A large proportion of the work of the colony (including the attached farms) is thus done by the colonists.

The striking reduction in the incidence of fits in practically every case is in itself sufficient evidence of the success attending the work of this establishment.

The majority of the patients come from Manchester, but a considerable number are received from other areas with which the Guardians had made contractual agreements. These agreements form an integral part of the transferred services.

Recovery of Costs of Hospital Maintenance.—The cost of hospital maintenance is recovered according to the means of the patient or the patient's family. The assessment of the capacity to pay and the actual recovery of costs on this basis is effected by the Public Assistance Department. The assessment is based upon the information contained both in the Hospital and Public Assistance records of the case and family. During the financial year ending March 31st, 1931, the amount so recovered reached a total of £34,068, which was made up as follows :—

From	Booth Hall	Crumpsall	Langho	Rose Hill	Withington
	£	£	£	£	£
Paying patients at a fixed weekly charge	208	4,708	—	—	8,215
Relatives and patients according to means ..	1,551	9,263	1,036	121	8,966

COPY OF HOSPITALS RETURNS MADE AS REQUESTED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AT THE END OF THE YEAR, 1930.

Form Hosp. 6.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

CRUMPSALL HOSPITAL.

1. County or County Borough Council of	County Borough Council of Manchester.
2. Name and situation of Institution	Crumpsall Hospital, Crumpsall, Manchester.
3. Define the area and give the population served by the Institution	Manchester County Borough. 773,792 population.
4. State whether Institution is—	
(a) an Institution* { maintained under	....
or (b) a Hospital* { the Poor Law Act	....
or (c) a Hospital maintained under the Local Government Acts or the Public Health Acts	Maintained under Public Health Acts.
5. State total number of beds available in the Institution for sick, maternity, and mental cases—	
(a) for men	610
(b) for women	780
(c) for children (under 16 years of age), excluding cots in maternity wards..	58
	TOTAL .. 1448

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* As defined in the Public Assistance Order, 1930.

I.

TABLE SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SICK AND THE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Classification of Wards*	Number of Wards	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
		Provided	Occupied	Provided	Occupied	Provided	Occupied	Provided	Occupied
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Medical	18	206	190	260	158	..	..	466	348
2. Surgical	8	170	120	124	82	..	..	294	202
3. Children	1	—	—	—	—	48	24	48	24
4. Chronic sick† ..	31	204	136	224	190	10	..	438	326
5. Venereal	3	30	17	50	25	12	5	92	47
6. Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Isolation†† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Maternity ..	6	—	—	122	55	—	—	122	55
9. Mental—									
(*a*) Short stay§ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Long stay‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mental defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	67	610	463	780	510	70	29	1460	1002

* If not classified as in Table, the wards used for more than one class of patient should be grouped. Cots in adult wards should be entered in Col. 7; children in adult wards (whether in beds or in cots) in Col. 8.

† Patients needing hospital treatment because they are suffering from some chronic disease; also aged infirm persons whose medical and nursing needs approximate to those of chronic patients.

†† Reserved specifically for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

§ See sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

‡ See sections 24 to 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Owing to wards being closed for reconstruction, 100 beds for chronic cases and 75 beds for acute cases have not been in use for the past twelve months.

II.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST APRIL TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

(A) *In-Patients.*

1. Total number of admissions	8,395
2. Number of Maternity cases admitted	1,706
3. Number of live births	1,086
4. Number of still births	71
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (*i.e.*, under four weeks of age)	48
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year	Nil
7. Number of Maternal deaths	12
8. Total number of deaths	715
9. Number of patients discharged	7,562
10. Average duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above (total patient-days divided by deaths and discharges)	36 days
11. Number of beds occupied—	
(*a*) average during the period	1,092
(*b*) highest on April 3rd, 1930	1,121
(*c*) lowest on October 5th, 1930	934
12. Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	1,014
13. Number of abdominal sections	345

(B) *Out-Patients.*

1. State the nature and scope of the out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise	Massage, Insulin, Sunlight, and X-ray treatment given to cases who have been, or are about to become, in-patients.
2. Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department	285
3. Number of these persons who were admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution	285
4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil
5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department	8,277
6. If there is an ante-natal clinic, give the number of women seen and the total number of attendances	1,221 women, 5,336 attendances
7. If there is a Venereal Disease clinic, give the number of patients seen and the total number of attendances	No clinic

(c) *Classification of In-Patients who were Discharged from or who Died in the Institution during the Period 1st April to 31st December, 1930.*

	Disease Groups	Children (under 16 years of age)	Men and Women
A.	Acute infectious disease (1)	15	21
B.	Influenza (2)	..	191
C.	Tuberculosis—		
	Pulmonary	..	74
	Non-Pulmonary	..	21
D.	Malignant disease (3)	..	81
E.	Rheumatism—		
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever), together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	..	54
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica)	..	340
	(3) Chronic arthritis	..	165
F.	Venereal disease	..	399
G.	Puerperal pyrexia	..	18
H.	Puerperal fever	..	4
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with child bearing	..	140
J.	Mental diseases	..	..
K.	Senile decay (4)	..	..
L.	Violence (5)	..	..
	In respect of cases not included above :		
M.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	..	252
N.	,, ,, Respiratory System	..	735
O.	,, ,, Circulatory ,,	..	295
P.	,, ,, Digestive ,,	..	640
Q.	,, ,, Genito-urinary ,,	..	433
R.	,, ,, Skin	..	927
S.	Other diseases	1515	1957
		1530	6732

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(1) Including—with the exception of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever—all generally notifiable diseases, together with Measles, German Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough, and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever will be recorded respectively among groups B, C, G, and H. Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica should be entered under Group A if acute and under Group M if chronic.

(2) Including Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

(3) Including Carcinoma and Sarcoma.

(4) To be confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

(5) Including suicides, attempted suicides, and poisoning cases.

(Signed) R. W. MARSDEN, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

26th February, 1931.

Form Hosp. 6.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

WITHINGTON HOSPITAL.

1. County or County Borough Council of	County Borough Council of Manchester.
2. Name and situation of Institution	Withington Hospital, Nell Lane, West Didsbury, Manchester.
3. Define the area and give the population served by the Institution	Manchester County Borough. 773,792 population.
4. State whether Institution is—	
(*a*) an Institution* { maintained under the Poor Law Act }	....
or (*b*) a Hospital* { maintained under the Poor Law Act }	....
or (*c*) a Hospital maintained under the Local Government Acts or the Public Health Acts	Maintained under the Local Government Acts or the Public Health Acts.
5. State total number of beds available in the Institution for sick, maternity, and mental cases—	
(*a*) for men	496
(*b*) for women	642
(*c*) for children (under 16 years of age), excluding cots in maternity wards..	82†
	TOTAL .. 1220

* As defined in the Public Assistance Order, 1930.

† Includes 64 beds in the Infectious Block.

I.

TABLE SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SICK AND THE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Classification of Wards* (1)	Number of Wards (2)	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
		Provided (3)	Occupied (4)	Provided (5)	Occupied (6)	Provided (7)	Occupied (8)	Provided (9)	Occupied (10)
1. Medical	7	77	69	115	85	..	..	192	154
2. Surgical	10	110	77	147	100	..	..	257	177
3. Children	2	—	—	—	—	18	12	18	12
4. Chronic sick† ..	2 Blocks & 7 Wards	183	147	243	198	..	..	426	345
5. Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Tuberculosis ..	6	126	110	42	29	..	..	168	139
7. Isolation†† ..	Block	..	..	..	..	64	..	64	..
8. Maternity ..	4	—	—	95	49	—	—	95	49
9. Mental—									
(*a*) Short stay§ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Long stay‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mental defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Cots, Maternity.	..	..	..	..	..	73	37	73	37
12. Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	..	496	403	642	461	155	49	1293	913

* If not classified as in Table, the wards used for more than one class of patient should be grouped. Cots in adult wards should be entered in Col. 7; children in adult wards (whether in beds or in cots) in Col. 8.

† Patients needing hospital treatment because they are suffering from some chronic disease; also aged infirm persons whose medical and nursing needs approximate to those of chronic patients.

†† Reserved specifically for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

§ See sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

‡ See sections 24 to 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

II.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST APRIL TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

(A) *In-Patients.*

1. Total number of admissions	7,024
2. Number of Maternity cases admitted	1,008
3. Number of live births	911
4. Number of still births..	58
5. Number of deaths among the newlyborn (*i.e.*, under four weeks of age)	38
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year ..	18
7. Number of Maternal deaths	3
8. Total number of deaths	1,034
9. Number of patients discharged	6,939
10. Average duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above (total patient-days divided by deaths and discharges) ..	11 days
11. Number of beds occupied—	
(*a*) average during the period	940
(*b*) highest on December 5th, 1930	1,026
(*c*) lowest on August 31st and September 7th, 1930.. ..	860
12. Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	773
13. Number of abdominal sections	289

(B) *Out-Patients.*

1. State the nature and scope of the out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise.	There is no out-patient department, but we have an after-care system for orthopædic and other cases needing treatment in the physiotherapy department, which is quite inadequate for the numbers and has no washing and dressing accommodation. This economises beds, and useful work is being done here and with the after-care of diabetics. We have also had an ante-natal clinic for our own cases, the accommodation has recently been made. Diabetics come for blood sugar tests and a supply of insulin—there is no proper waiting room. Average attendances 12 per week.

2. Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department..	"Massage" 638
3. Number of these persons who were admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil
4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution	"Massage" 633
5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department..	"Massage" 3733
6. If there is an ante-natal clinic, give the number of women seen and the total number of attendances	782 women, 3,035 attendances or 3·9 per patient
7. If there is a Venereal Disease clinic, give the number of patients seen and the total number of attendances.. ..	Nil

(c) *Classification of In-Patients who were Discharged from or who Died in the Institution during the Period 1st April to 31st December, 1930.*

	Disease Groups	Children (under 16 years of age)	Men and Women
A.	Acute infectious disease (1)	41	159
B.	Influenza (2)	2	91
C.	Tuberculosis—		
	Pulmonary	..	640
	Non-Pulmonary	..	62
D.	Malignant disease (3)	..	295
E.	Rheumatism—		
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever), together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	..	98
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica)	..	68
	(3) Chronic arthritis	..	85
F.	Venereal disease. (All transferred to Crumpsall Hospital)	..	..
G.	Puerperal pyrexia	..	29
H.	Puerperal fever	..	9
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with child bearing	..	33
J.	Mental diseases	..	32
K.	Senile decay (4)	..	66
L.	Violence (5)	..	17
	In respect of cases not included above:		
M.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	6	278
N.	,, ,, Respiratory System	9	657
O.	,, ,, Circulatory ,,	..	705
P.	,, ,, Digestive ,,	3	533
Q.	,, ,, Genito-urinary ,,	1	648
R.	,, ,, Skin	5	237
S.	Other diseases	924	2240
		991	6982

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(1) Including—with the exception of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever—all generally notifiable diseases, together with Measles, German Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough, and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever will be recorded respectively among groups B, C, G, and H. Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica should be entered under Group A if acute and under Group M if chronic.

(2) Including Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

(3) Including Carcinoma and Sarcoma.

(4) To be confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

(5) Including suicides, attempted suicides, and poisoning cases.

(Signed) M. Gamble, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

24th February, 1931.

Form Hosp. 6.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

BOOTH HALL HOSPITAL.

1. County or County Borough Council of	County Borough Council of Manchester.
2. Name and situation of Institution	Booth Hall Hospital, Charlestown Road, Blackley, Manchester.
3. Define the area and give the population served by the Institution	Manchester County Borough. 773,792 population.
4. State whether Institution is—	
(*a*) an Institution* { maintained under the Poor Law Act }	....
or (*b*) a Hospital* { maintained under the Poor Law Act }	....
or (*c*) a Hospital maintained under the Local Government Acts or the Public Health Acts	Maintained under the Local Government Acts or the Public Health Acts.
5. State total number of beds available in the Institution for sick, maternity, and mental cases—	
(*a*) for men	..
(*b*) for women	..
(*c*) for children (under 16 years of age), excluding cots in maternity wards..	750†
	Total .. 750

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* As defined in the Public Assistance Order, 1930.

† Hospital constructed for 564 beds, but is, in fact, rearranged to accommodate 750 beds.

I.

Table showing the Classification of the Accommodation for the Sick and the Number of Beds Occupied on the 31st December, 1930.

Classification of Wards* (1)	Number of Wards (2)	Beds: Men: Provided (3)	Beds: Men: Occupied (4)	Beds: Women: Provided (5)	Beds: Women: Occupied (6)	Beds: Children (under 16 years of age): Provided (7)	Beds: Children (under 16 years of age): Occupied (8)	Beds: Total: Provided (9)	Beds: Total: Occupied (10)
1. Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Surgical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Children	17	—	—	—	—	750	574	750	574
4. Chronic sick† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Isolation†† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Maternity ..	..	—	—	..	..	—	—	..	..
9. Mental—									
(*a*) Short stay§ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Long stay‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mental defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	17	..	..	..	..	750	574	750	574

* If not classified as in Table, the wards used for more than one class of patient should be grouped. Cots in adult wards should be entered in Col. 7; children in adult wards (whether in beds or in cots) in Col. 8.

† Patients needing hospital treatment because they are suffering from some chronic disease; also aged infirm persons whose medical and nursing needs approximate to those of chronic patients.

†† Reserved specifically for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

§ See sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

‡ See sections 24 to 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

II.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST APRIL TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

(A) *In-Patients.*

1. Total number of admissions	3,274
2. Number of Maternity cases admitted	Nil
3. Number of live births	Nil
4. Number of still births	Nil
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (*i.e.*, under four weeks of age)	9
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year	136
7. Number of Maternal deaths	Nil
8. Total number of deaths	263
9. Number of patients discharged	2,981
10. Average duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above (total patient-days divided by deaths and discharges)	45·10 Days
11. Number of beds occupied—	
(*a*) average during the period	532·09
(*b*) highest on April 11th, 1930	641
(*c*) lowest on August 17th, 1930	446
12. Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	1,146
13. Number of abdominal sections	54

(B) *Out-Patients.*

1. State the nature and scope of the out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise.	X-ray examination, plus cases of emergency which are admitted and discharged on the same day.
2. Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department	Nil
3. Number of these persons who were admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil
4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil
5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department	Nil
6. If there is an ante-natal clinic, give the number of women seen and the total number of attendances	Nil
7. If there is a Venereal Disease clinic, give the number of patients seen and the total number of attendances	Nil

(c) *Classification of In-Patients who were Discharged from or who Died in the Institution during the Period 1st April to 31st December, 1930.*

	Disease Groups	Children (under 16 years of age)	Men and Women
A.	Acute infectious disease [1]	263	..
B.	Influenza [2]	6	..
C.	Tuberculosis—		
	Pulmonary	92	..
	Non-Pulmonary	82	..
D.	Malignant disease [3]	1	..
E.	Rheumatism—		
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever), together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	132	..
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica)	4	..
	(3) Chronic arthritis	2	..
F.	Venereal disease	15	..
G.	Puerperal pyrexia	..	..
H.	Puerperal fever	..	..
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with child bearing	..	..
J.	Mental diseases	12	..
K.	Senile decay [4]	..	..
L.	Violence [5]	183	..
	In respect of cases not included above :		
M.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	151	..
N.	,, ,, Respiratory System	401	..
O.	,, ,, Circulatory ,,	64	..
P.	,, ,, Digestive ,,	251	..
Q.	,, ,, Genito-urinary ,,	49	..
R.	,, ,, Skin	292	..
S.	Other diseases	1275	3275

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(1) Including—with the exception of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever—all generally notifiable diseases, together with Measles, German Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough, and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever will be recorded respectively among groups B, C, G, and H. Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica should be entered under Group A if acute and under Group M if chronic.

(2) Including Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

(3) Including Carcinoma and Sarcoma.

(4) To be confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

(5) Including suicides, attempted suicides, and poisoning cases.

(Signed) J. D'Ewart,
Medical Superintendent.

1st January, 1931.

Form Hosp. 6.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

ROSE HILL CONVALESCENT HOME.

1. County or County Borough Council of	County Borough Council of Manchester.
2. Name and situation of Institution	Rose Hill Convalescent Home, Northenden, near Manchester.
3. Define the area and give the population served by the Institution	Manchester County Borough. 773,792 population.
4. State whether Institution is—	
(a) an Institution* { maintained under	....
or (b) a Hospital* { the Poor Law Act	....
or (c) a Convalescent Home maintained under the Local Government Acts or the Public Health Acts	A Convalescent Home maintained under Public Health Acts.
5. State total number of beds available in the Institution for sick, maternity and mental, and convalescent cases—	
(a) for men	..
(b) for women	..
(c) for children (under 16 years of age), excluding cots in maternity wards..	123
	TOTAL .. 123

* As defined in the Public Assistance Order, 1930.

I.

TABLE SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE SICK AND THE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Classification of Wards* (1)	Number of Wards (2)	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
		Provided (3)	Occupied (4)	Provided (5)	Occupied (6)	Provided (7)	Occupied (8)	Provided (9)	Occupied (10)
1. Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Surgical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Children	..	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
4. Chronic sick† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Isolation†† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
8. Maternity ..	..	—	—	..	..	—	—	..	..
9. Mental—									
(a) Short stay§ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Long stay‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mental defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Other Conv'scent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	113
TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	113

* If not classified as in Table, the wards used for more than one class of patient should be grouped. Cots in adult wards should be entered in Col. 7; children in adult wards (whether in beds or in cots) in Col. 8.

† Patients needing hospital treatment because they are suffering from some chronic disease; also aged infirm persons whose medical and nursing needs approximate to those of chronic patients.

†† Reserved specifically for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

§ See sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

‡ See sections 24 to 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

II.

Statistics relating to the Period from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1930.

(a) *In-Patients.*

1. Total number of admissions	958
2. Number of Maternity cases admitted	Nil
3. Number of live births	Nil
4. Number of still births	Nil
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (*i.e.*, under four weeks of age)	Nil
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year	Nil
7. Number of Maternal deaths	Nil
8. Total number of deaths	1
9. Number of patients discharged	961
10. Average duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above (total patient-days divided by deaths and discharges)	One month
11. Number of beds occupied—	
(*a*) average during the period	105
(*b*) highest on April 3rd, 1930	133
(*c*) lowest on December 30th, 1930	74
12. Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	Nil
13. Number of abdominal sections	Nil

(b) *Out-Patients.*

1. State the nature and scope of the out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise	Nil
2. Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department	Nil
3. Number of these persons who were admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil
4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil
5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department	Nil
6. If there is an ante-natal clinic, give the number of women seen and the total number of attendances	Nil
7. If there is a Venereal Disease clinic, give the number of patients seen and the total number of attendances	Nil

(c) *Classification of In-Patients who were Discharged from or who Died in the Institution during the Period 1st April to 31st December, 1930.*

Disease Groups	Children (under 16 years of age)	Men and Women
A. Acute infectious disease (1)	..	..
B. Influenza (2)	..	..
C. Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary	..	..
Non-Pulmonary	..	..
D. Malignant disease (3)	..	..
E. Rheumatism—		
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever), together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	..	..
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica)	..	..
(3) Chronic arthritis	..	..
F. Venereal disease	..	..
G. Puerperal pyrexia	..	..
H. Puerperal fever	..	..
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with child bearing	..	..
J. Mental diseases	..	..
K. Senile decay (4)	..	..
L. Violence (5)	..	..
In respect of cases not included above:		
M. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	..	..
N. ,, ,, Respiratory System	..	..
O. ,, ,, Circulatory ,,	..	..
P. ,, ,, Digestive ,,	..	..
Q. ,, ,, Genito-urinary ,,	..	..
R. ,, ,, Skin	..	..
S. Other diseases	..	..
T. Convalescent Cases	962	..

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(1) Including—with the exception of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever—all generally notifiable diseases, together with Measles, German Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough, and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever will be recorded respectively among groups B, C, G, and H. Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica should be entered under Group A if acute and under Group M if chronic.

(2) Including Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

(3) Including Carcinoma and Sarcoma.

(4) To be confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

(5) Including suicides, attempted suicides, and poisoning cases.

(Signed) MARY HAMILTON,
Superintendent.

9th January, 1931.

Form Hosp. 6.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

LANGHO COLONY.

1. County or County Borough Council of	County Borough Council of Manchester.
2. Name and situation of Institution	The Colony, Langho, near Blackburn.
3. Define the area and give the population served by the Institution	Manchester County Borough. 773,792 population.
4. State whether Institution is—	
(*a*) an Institution* { maintained under	....
or (*b*) a Hospital* { the Poor Law Act	....
or (*c*) a Hospital maintained under the Local Government Acts or the Public Health Acts	Maintained under the Local Government Acts or the Public Health Acts.
5. State total number of beds available in the Institution for epileptics and mental cases—	
(*a*) for men	300
(*b*) for women	320
(*c*) for children (under 16 years of age), excluding cots in maternity wards..	..
	TOTAL .. 620

* As defined in the Public Assistance Order, 1930.

I.

TABLE SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SICK AND THE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Classification of Wards*	Number of Wards	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
(1)	(2)	Provided (3)	Occupied (4)	Provided (5)	Occupied (6)	Provided (7)	Occupied (8)	Provided (9)	Occupied (10)
1. Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Surgical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Children	..	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
4. Chronic sick† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Isolation†† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Maternity ..	..	—	—	..	..	—	—	..	..
9. Mental—									
(*a*) Short stay§ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Long stay‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mental defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Epileptics ..	11 Homes	294	294	319	319	..	..	613	613
12. Other—									
Non-Epileptics .	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6
Post Enceph. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
TOTAL ..	11	300	300	320	320	..	..	620	620

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* If not classified as in Table, the wards used for more than one class of patient should be grouped. Cots in adult wards should be entered in Col. 7; children in adult wards (whether in beds or in cots) in Col. 8.

† Patients needing hospital treatment because they are suffering from some chronic disease; also aged infirm persons whose medical and nursing needs approximate to those of chronic patients.

†† Reserved specifically for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

§ See sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

‡ See sections 24 to 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

II.

Statistics relating to the Period from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1930.

(A) *In-Patients.*

1.	Total number of admissions	63
2.	Number of Maternity cases admitted	Nil
3.	Number of live births	Nil
4.	Number of still births	Nil
5.	Number of deaths among the newly-born (*i.e.*, under four weeks of age)	Nil
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year	Nil
7.	Number of Maternal deaths	Nil
8.	Total number of deaths	14
9.	Number of patients discharged	43
10.	Average duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above (total patient-days divided by deaths and discharges)	65·5 Days
11.	Number of beds occupied—	
	(*a*) average during the period	623·1
	(*b*) highest on September 16th, 1930	629
	(*c*) lowest on April 16th, 1930	611
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	Nil
13.	Number of abdominal sections	Nil

(B) *Out-Patients.*

1.	State the nature and scope of the out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise	Nil
2.	Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department	Nil
3.	Number of these persons who were admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil
4.	Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil
5.	Total number of attendances in the out-patient department	Nil
6.	If there is an ante-natal clinic, give the number of women seen and the total number of attendances	Nil
7.	If there is a Venereal Disease clinic, give the number of patients seen and the total number of attendances	Nil

(c) *Classification of In-Patients who were Discharged from or who Died in the Institution during the Period 1st April to 31st December, 1930.*

	Disease Groups	Children (under 16 years of age)	Men and Women
A.	Acute infectious disease ⁽¹⁾	..	..
B.	Influenza ⁽²⁾	..	..
C.	Tuberculosis—		
	Pulmonary	..	..
	Non-Pulmonary	..	..
D.	Malignant disease ⁽³⁾	..	..
E.	Rheumatism—		
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever), together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	..	..
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica)	..	..
	(3) Chronic arthritis	..	..
F.	Venereal disease	..	1
G.	Puerperal pyrexia	..	..
H.	Puerperal fever	..	..
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with child bearing ..	..	..
J.	Mental diseases	..	..
K.	Senile decay ⁽⁴⁾	..	..
L.	Violence. ⁽⁵⁾ Accident (due to burning)	..	1
	In respect of cases not included above:		
M.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	..	48
N.	,, ,, Respiratory System	..	6
O.	,, ,, Circulatory ,, ...	..	..
P.	,, ,, Digestive ,, ...	..	1
Q.	,, ,, Genito-urinary ,, ...	..	..
R.	,, ,, Skin	..	..
S.	Other diseases	..	..

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(1) Including—with the exception of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever—all generally notifiable diseases, together with Measles, German Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough, and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever will be recorded respectively among groups B, C, G, and H. Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica should be entered under Group A if acute and under Group M if chronic.

(2) Including Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

(3) Including Carcinoma and Sarcoma.

(4) To be confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

(5) Including suicides, attempted suicides, and poisoning cases.

(Signed) JAMES SHEARER,
Medical Superintendent.

23rd January, 1931.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY, CRUMPSALL HOSPITAL.

Summary of Examinations made from 1st January, 1930, to 31st December, 1930.

	Crumpsall Hospital	Booth Hall Infirmary	Withington Hospitals	Total for all Hospitals
Diphtheria tests	57	5,889	178	6,124
Sputum tests for tubercle bacilli	1,148	172	1,863	3,183
Hairs, etc., for ringworm parasites	Nil	90	4	94
Gonococcus smears	1,745	141	241	2,127
Blood—				
For Wassermann reaction	894	140	315	1,349
Count, etc.	148	10	94	252
Sugar estimation	191	37	812	1,040
Urea estimation	60	65	137	262
Culture	24	13	17	54
Typhoid	16	2	12	30
Van-Den-bergh test	6	3	2	11
Urine—				
Microscopical examinations	364	126	127	617
Cultural examinations	988	95	149	1,232
Chemical examinations	193	193	168	554
Fæces—				
Microscopical examinations	8	23	8	39
Cultural examinations	16	97	27	140
Chemical examinations	1	1	1	3
Cerebro-spinal fluid—				
Microscopical examinations	25	118	58	201
Cultural examinations	1	13	2	16
Chemical examinations	17	66	44	127
Pus—				
Microscopical examinations	106	332	133	571
Cultural examinations	50	183	139	372
Exudates, effusions—				
Microscopical examinations	12	12	37	61
Cultural examinations	1	4	4	9
Tumours	128	29	121	278
Milks	54	52	50	156
Vaccines	159	21	6	186
Miscellaneous	29	56	58	143
	6,441	7,983	4,807	19,231

Milks, bacteriological examinations, from :—	
The Colony, Langho	11
Styal Cottage Homes	2
Diphtheria tests of swabs from :—	
Styal Cottage Homes	2
Swinton Schools	6
	19,252

Under the heading "Miscellaneous" are included the following :—

Basal metabolic rate estimations, fractional test meals, occult blood tests, serum cholesterol estimations, serum calcium, blood-grouping, supply of hæmagglutinating sera to hospitals, enzyme estimations, blood coagulation times, bleeding times, sterilisation tests, and others.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

The individuals to whom this treatment is accorded are persons who require treatment in convalescent homes or special institutions of a type not provided and maintained by the City Council itself. These cases are not suitable for admission to the hospitals and institutions owned by the local health authority. Convalescent home treatment is accorded—

(*a*) On the recommendation of the consultants of the municipal hospitals.

(*b*) To cases recommended for such treatment by the district medical officers. These cases are referred to Dr. R. W. Marsden, Medical Superintendent, Crumpsall Hospital, who is specifically appointed for this duty. Each case is examined by him and the final recommendation made by him.

Of the convalescent homes used by the City of Manchester the principal one is the Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Min-y-don, Conway, where there are from 150 to 170 beds occupied. The next in numerical importance is the Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, where the number of beds usually occupied is from 30 to 33. Cases are scattered in smaller numbers throughout other convalescent homes, the needs of the patient being the determining factor in the selection of the home.

The transport of the cases is made by rail. Children are accompanied both from and to their homes by an officer of the department.

REPORT RELATING TO PERSONS RECEIVING CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Class	Number of Persons admitted during each Quarter				Number of Persons discharged during each Quarter				Number admitted during the Year	Number discharged during the Year	Number remaining Dec. 31st, 1930
	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.			
Adults	8	21	43	26	8	21	42	38	98	109	20
Children	49	67	105	121	55	55	86	107	342	303	238
Total	57	88	148	147	63	76	128	145	440	412	258

DELEGATED FUNCTIONS.

The functions delegated by the City Council from the Public Assistance Committee to the Public Health Committee comprise administrative control of the following institutions and services:—

(*a*) Crumpsall Institution.

(*b*) Withington Institution.

(*c*) Swinton Home.

(*d*) District Medical Service.

Delegated Institutions.—The number of beds in the delegated institutions are as follows:—

	Beds
Crumpsall Institution	1,999
Withington Institution	1,200
Swinton Home	144
Total	3,343

Crumpsall Institution.—Beds at Crumpsall Institution consist of two principal groups:—

(1) For the accommodation of cases of mental disease.

(2) For the accommodation mainly of the aged and infirm poor.

Mental cases accommodated in Crumpsall Institution number as a rule between 650 and 670. The cases can be classified under—

(*a*) Those permanently in institutional care; and

(*b*) Those cases which may be described as "transitional" cases.

Permanent cases are, in the great majority of instances, chronic dements, but about 40 or 50 of them are cases of mental deficiency which show characteristics making it necessary to accommodate them in this type of institution. The "transitional" cases are also of two types, the first—numbering on the average about 40—is a group of cases admitted in the acute condition to Crumpsall and duly sent on for treatment to the hospitals of the Lancashire Asylums Board. The second group also consists of acute cases which are not sent on to the mental hospitals proper, but are sent, after short periods of treatment, to their homes or to the care of friends as cases considered suitable for such action by the Medical Superintendent.

The remainder of the beds in the institution are, in the great majority of cases, occupied by aged infirm men and women. There are approximately 2·5 men to 1 woman. Attached to this part of the institution also is a nursery in which from 30 to 35 healthy children are accommodated. These are children of mothers who have been confined in the hospital and transferred on recovery to the institution, since they have no homes to go to. They are very largely deserted mothers or unmarried mothers. In the institution also there is regularly a certain number of able-bodied men and women totalling about 150. These are principally people who have been in hospital for treatment of illness and have been discharged to the institution, as their home accommodation was inadequate or non-existent.

Withington Institution.—By far the greatest proportion of the 1,200 beds in Withington Institution are occupied by aged and infirm men and women. The ratio of men to women is approximately 2 to 1. On the male side there is generally a varying number up to 50 or 60 men who are not quite classifiable as aged and infirm, but who are not physically fit. These are cases received in Withington from Tame Street, when pressure on Tame Street is excessive. In summer the number of these is very small, and rises during winter. On the institution side also 70 to 80 beds are regularly occupied by men and women convalescent after illness, who have been treated in the hospital and discharged to the institution on account of unsuitability or absence of home accommodation. Finally, as part of the institution accommodation, but actually situated on the hospital side of Nell Lane, there is a nursery containing 44 beds for healthy children and 24 beds for mothers. The majority of these infants have been born in the hospital, and are discharged to the institution owing to the unsuitability or absence of home for the mother. A few of the children are received direct from the Relieving Officers or from Booth Hall Hospital.

Swinton Home.—This home is situated in the area of the Swinton and Pendlebury Urban District. It provides 144 beds, principally for cases of mental deficiency. It at present accommodates 129 such cases and 10 cases suffering from the after-effects of encephalitis lethargica. The home is for children. Boys are admitted up to the age of 12 years and girls up to the age of 14. The routine medical attendance of the children is in the hands of Dr. J. H. Moore, a general practitioner resident in the district; the consulting services are rendered by Dr. Hugh T. Ashby, consultant physician on children's diseases.

Form Hosp. 6.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

CRUMPSALL INSTITUTION.

1. County or County Borough Council of	County Borough Council of Manchester.
2. Name and situation of Institution	Crumpsall Institution, Crumpsall, Manchester.
3. Define the area and give the population served by the Institution	Manchester County Borough. 773,792 population.
4. State whether Institution is—	
(*a*) an Institution* } maintained under the Poor Law Act	Maintained under the Poor Law Act.
or (*b*) a Hospital* } maintained under the Poor Law Act	....
or (*c*) a Hospital maintained under the Local Government Acts or the Public Health Acts	....
5. State total number of beds available in the Institution for mental cases—	
(*a*) for men	333
(*b*) for women	312
(*c*) for children (under 16 years of age), excluding cots in maternity wards..	..
	TOTAL .. 645

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* As defined in the Public Assistance Order, 1930.

I.

TABLE SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SICK AND THE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Classification of Wards* (1)	Number of Wards (2)	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
		Provided (3)	Occupied (4)	Provided (5)	Occupied (6)	Provided (7)	Occupied (8)	Provided (9)	Occupied (10)
1. Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Surgical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Children	..	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
4. Chronic sick† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Isolation†† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Maternity ..	..	—	—	..	..	—	—	..	..
9. Mental—									
(*a*) Short stay§ ..	2	20	10	20	11	..	..	40	21
(*b*) Long stay‡ ..	62	313	309	292	326	..	..	605	635
10. Mental defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	64	333	319	312	337	..	..	645	656

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* If not classified as in Table, the wards used for more than one class of patient should be grouped. Cots in adult wards should be entered in Col. 7; children in adult wards (whether in beds or in cots) in Col. 8.

† Patients needing hospital treatment because they are suffering from some chronic disease; also aged infirm persons whose medical and nursing needs approximate to those of chronic patients.

†† Reserved specifically for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

§ See sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

‡ See sections 24 to 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Extra beds have had to be placed in the mental wards, as cases could not be transferred to the mental hospitals owing to lack of accommodation.

II.

Statistics relating to the Period from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1930.

(a) *In-Patients.*

1.	Total number of admissions	744
2.	Number of Maternity cases admitted	Nil
3.	Number of live births	Nil
4.	Number of still births	Nil
5.	Number of deaths among the newly-born (*i.e.*, under four weeks of age)	Nil
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year	Nil
7.	Number of Maternal deaths	Nil
8.	Total number of deaths	164
9.	Number of patients discharged	453
10.	Average duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above (total patient-days divided by deaths and discharges)	22 days
11.	Number of beds occupied—	
	(*a*) average during the period	623
	(*b*) highest on October 14th, 1930	677
	(*c*) lowest on May 21st, 1930	576
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	Nil
13.	Number of abdominal sections	Nil

(b) *Out-Patients.*

1.	State the nature and scope of the out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise	Nil
2.	Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department	Nil
3.	Number of these persons who were admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil
4.	Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil
5.	Total number of attendances in the out-patient department	Nil
6.	If there is an ante-natal clinic, give the number of women seen and the total number of attendances	Nil
7.	If there is a Venereal Disease clinic, give the number of patients seen and the total number of attendances	Nil

(c) *Classification of In-Patients who were Discharged from or who Died in the Institution during the Period 1st April to 31st December, 1930.*

	Disease Groups	Children (under 16 years of age)	Men and Women
A.	Acute infectious disease (1)	..	..
B.	Influenza (2)	..	..
C.	Tuberculosis—		
	Pulmonary	..	..
	Non-Pulmonary	..	..
D.	Malignant disease (3)	..	..
E.	Rheumatism—		
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever), together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	..	..
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica)	..	..
	(3) Chronic arthritis	..	..
F.	Venereal disease	..	..
G.	Puerperal pyrexia	..	..
H.	Puerperal fever	..	..
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with child bearing	..	..
J.	Mental diseases	..	410
K.	Senile decay (4)	..	151
L.	Violence (5)	..	56
	In respect of cases not included above :		
M.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	..	..
N.	,, ,, Respiratory System	..	..
O.	,, ,, Circulatory ,,	..	..
P.	,, ,, Digestive ,,	..	..
Q.	,, ,, Genito-urinary ,,	..	..
R.	,, ,, Skin	..	..
S.	Other diseases	..	..

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(1) Including—with the exception of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever—all generally notifiable diseases, together with Measles, German Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough, and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever will be recorded respectively among groups B, C, G, and H. Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica should be entered under Group A if acute and under Group M if chronic.

(2) Including Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

(3) Including Carcinoma and Sarcoma.

(4) To be confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

(5) Including suicides, attempted suicides, and poisoning cases.

(Signed) R. W. MARSDEN, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

26th February, 1931.

Form Hosp. 6.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

WITHINGTON INSTITUTION.

1. County or County Borough Council of	County Borough Council of Manchester.
2. Name and situation of Institution	Withington Institution, Nell Lane, West Didsbury, Manchester.
3. Define the area and give the population served by the Institution	Manchester County Borough. 773,792 population.
4. State whether Institution is— (*a*) an Institution* / or (*b*) a Hospital* } maintained under the Poor Law Act	Maintained under the Poor Law Act.
or (*c*) a Hospital maintained under the Local Government Acts or the Public Health Acts	....
5. State total number of beds available in the Institution for sick (aged and infirm) cases—	
(*a*) for men	190
(*b*) for women	190
(*c*) for children (under 16 years of age), excluding cots in maternity wards..	..
	Total .. 380

* As defined in the Public Assistance Order, 1930.

I.

Table showing the Classification of the Accommodation for the Sick and the Number of Beds Occupied on the 31st December, 1930.

Classification of Wards* (1)	Number of Wards (2)	Beds: Men: Provided (3)	Men: Occupied (4)	Women: Provided (5)	Women: Occupied (6)	Children (under 16 years of age): Provided (7)	Children: Occupied (8)	Total: Provided (9)	Total: Occupied (10)
1. Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Surgical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Children	..	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
4. Chronic sick† ..	2 large Blocks, 3 floors each	190	175	190	176	..	..	380	351
5. Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Isolation†† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Maternity ..	..	—	—	...	..	—	—	..	..
9. Mental—									
(*a*) Short stay§ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Long stay‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mental defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	190	175	190	176	..	..	380	351

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* If not classified as in Table, the wards used for more than one class of patient should be grouped. Cots in adult wards should be entered in Col. 7; children in adult wards (whether in beds or in cots) in Col. 8.

† Patients needing hospital treatment because they are suffering from some chronic disease; also aged infirm persons whose medical and nursing needs approximate to those of chronic patients.

†† Reserved specifically for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

§ See sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

‡ See sections 24 to 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

II.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST APRIL TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

(A) *In-Patients.*

1.	Total number of admissions	223
2.	Number of Maternity cases admitted	Nil
3.	Number of live births	Nil
4.	Number of still births	Nil
5.	Number of deaths among the newly-born (*i.e.*, under four weeks of age)	Nil
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year	Nil
7.	Number of Maternal deaths	Nil
8.	Total number of deaths	38
9.	Number of patients discharged	197
10.	Average duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above (total patient-days divided by deaths and discharges)	116
11.	Number of beds occupied—	
	(*a*) average during the period	357
	(*b*) highest on April 1st, 1930	362
	(*c*) lowest on October 26th, 1930	349
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	Nil
13.	Number of abdominal sections	Nil

(B) *Out-Patients.*

1.	State the nature and scope of the out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise	Nil
2.	Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department	Nil
3.	Number of these persons who were admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil
4.	Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil
5.	Total number of attendances in the out-patient department	Nil
6.	If there is an ante-natal clinic, give the number of women seen and the total number of attendances	Nil
7.	If there is a Venereal Disease clinic, give the number of patients seen and the total number of attendances	Nil

In-patients who were Discharged from or who Died in the Institution during the Period 1st April to 31st December, 1930	235

(Signed) M. GAMBLE, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

24th February, 1931.

Form Hosp. 6.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

SWINTON HOME.

1. County or County Borough Council of	County Borough Council of Manchester.
2. Name and situation of Institution	The Swinton Home, Swinton, near Manchester.
3. Define the area and give the population served by the Institution	Manchester County Borough. 773,792 population.
4. State whether Institution is— (*a*) an Institution* } maintained under the Poor Law Act	Maintained under the Poor Law Act. (Home for mentally defective children.)
or (*b*) a Hospital* } maintained under the Poor Law Act	....
or (*c*) a Hospital maintained under the Local Government Acts or the Public Health Acts	....
5. State total number of beds available in the Institution for sick, maternity, and mental cases—	
(*a*) for men	..
(*b*) for women	..
(*c*) for children (under 16 years of age), excluding cots in maternity wards..	144
	TOTAL .. 144

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* As defined in the Public Assistance Order, 1930.

I.

TABLE SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SICK AND THE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Classification of Wards* (1)	Number of Wards (2)	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total	
		Provided (3)	Occupied (4)	Provided (5)	Occupied (6)	Provided (7)	Occupied (8)	Provided (9)	Occupied (10)
1. Medical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Surgical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Children	..	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
4. Chronic sick† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Venereal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Isolation†† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Maternity ..	..	—	—	..	..	—	—	..	..
9. Mental—									
(*a*) Short stay§ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Long stay‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mental defectives	8	..	..	..	..	144	137	144	137
11. Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	8	..	..	..	..	144	137	144	137

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* If not classified as in Table, the wards used for more than one class of patient should be grouped. Cots in adult wards should be entered in Col. 7; children in adult wards (whether in beds or in cots) in Col. 8.

† Patients needing hospital treatment because they are suffering from some chronic disease; also aged infirm persons whose medical and nursing needs approximate to those of chronic patients.

†† Reserved specifically for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases.

§ See sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

‡ See sections 24 to 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

II.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST APRIL TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

(A) *In-Patients.*

1.	Total number of admissions	43
2.	Number of Maternity cases admitted	Nil
3.	Number of live births	Nil
4.	Number of still births	Nil
5.	Number of deaths among the newly-born (*i.e.*, under four weeks of age)	Nil
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year	Nil
7.	Number of Maternal deaths	Nil
8.	Total number of deaths	5
9.	Number of patients discharged	41
10.	Average duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above (total patient-days divided by deaths and discharges)	136 Days
11.	Number of beds occupied—	
	(*a*) average during the period	134
	(*b*) highest on April 1st, 1930	140
	(*c*) lowest on August 2nd, 1930	128
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	Nil
13.	Number of abdominal sections	Nil

(B) *Out-Patients.*

1.	State the nature and scope of the out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise	Nil
2.	Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department	Nil
3.	Number of these persons who were admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil
4.	Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution	Nil
5.	Total number of attendances in the out-patient department	Nil
6.	If there is an ante-natal clinic, give the number of women seen and the total number of attendances	Nil
7.	If there is a Venereal Disease clinic, give the number of patients seen and the total number of attendances	Nil

(c) *Classification of In-Patients who were Discharged from or who Died in the Institution during the Period 1st April to 31st December, 1930.*

Disease Groups	Children (under 16 years of age)	Men and Women
A. Acute infectious disease (1)	..	..
B. Influenza (2)	..	..
C. Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary	..	..
Non-Pulmonary	..	..
D. Malignant disease (3)	..	..
E. Rheumatism—		
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever), together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	..	..
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica)	..	..
(3) Chronic arthritis	..	..
F. Venereal disease	..	..
G. Puerperal pyrexia	..	..
H. Puerperal fever	..	..
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with child bearing	..	..
J. Mental diseases	120	..
K. Senile decay (4)	..	..
L. Violence (5)	..	..
In respect of cases not included above:		
M. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	14	..
N. ,, ,, Respiratory System	..	..
O. ,, ,, Circulatory ,,	..	..
P. ,, ,, Digestive ,,	..	..
Q. ,, ,, Genito-urinary ,,	..	..
R. ,, ,, Skin	..	..
S. Other diseases	..	..

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(1) Including—with the exception of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever—all generally notifiable diseases, together with Measles, German Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough, and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Puerperal Fever will be recorded respectively among groups B, C, G, and H. Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica should be entered under Group A if acute and under Group M if chronic.

(2) Including Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

(3) Including Carcinoma and Sarcoma.

(4) To be confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

(5) Including suicides, attempted suicides, and poisoning cases.

(Signed) J. H. Moore,
Medical Officer.

6th February, 1931.

SERVICES TRANSFERRED BY THE ACT (INDEPENDENTLY OF THE SCHEME).

VACCINATION.

Public Vaccinators and Vaccination Officers.

The number of public vaccinators is 25 and there are four vaccination officers.

The percentage of infants successfully vaccinated in Manchester—52·8 per cent.—is considerably higher than in England and Wales as a whole. The percentages for each of the last five years have been :—

	England and Wales	Manchester
1925	44·2	59·3
1926	44·8	60·0
1927	44·9	59·5
1928	42·6	55·0
1929	39·9	52·8

The following is a summary of the return made to the Ministry of Health of vaccinations for the year 1929* :—

	Total	Percentage
Number of successful vaccinations	7,302	52·08
Number insusceptible of vaccination	97	0·69
Number of exemptions	3,585	25·57
Number died unvaccinated	993	7·08
Number not traceable ; removed to other districts or postponed	2,045	14·58
Number of children born	14,022	100·00

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* Returns for vaccination are always for the year preceding that of the actual date of report. This is unavoidable, since the period of four months from the date of birth is allowed for exemption purposes.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

Children Act, 1908.

The staff for this work consists of one infant life protection visitor and a clerk—both of whom are transferred officers.

The number of visits paid by the infant life protection visitor to nurse-children during the year was 907; visits paid by health visitors, 1,170.

During the year a number of children were removed, six by the Committee on account of the homes being unsatisfactory and 16 by their mothers to other foster-mothers.

Four children were deserted by their mothers and were admitted to the City Hospitals. Two went to Crumpsall, where one died, the other child is still chargeable; the third to Withington, and died in Withington Hospital; and the fourth to Booth Hall Hospital, where she died from broncho-pneumonia.

There have been no other deaths amongst these children during the year.

The majority of the nurse-children are illegitimate. Of the 192 new cases taken on the books in the last twelve months, 44 were legitimate.

Children Nursed for Hire or Reward during the Year ending December, 1930.

Number of children on the books at the beginning of the year	Number of children taken on the books during the year	Total
235	192	427

Number of Children who ceased during the Year to come under the Provisions of the Children Act.

Transferred to Lancashire County under Local Government Act, 1929	3
Returned to parents or relatives	100
Attained the age of seven years	17
Adopted without payment	29
Sent to special homes, etc.	11
Admitted to hospitals	20
Removed to other districts	15
Deaths	0
Total	195
Number remaining on books at the end of the year	232
Grand Total	427

Licences Granted.

Licence for one child	77
,, ,, two children	6
,, ,, three months	6
Total	89

Refusals	9
Cautions	10
Withdrawals	2
Total	21

Adoptions—	
By foster-mothers	18
,, other persons	11
Total	29

DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICE.

There are 26 medical relief districts in the City with 26 district medical officers—one to each district. The number of patients seen by these medical officers in 1930 numbered 22,163. The work of this section of public medical service has greatly increased during the last ten years, as the following figures show :—

Year	Number of Patients seen
1919	5,948
1925	15,582
1930	22,163

This increase is unquestionably associated with trade depression and the increasing amount of destitution amongst the poorer classes.

The medical relief districts vary greatly in size, shape, and population. No return of the population in the different districts is obtainable, inasmuch as their borders do not coincide with any recognised divisions of the City. There is very great variation in all respects in the different medical relief districts —not only in size but in shape, in the number of destitute persons, the number of patients seen annually by the district medical officer, and in the remuneration proportionate to the work done by each district medical officer. The shapes of the districts in many instances are such as inevitably to cause very considerable travel and difficulty of access to the patients in reaching the district medical officer and great inconvenience to the district medical officer in reaching his patients. All these matters have caused the Public Health Committee to take into serious consideration the general conditions governing the service, and the possibility of reorganisation of the district medical service is at present under review.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS SITUATED WITHIN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Ward	Hospital	Number of Beds
All Saints..	Manchester Royal Infirmary (General)	614
	Royal Eye Hospital (Eye)	150
	Ear Hospital (Ear)	24
	Dental Hospital (Teeth)	—
	St. Margaret's Hospital (Women and Children)	50
	Manchester and District Radium Institute (Cancer)	14
Collegiate Church ..	Manchester Northern (Women and Children).	73
	Manchester Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital (General)	62
New Cross	Ancoats Hospital (General)	114
Oxford	St. Mary's Hospitals (Women and Children), Whitworth Street West and High Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock	211
St. John's	St. Luke's Hospital (Venereal)	39
	Eye and Ear Hospital (Eye and Ear)	10
	Skin Hospital (Skin)	54
St. Luke's	Christie Hospital (Cancer)	33
Withington	Manchester Babies' Hospital (Babies)	80

SOME VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS SITUATED OUTSIDE OF THE CITY BOUNDARIES IN WHICH MANY MANCHESTER CASES ARE TREATED.

County	Hospital	Approximate Number of Beds
County of Lancaster..	Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury	190
County of Chester ..	The David Lewis Manchester Epileptic Colony, Warford, near Alderley Edge	370
	Barrowmore Tuberculosis Colony ..	120 (Males only)
	Crossley Sanatorium, Delamere	105
	Barnes Convalescent Home, Cheadle..	20

SPECIAL REPORTS.

MANCHESTER COMMITTEE ON CANCER.

The Manchester Committee on Cancer continues to give special attention to the investigation of the causes of mule spinners' cancer, and especially to the cancer-producing properties of mineral oils and the possibility of removing harmful compounds from them in such a manner that they can be used commercially without increasing their cost or diminishing their lubricating qualities.

The research work is now carried out by a Joint Committee consisting of six representatives of the Manchester Committee on Cancer and six from the University. The actual supervision of the research work has been delegated to a scientific research sub-committee consisting of four members of the Joint Committee representing the Manchester Committee on Cancer and four representing the University, together with two other members co-opted on account of their specialised knowledge of the work of the Committee.

By the rearrangement of its departments the University has been able to provide extended and adequate accommodation for the scientific staff.

A very striking indication of the wide interest taken in the Committee's research work is that, after sending their expert medical and chemical advisors to our laboratory, the Anglo-Persian, Anglo-American, and Shell-Mex Oil Companies have joined in making a contribution of £1,000 for two years to the funds of the Manchester Committee on Cancer for the extension of the research work. They are also providing crude oils from their wells in all parts of the world and are preparing in their own research laboratories samples of oils purified in ways suggested by our scientific staff for testing in our own laboratories.

As a result of this generous subscription an extended scheme of work has been undertaken, and for this purpose Mr. R. Lyth, B.SC., DP. BACT. (Manchester), has been appointed as an additional qualified assistant to Dr. Twort.

At the instigation of the Ministry of Health the Committee has carried out an enquiry into the causes of cancer of the skin (including rodent ulcer) at the hospitals of the City. When 482 cases had been recorded the Committee decided that no useful object would be served by the continuance of the enquiry, and it was terminated at the end of October.

With the aid of a grant from the Manchester Committee on Cancer an enquiry has been conducted into the occurrence of intrathoracic cancer in Manchester and its neighbourhood, and it is anticipated that an abstract of the report will be published in a short time.

Scientific Report.

1. *Low temperature production of carcinogenicity.*

The temperature at which cancer-producing substances can be synthetised from inert organic material has continued to occupy our attention. Some of our experimental results seem to indicate that much depends on the nature of the original substance subjected to the heat of the furnace. On the other hand certain of our experiments suggest that in the case of substances which naturally possess a certain degree of cancer-producing activity for our animals (mineral lubricating oils, etc.), the activity may be considerably increased by only relatively slight heating (380° C.)

2. *Concentration of carcinogenic factor.*

The active principle in our synthetic tar has now been concentrated to a high degree. The activity of a one-in-a-thousand dilution of the tar is such that the yield of tumours is as great as that obtained with shale lubricating oils. Only one definitely active pure compound has up to the present been isolated from the tar, and the number of tumours produced by it is small. It is, however, of importance to note that the cancer-producing ability of this particular compound is very markedly increased by the addition of oleic acid, the interest of this observation being augmented by the fact that oleic acid enters into the constitution of the majority of animal and vegetable fats which are non-carcinogenic. Experimental work already published has shown that oleic acid itself is not beyond suspicion, and we are at present testing the effect of heat on this acid.

3. *Attempts to detoxicate lubricating oils.*

Our investigations on the effect of the treatment of mineral oils with sulphuric acid with reference to the diminution of cancer-producing activity have not yet reached completion, but the indications are that a very large quantity of acid must be used in order completely to detoxicate carcinogenic mineral oils. On the other hand smaller amounts of acid such as 5 or 10% by volume are capable of materially lessening the potency of lubricating oils, in some cases by as much as 75% or even more. While the amount of acid necessary to render a lubricating oil of mineral origin completely inert presumably depends upon the cancer-producing activity of the oil to be treated, we are not at all certain that when using small amounts of acid the percentage decrease in activity is in all cases the same. We have dealt almost entirely with oils already refined commercially; nevertheless, we have reason to think that in the utilisation of sulphuric acid commercially the effective detoxication of oils is less than that obtained in these laboratories when using a quantity of acid similar to that utilised commercially. It is questionable whether, from the point of view of the removal of cancer-producing substances, full benefit is derived from the ordinary commercial use of acid, a matter which is at present under investigation.

4. *Efficacy of filtration.*

Special clays are used commercially for the purification of oils. We found that marketed shale lubricating oil, untreated by clay, but subsequently treated with one of our clays, lost approximately 75% of its potency as a cancer producer.

5. *Compounding of oils.*

We have mentioned elsewhere the beneficial effect of the addition of animal oils to mineral oils. We found that the compounding of 5 or 10% sperm oil with refined shale lubricating oil reduced the cancer-producing activity of the latter by 66% and 75% respectively. Shale oil blended with 10% anhydrous lanolin showed only 10% of its original activity. We have several experiments in progress with blends of other mineral lubricating oils and sperm oil, the indications at present available being that the sperm oil blend is substantially less active than the control pure mineral oils. The facts appear to be of special importance to oil users. This being the position, the Committee recommend that the owners of mills should mix into their lubricating oil the necessary quantity of sperm oil or lanolin, and preferably use mineral oil, which is as far as practicable saturated.

6. *Other methods of detoxication.*

We found that exposure to ultra-violet light and radon, and oxidation, reduction, and other processes markedly decrease the cancer-producing potency of all the oils we have tested. The practical utility of such methods of treatment of oils would, however, appear to be very doubtful.

7. *Shale oils.*

Our earlier observations on the relatively high degree of carcinogenic activity of shale oils have been confirmed. Our experimental results indicate that the cruder products are substantially less potent than the marketed lubricating oil derived from them. The most potent product we have tested among these oils was the unfinished lubricating oil (*i.e.*, untreated by sulphuric acid). This, however, is marketed after treatment with sulphuric acid, etc., the potency being thereby reduced by 33%. The relatively weak action of the cruder products is possibly partly due to dilution with inactive low boiling substances.

8. *Mineral oils.*

With reference to mineral oils obtained from petroleum wells we have found that they vary considerably in activity. This may be due to a difference in chemical composition, which may be related to the origin and geological age of the particular oil. On the other hand it may be in part due to the refining processes. Here again experiments lead us to believe that the lighter grades, such as are used for the lubrication of spindles, are on the whole somewhat more potent than the heavier engine and cylinder oils. We understand that these heavier oils have been as a rule treated with more acid. We are, however, not at present in a position to give definite figures relating to these oils. But it should be noted that the carcinogenic property is probably related to the chemical composition of the oil, and it is well-known that one field or area may produce oils of entirely different chemical nature.

9. We are attempting to devise a means to measure the activity of the oils by combined chemical and physical methods. Such means, if they proved to be feasible, would curtail considerably the expense and time involved in the animal test of each sample of oil, and at the same time effect a ready means of standardisation.

10. We are indebted to the following firms for materials and for much valuable information relating to the technical processes utilised in the preparation of oils for the market :—Messrs. Fine Cotton Spinners' Association ;

Messrs. James Hurst, of Manchester; Messrs. O'Brien, of Altrincham; Messrs. Spurrier, Glazebrook, of Manchester; Messrs. Anglo-Persian, Shell-Mex, Anglo-American, and R.O.P. Oil Companies.

RADIUM.

With the grant made to the Manchester and District Radium Institute by the Manchester Committee on Cancer careful research into the usefulness and limitations of this form of treatment of cancer is being carried out. Variations in the method of applying it have been tried with most gratifying and encouraging results.

The use of radium in Manchester for the treatment of cancer has yielded definite evidence of its curative value in this disease. The records, for example, of cases of cancer of the tongue, lip, and face and skin show that in many cases the tumour growth has disappeared and that recurrence has not been observed for a period of time accepted by many authorities as satisfactory evidence of cure. It is worthy of note that this Manchester experience is in accord with the observations of other workers. Some of these curative results have been obtained in cases which have been beyond the sphere of purely surgical treatment. Many advanced cases of cancer which could not be treated by surgery have been effectively relieved of their distressing symptoms and life has been thereby prolonged and made easier for the sufferers.

Surgical intervention is still necessary in some forms of cancer where radium cannot be used, especially in cancer of the digestive tract. A combination of surgery and radium will give better results in many cases than treatment by either alone will give. If the subjects of cancer would only present themselves for treatment in the earlier stages of the disease there is every prospect of cure by the use of radium or surgery or more especially by the use of radium and surgery combined. This gratifying result ought to induce sufferers who object to the idea of surgical operation to come without fear for radium treatment.

The fact that radium can only be used successfully by those who have expert knowledge of it should be thoroughly understood by everybody.

FINANCE.

The appeal for funds for cancer study made in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales has resulted in the sum of about £24,700 being credited to the Manchester Committee on Cancer; of this £2,000 has been allocated for the study of the uses of radium in the treatment of cancer and for investigating new methods of its application. This will be carried out at the Manchester Radium Institute.

While the balance is sufficient for its immediate needs the Committee will welcome further funds, to extend its research in a new direction into the effect of mineral oil in causing cancer; for the clinical study of cancer in all its forms, and for the education of the public in the great importance of the early treatment of the disease.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

The requirements of this Act received the careful consideration of the City Council immediately after the Act became operative.

The Act required that the City Council should prepare and submit to the Minister of Health before the end of 1930 a statement showing the action proposed to be taken by the City in the direction of slum clearance, and the consequential provision of new housing accommodation, for a period of five years.

The subjoined reports of the Public Health Committee and of the Housing Committee were approved by the City Council and sent to the Minister as the definite programme of the local authority in these matters for the years 1931–1935 inclusive :—

> The Housing Committee present the following report on the provision of further Housing Accommodation required for the working classes of the City :—
>
> 1. Sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Housing Act, 1930, requires every local authority to consider the housing needs of their district, and from time to time to prepare and submit to the Minister of Health proposals for the provision of new houses for the working classes.
>
> Sub-section (2) of that section lays a special duty on the Council of every Urban area having a population of more than 20,000, namely (that is as regards the area in question), to formulate and submit to the Minister of Health during the year nineteen hundred and thirty, and also every fifth succeeding year, a statement of the steps which they propose to take for dealing with housing conditions in their area and for providing new housing accommodation.
>
> 2. The Housing Committee have again examined the survey of the Housing needs of the City recently prepared by the Medical Officer of Health, and after due consideration of those needs and of the material resources available for meeting them, have formed estimates of the new housing accommodation for the working classes of the City that could be provided by the City Council and private enterprise during the next five years, the estimate in respect of private enterprise being based partly on the facts of the last five years.
>
> 3. In making these estimates regard has been paid to the fact that demands other than those arising out of the provision of new housing accommodation for the working classes will be made on the Building Industry.
>
> 4. The Housing Committee have further considered the rate at which the new housing accommodation required both under the Act of 1924 as well as that of the Act of 1930 can be completed, and they are satisfied from their past experience that the completion of the new houses required, can be synchronised with the evacuation of areas or individual houses as they are cleared or demolished under the machinery of the Act of 1930.
>
> 5. The Ministry of Health in Circular 1153, dated 31st October, 1930, request that the statement of the proposals of Councils shall be in the form set out in that letter. The following particulars, set out in the form required by that Circular, are the figures of the estimated accommodation that could be provided during the quinquennium 1931 to 1935 :—

Housing Act, 1930 (Section 25 (2)). Form of Quinquennial Statement.

Name of Local Authority	Manchester Corporation
Population (estimated figure for middle of 1929)	770,655
Number of inhabited houses (according to rate books) ..	180,481
A. Estimated production of houses by the local authority during the next five years	12,000
B. Estimated production of new houses of working class type by private enterprise during the next five years—	
(i.) with subsidy under the Act of 1924..	750
(ii.) under arrangements made under section 29 of the Act of 1930	500
(iii.) otherwise	250
Total	13,500
C. Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the local authority during the next five years to the purpose of the Housing Act, 1930 (*i.e.*, the purposes mentioned in E. and F.)	6,000
D. Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the local authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Act of 1924 (*i.e.*, new housing)	7,500
	13,500

E.
F. } These questions are dealt with in the report of the Public Health Committee to the Council.
G.

6. It should be appreciated that the proposals contained in this report are subject to detailed schemes being hereafter submitted to the Council through the Finance Committee.

Your Committee has given careful consideration to the question of the work to be undertaken by the Corporation under the provisions of Part II. of the Housing Act, 1930. It is the duty of the Corporation to forward to the Minister of Health, before the end of December, 1930, a quinquennial statement, in the form prescribed by the Minister, showing the proposals of the Corporation under these provisions. The prescribed form contains questions lettered A to G inclusive, but those questions under the letters A, B, C, and D respectively are not within the province of your Committee and will be dealt with in a separate report which will be submitted to the Council by the Housing Committee.

Under question C in that report will be given the number of new houses to be allocated for the purpose of rehousing persons to be dispossessed by slum clearance or similar action. The number of houses required to rehouse such dispossessed persons has been estimated by your Committee for the five years' period to be 6,000.

In order to assist the Council in considering the answers of your Committee to questions E, F, and G it has been considered desirable to intersperse relevant particulars showing how the figures given in those answers have been arrived at.

Housing Act, 1930—Section 25 (2)—Form of Quinquennial Statement.

Name of Local Authority	Manchester
Population (estimated figure for middle of 1929)	770,655
Number of inhabited houses (according to rate books) ..	180,481

A.
B.
C.
D.
} These questions are dealt with in the report of the Housing Committee to the Council.

E. Estimated number of houses to be demolished during the next five years—

(i.) In clearance areas	1,339
(ii.) In improvement areas—	
(*a*) for opening the area (*b*) as unfit houses }	3,000
(iii.) Individual houses outside clearance and improvement areas	1,061
Total	5,400

E (i.)—

The 1,339 houses to be dealt with in clearance areas is the sum of the houses in the areas already scheduled in Hulme, Gorton, and Deansgate.

E (ii.) Improvement Areas—

For the purposes of estimates it has been taken that twelve improvement areas will be dealt with, averaging 500 houses in each area. These areas are grouped around twelve patches of particularly bad housing.

It is further estimated that the minimum number of houses to be demolished in any improvement area will average half the houses dealt with. This consequently gives us the figure of 3,000 houses for E (ii.).

E (iii.)—

From the house-to-house inspections during the years 1919 to 1929, a total of 7,999 houses have been recorded as unfit and not remediable. It is estimated that 80% of these in the areas to be dealt with are in E (i.) and E (ii.).

The remaining 20% are in districts outside the areas, and it is proposed to deal with 1,061 of these in the next five years.

This gives the total of 5,400 houses to be demolished for the five years.

F. Estimated number of persons to be displaced during the next five years :—

(i.) by any of the processes mentioned in E. ..	25,800
(ii.) to abate over-crowding in improvement areas ..	2,580
Total	28,380

F (i.)—

The families to be dispossessed by demolitions mentioned in E are taken as averaging the same population per house as exists in the Hulme area, *i.e.*, 4·3 persons, giving a total therefore of 25,800.

F (ii.)—

The rehousing of these over-crowded families will require 600 new houses. This, with the 5,400 houses to be demolished, makes up the total allocated number of new houses to 6,000.

From the "House-to-House" inspection records for the year 1929, 17·7% of the houses were found to be over-crowded by "one family," and 2·1% by "family plus lodgers." Therefore, 20% of the 3,000 families in the undemolished houses would be displaced, *i.e.*, 600 × 4·3 = 2,580 persons.

G. Estimated number of houses to be repaired under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1930, during the next five years .. 8,960

Of the 8,960 houses to be dealt with under this section the figure of 3,000 represents the undemolished houses in the "improvement areas."

The estimated figure in addition, viz., 5,960, is based on the average number of legal notices served under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, during the past three years. The number of houses to be so dealt with is estimated to be 5,960, which, added to the figure already mentioned, makes the return under G equal to 8,960.

The number 8,960 does not include houses dealt with informally. The average number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers for the three years, 1927–8–9, was 5,820 per annum. If this figure be taken, the number of houses dealt with informally during the next five years will be 29,100, which, added to the figure already mentioned, viz., 8,960, makes a total of 38,060.

The figures given in this report are accurate in-so-far as the clearance areas are concerned, and the estimate is as nearly accurate as possible for the other statements. It should, however, be made clear that there is no implied necessity that the actual line of action must be exactly as laid down in this estimate, always excepting the 1,339 houses which are already in scheduled clearance areas.

It is clear that it will not be practicable to begin this work at the full level of activity which in the end will be reached and maintained, and it is suggested that during the first five years the number of houses to be dealt with should be as follows :—

1931	1,000	houses
1932	1,100	,,
1933	1,200	,,
1934	1,300	,,
1935	1,400	,,
TOTAL	6,000	

By the sixth year the City, if this programme be adhered to, should have reached a level of 1,500 houses dealt with per annum, and for the purpose of dealing within a reasonable period with the bad housing of the City, the policy of the Committee will be to attain and maintain this level of action under Part II. of the Act.

It should be appreciated that the proposals contained in this report are subject to detailed schemes being hereafter submitted to the Council through the Finance Committee.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT REGIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT COMMITTEE.

The most important matter dealt with by the Committee during the year has been the proposal to form a Joint Smoke Abatement Board for South-East Lancashire.

The present Committee is solely an advisory body. Influential correspondence urging action in this direction, and the facts contained in Tables 1 and 2 (given below), caused the Committee again to give this serious attention. The Lord Mayor of the City (Alderman G. F. Titt) accorded to the Committee his very highly valued support by calling a conference of the Mayors, Chairmen of Councils, and other representatives of all the local health authorities in the regional area. The conference was attended by 200 representatives of 74 authorities. The following resolutions were passed :—

(1) That the members of this conference, without committing their respective authorities, approve in principle of the formation of a Joint Board for the geographical area of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee, and as provided for under sections 279 and 280 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

(2) That a draft scheme designed to carry this resolution into effect be prepared by the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

(3) That the draft scheme be forwarded to each Council concerned along with the resolutions of this conference.

(4) That each Council be invited to approve of these resolutions and the draft scheme.

In accordance with the above resolutions a draft scheme has been prepared by the Regional Committee and forwarded to the authorities concerned. Further action will be considered when the replies have been received.

For the purpose of emphasising the need for regional action a series of observations were taken in a number of surrounding districts and compared with observations taken in Manchester, with the results shown in the following tables :—

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF MANCHESTER'S SMOKE AND THAT IN SOME SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

District	No. of observations	No. of half-hourly periods	Average smoke per half-hourly period in minutes		
			Dense Black	Moderate	None
Manchester	536	723	1·8	13·5	14·7
33 other Local Authorities within Regional Area. .	536	542	9·2	13·2	7·6

TABLE 2.—SHOWING IN PERCENTAGES THE HALF-HOURLY PERIODS IN WHICH DENSE BLACK SMOKE EMISSIONS OCCURRED AND THE DURATION OF EACH EMISSION.

District	Percentage showing less than 2 minutes emission	Percentage showing 2 to 5 minutes emission	Percentage showing 5 to 10 minutes emission	Percentage showing 10 to 20 minutes emission	Percentage showing emissions of 20 minutes and upwards
Manchester.. ..	71·3	15·8	11·1	1·5	·3
33 other Local Authorities within Regional Area	3·7	20·3	38·3	32·5	5·2

The Committee made it clear that the figures for Manchester were not given as specifically representing one of the areas in Lancashire, but as being illustrative of the conditions which exist in all industrial areas.

The proposed Joint Smoke Abatement Board is, in the opinion of the Committee, the only effective and at the same time economical method of administering the smoke clauses so that the smoke nuisance in South-East Lancashire can be controlled with reasonable efficiency and without imposing an undue burden upon any of the incorporated authorities.

The usual quarterly meetings of the Executive were held, and at the Regional Committee's half-yearly meetings in May and November a new feature was introduced by the arrangement of addresses at the close of the business by well-known authorities on subjects relating to smoke abatement. The following were the first two of the series :—

"The Effect of Smoke on City Park Amenities," by W. W. Pettigrew, Esq., General Superintendent of the Parks and Cemeteries Department, Manchester.

"Smoke and the Pollution of the Atmosphere," by Professor Julius B. Cohen, PH.D., D.SC., F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Organic Chemistry in the University of Leeds.

The Committee has impressed upon manufacturers and others, who use coal for steam raising purposes, the value of having their coal analysed, and with a view to helping manufacturers in the regional districts in this respect by the provision of the necessary facilities, the Manchester Corporation Gas and Electricity Departments were approached, and have offered to carry out the work at an established scale of charges.

With regard to the question of domestic smoke, the Committee has continued its investigations. Representatives of the Committee visited Nuneaton Gas Works in order to inspect the Maclaurin Plant in operation there for the manufacture of gas and solid smokeless fuel, upon which an exhaustive report was made. The Committee have reiterated their opinion that the menace of domestic smoke would steadily diminish and very largely disappear if any of the good solid smokeless fuels now on the market were made readily available to householders in this area. The demand for these fuels has consistently exceeded the supply even at the present price of these fuels. It is of the highest importance that works for the production of these fuels should be established locally, so that transport charges may be as far as possible eliminated and the price of the fuel reduced correspondingly.

The question of byelaws as to new buildings was raised during the year by the following communication which was received from the National Smoke Abatement Society:—

National Smoke Abatement Society,
23, King Street,
Manchester,
October 28th, 1930.

Resolution passed at a Joint Meeting of Representatives of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the National Smoke Abatement Society, held on October 22nd, 1930, at 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1.

"That in view of the opinions expressed by legal experts, representatives of local authorities, and in the answers given by the Minister of Health in Parliament, that, as framed, section 5 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, is unworkable, inasmuch as it is impracticable to prepare satisfactory byelaws requiring the provision in new buildings other than private dwelling-houses of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent or reduce the emission of smoke, this conference

"*Resolves,*—

"That the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Institution of Civil Engineers be requested to consider and report for the guidance of this Society, and of the Regional Smoke Abatement Committees and Local Authorities concerned in the administration of the Public Health Acts, whether section 5 of the Act should be so amended as to enable byelaws to be made to make it compulsory that in all new buildings, other than private dwelling-houses, the heating and cooking arrangements should be smokeless in operation and that if any open fires are installed they shall be smokeless in operation."

The Regional Committee approved of this resolution.

The Committee suffered a loss during the year by the death of Dr. Daniel Adamson, of Hyde, who was a member of the Executive on the nomination of the Federation of British Industries. Mr. Adamson's successor is Mr. Reginald A. Frank, M.INST.C.E., M.I.MECH.E., M.I.E.E., Chief Engineer of the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association Limited, a well-known authority on boiler plant and smoke abatement.

Up to the end of the year the districts represented on the Committee were the same as last year with the exception that the Urban District of Ashton-on-Mersey is now merged in that of Sale, already affiliated. 71 out of a total of 101 local authorities within the regional area are members of the Committee.

SPECIAL REPORT ON SCHOOL OUTBREAK OF BACILLARY DYSENTERY.

(B. DYSENTERIÆ SONNE).

This department was notified on November 21st by the Acting School Medical Officer that an outbreak of gastro-enteritis had occurred in two nursery classes at Claremont Road School. On investigation it was found that 17 children were involved—12 four years old; 4 three years old; and 1 five years old. There were no deaths.

Dates of Onset.

The earliest onset was on November 15th. Other cases occurred on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, the majority becoming ill on the 19th.

Symptoms.

The symptoms were very similar in all. There was a complaint of nausea, followed by vomiting. Diarrhœa of an urgent description supervened and continued in most cases for four days. As many as ten stools were passed in the 24 hours. These were greenish in colour, very loose, foul smelling, tinged with blood, and very slimy. There was generally some pyrexia, the temperature reaching 104° F. in one case.

Source of Infection.

Milk, being the only food common to all, was immediately suspected, and the methods of collecting, pasteurising, transporting, and preparing it in the school were investigated. Five gallons (loose) were supplied daily, a proportion of which was consumed in the nursery school. As no cases occurred in the other departments and no cases were notified from Lloyd Street and Boundary Lane Schools, both supplied from the same dairy with the same bulk milk, it was considered that if milk were the source of infection, it had most probably been contaminated, not in the dairy, not during transport, but after being divided and supplied to the Nursery Department.

The turn-over of the dairy was 150 gallons supplied by six farmers. There was no history of any recent illness of a suspicious nature in the family of the dairyman or in his staff of five males.

Preparation and Serving of Milk and Cleansing of Utensils.

A portion of the milk for the nursery children was brought to a high temperature in a water-jacketted boiler situate in the milk room. It was then drawn off through a tap into two half-gallon cans, into which the remainder of the cold milk had been previously poured to hasten cooling. It was afterwards served in gill pots or enamelled mugs to be taken along with the food which the children brought from home.

For instructional purposes three girls were detailed daily to wash up, but no instruction had been given previous to this outbreak that hands be thoroughly cleansed before the serving of food and cleansing of utensils.

Construction of Nursery Department.

The nursery school was found to be of modern construction, well designed and equipped. The class rooms were well-lighted and ventilated. The kitchen and milk room were satisfactory. The floors were of maple, but were washed at monthly intervals only. Vomit or dejecta deposited on the floor were left covered with sand until such time as the school-keeper could attend. The mats on which the children sat were washed at yearly intervals.

Action taken.

Special inspectors visited the dairy, schools, and homes of affected children, and obtained information as to dates of onset, symptoms, preparation of milk, and school routine.

The Veterinary Officer inspected the dairy, found certain defects, and had these remedied immediately.

The Acting School Medical Officer on the 24th arranged for a nurse to attend at the school to instruct the children in the cleansing of their persons, etc., and to notify and send home any suspicious cases.

Specimens of fæces from a case in the early stage were taken for bacteriological and serological examination.

Reports of Bacteriological Investigation.

November 26th.

An organism has been isolated from this specimen of fæces which is agglutinated by B. dysenteriæ Sonne serum.

December 2nd.

The organism isolated from this specimen of fæces resembles B. dysenteriæ Sonne morphologically and in its fermentation and serological reactions.

Conclusions.

It would appear reasonable to consider this outbreak one of mild dysentery caused by the Sonne bacillus. Where exactly the infection arose it is impossible to state, but the probability is that it came from the milk pots previously contaminated by the hands of a carrier or child, very slightly ill when washing up.

Recommendations.

The following recommendations were made :—

(1) Floors and mats in the Nursery Department to be washed more frequently, and dejecta to be removed more expeditiously.

(2) Children to be instructed to wash the hands after going to stool and before taking food or washing up.

(3) All, and not only a portion, of the milk to be boiled until the end of term as a temporary expedient.

(4) Food utensils to be sterilized at more frequent intervals.

(5) Arrangements to be made for the closer supervision of milk supplies to schools, especially with regard to methods of handling both at the dairies and in the schools.

These were put into practice, after which no further cases occurred.

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